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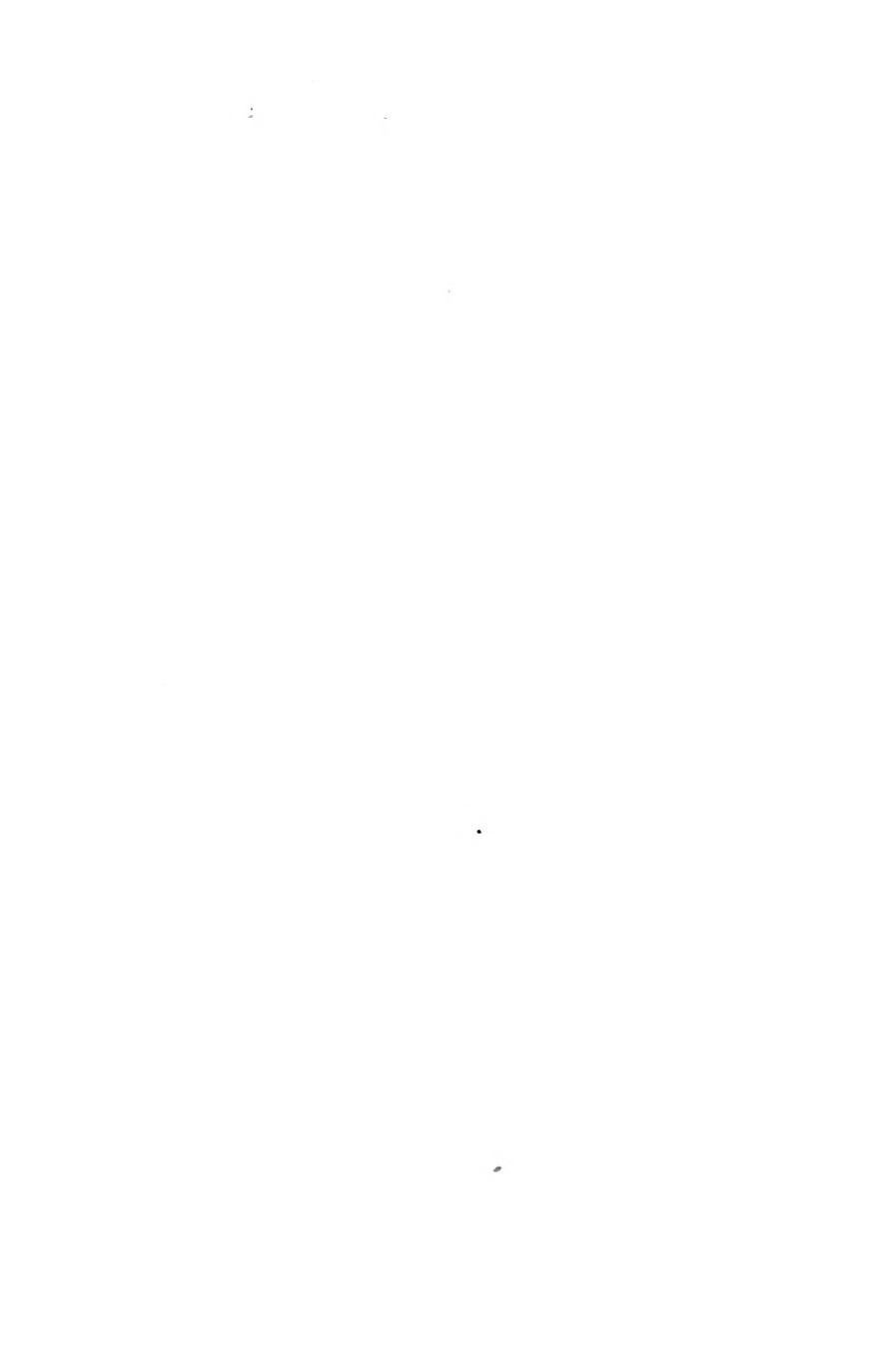
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PUBLICATIONS OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL
1921

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
R. D. W. CONNOR
SECRETARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

RALEIGH
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS
1921

1921

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P R E F A C E.

This volume is issued by the North Carolina Historical Commission in order to furnish in succinct form information about the State, its government and institutions, which otherwise would require much investigation in many different sources. Unless otherwise stated, the data in every case is the latest official data available.

Similar Manuals were issued by the Secretary of State in 1903, 1905, and 1907, and by the North Carolina Historical Commission in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, and 1919. The demand for these volumes has been so great that all editions, except that of 1909, have been exhausted.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, *Chairman*, Raleigh.

D. H. HILL.....Raleigh

M. C. S. NOBLE.....Chapel Hill

T. M. PITTMAN.....Henderson

FRANK WOOD.....Edenton

R. D. W. CONNOR, *Secretary*, Raleigh.

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OFFICIAL REGISTER FOR 1921-1922.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

W. B. COOPER.....	President of the Senate.....	Wilmington.
HARRY P. GRIER.....	Speaker of the House of Representatives.....	Statesville.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

CAMERON MORRISON.....	Governor.....	Mecklenburg.
W. B. COOPER.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	New Hanover.
J. BRYAN GRIMES.....	Secretary of State.....	Pitt.
BAXTER DURHAM.....	Auditor.....	Wake.
B. R. LACY.....	Treasurer.....	Wake.
E. C. BROOKS.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	Durham.
JAMES S. MANNING.....	Attorney-General.....	Wake.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

WALTER CLARK.....	Chief Justice.....	Wake.
PLATT D. WALKER.....	Associate Justice.....	Mecklenburg.
WILLIAM A. HOKE.....	Associate Justice.....	Lincoln.
WILLIAM R. ALLEN.....	Associate Justice.....	Wayne.
WALTER P. STACY.....	Associate Justice.....	New Hanover.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

W. M. BOND.....	First District.....	Chowan—Edenton.
GEORGE W. CONNOR.....	Second District.....	Wilson—Wilson.
JOHN H. KERR.....	Third District.....	Warren—Warrenton.
FRANK A. DANIELS.....	Fourth District.....	Wayne—Goldsboro.
J. LLOYD HORTON.....	Fifth District.....	Pitt—Farmville.
OLIVER H. ALLEN.....	Sixth District.....	Lenoir—Kinston.
THOMAS H. CALVERT.....	Seventh District.....	Wake—Raleigh.
E. H. CRANMER.....	Eighth District.....	Brunswick—Southport.
C. C. LYON.....	Ninth District.....	Bladen—Elizabethtown.
WILLIAM A. DEVIN.....	Tenth District.....	Granville—Oxford.
HENRY P. LANE.....	Eleventh District.....	Rockingham—Reidsville.
THOMAS J. SHAW.....	Twelfth District.....	Guilford—Greensboro.
W. J. ADAMS.....	Thirteenth District.....	Moore—Carthage.
W. F. HARDING.....	Fourteenth District.....	Mecklenburg—Charlotte.
B. F. LONG.....	Fifteenth District.....	Iredell—Statesville.
J. I. WEBB.....	Sixteenth District.....	Cleveland—Shelby.
T. B. FINLEY.....	Seventeenth District.....	Wilkes—Wilkesboro.
J. BIS RAY.....	Eighteenth District.....	Yancey—Burnsville.
P. A. McELROY.....	Nineteenth District.....	Madison—Marshall.
T. D. BRYSON.....	Twentieth District.....	Swain—Bryson City.

SOLICITORS

J. C. B. EHRRINGHAUS.....	First District.....	Pasquotank—Elizabeth City.
R. G. ALLSBROOK.....	Second District.....	Edgecombe—Tarboro.
G. E. MIDYETTE.....	Third District.....	Northampton—Jackson.
WALTER D. SILER.....	Fourth District.....	Chatham—Pittsboro.
JESSE H. DAVIS.....	Fifth District.....	Craven—New Bern.
J. A. POWERS.....	Sixth District.....	Lenoir—Kinston.
H. E. NORRIS.....	Seventh District.....	Wake—Raleigh.
WOODS KELLUM.....	Eighth District.....	New Hanover—Wilmington.
S. B. McLEAN.....	Ninth District.....	Robeson—Maxton.
S. M. GATTIS.....	Tenth District.....	Orange—Hillsboro.
S. PORTER GRAVES.....	Eleventh District.....	Surry—Mount Airy.

J. C. BOWER.....	Twelfth District.....	Davidson—Lexington.
W. E. BROCK.....	Thirteenth District.....	Anson—Wadesboro.
GEORGE W. WILSON.....	Fourteenth District.....	Gaston—Gastonia.
HAYDEN CLEMENT.....	Fifteenth District.....	Rowan—Salsbury.
R. L. HUFFMAN.....	Sixteenth District.....	Burke—Morganton.
J. J. HAYES.....	Seventeenth District.....	Wilkes—North Wilkesboro.
G. D. BAILEY.....	Eighteenth District.....	Yancey—Toledo.
GEORGE M. PRITCHARD.....	Nineteenth District.....	Madison—Marshall.
GEORGE A. JONES.....	Twentieth District.....	Macon—Franklin.

CORPORATION COMMISSION

W. T. LEE.....	Chairman.....	Haywood.
GEORGE P. PELL.....	Commissioner.....	Forsyth.
A. J. MAXWELL.....	Commissioner.....	Craven.
R. OTIS SELF.....	Chief Clerk.....	Jackson.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, AND COMMISSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

W. A. GRAHAM.....	Commissioner.....	Lincoln.
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. SHIPMAN.....	Commissioner.....	Henderson.
LAWRENCE E. NICHOLS.....	Assistant Commissioner.....	Wake.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

STACEY W. WADE.....	Commissioner.....	Carteret.
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SUPERIOR COURT CALENDAR, 1921-1922.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Spring, 1921.</i>	<i>Fall, 1921.</i>	<i>Spring, 1922.</i>	<i>Fall, 1922.</i>
1.....	Judge Allen.....	Judge Horton.....	Judge Daniels.....	Judge Kerr.
2.....	Judge Calvert.....	Judge Allen.....	Judge Horton.....	Judge Daniels.
3.....	Judge Cranmer.....	Judge Calvert.....	Judge Allen.....	Judge Horton.
4.....	Judge Lyon.....	Judge Cranmer.....	Judge Calvert.....	Judge Allen.
5.....	Judge Devin.....	Judge Lyon.....	Judge Cranmer.....	Judge Calvert.
6.....	Judge Bond.....	Judge Devin.....	Judge Lyon.....	Judge Cranmer.
7.....	Judge Connor.....	Judge Bond.....	Judge Devin.....	Judge Lyon.
8.....	Judge Kerr.....	Judge Connor.....	Judge Bond.....	Judge Devin.
9.....	Judge Daniels.....	Judge Kerr.....	Judge Connor.....	Judge Bond.
10.....	Judge Horton.....	Judge Daniels.....	Judge Kerr.....	Judge Connor.
11.....	Judge Webb.....	Judge Long.....	Judge Harding.....	Judge Adams.
12.....	Judge Finley.....	Judge Webb.....	Judge Long.....	Judge Harding.
13.....	Judge Ray.....	Judge Finley.....	Judge Webb.....	Judge Long.
14.....	Judge McElroy.....	Judge Ray.....	Judge Finley.....	Judge Webb.
15.....	Judge Bryson.....	Judge McElroy.....	Judge Ray.....	Judge Finley.
16.....	Judge Lane.....	Judge Bryson.....	Judge McElroy.....	Judge Ray.
17.....	Judge Shaw.....	Judge Lane.....	Judge Bryson.....	Judge McElroy.
18.....	Judge Adams.....	Judge Shaw.....	Judge Lane.....	Judge Bryson.
19.....	Judge Harding.....	Judge Adams.....	Judge Shaw.....	Judge Lane.
20.....	Judge Long.....	Judge Harding.....	Judge Adams.....	Judge Shaw.

PART I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

1. OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.
2. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE (Arranged alphabetically).
3. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE (Arranged by districts).
4. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.
5. RULES OF THE SENATE.
6. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.
7. OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
8. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Arranged alphabetically).
9. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Arranged by counties).
10. RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
11. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

OFFICERS.

W. B. COOPER.....	President.....	New Hanover.
W. L. LONG.....	President <i>pro tem</i>	Halifax. ■
F. D. HACKETT.....	Principal Clerk.....	Wilkes. ■
DAVID GASTER.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Cumberland.
C. C. BROUGHTON.....	Reading Clerk.....	Montgomery.
JOSEPH J. MACKAY, JR.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Wake.

SENATORS.

(Alphabetically Arranged)

(Democrats, 39. Republicans, 11)

Names	District	Politics	Post Office
Blue, L. M.....	Twenty-first.....	Democrat.....	Gibson.
Brassfield, Leon S.....	Fifteenth.....	Democrat.....	Raleigh.
Brown, W. A.....	Ninth.....	Democrat.....	Rocky Point.
Bumgarner, L.....	Twenty-eighth.....	Republican.....	Wilkesboro.
Burgwin, Kenneth O.....	Tenth.....	Democrat.....	Wilmington.
Burgwyn, W. H. Sumner.....	Third.....	Democrat.....	Woodland.
Byrd, W. P.....	Fourteenth.....	Republican.....	Lillington.
Cameron, Bennahan.....	Eighteenth.....	Democrat.....	Stagville.
Carlton, L. M.....	Seventeenth.....	Democrat.....	Roxboro.
Carpenter, Carl E.....	Thirty-first.....	Democrat.....	Gastonia.
Cox, Clifford N.....	Twenty-second.....	Republican.....	Asheboro.
DeLancey, James L.....	Twenty-fourth.....	Democrat.....	Charlotte.
Dewar, R. A.....	Thirty-eighth.....	Republican.....	Andrews.
Dunlap, Frank L.....	Twenty-third.....	Democrat.....	Wadesboro.
Erwin, Marcus.....	Thirty-sixth.....	Democrat.....	Asheville.
Gallert, Solomon.....	Thirty-second.....	Democrat.....	Rutherfordton.
Griffin, E. J.....	First.....	Democrat.....	Edenton.
Hamilton, Luther.....	Seventh.....	Democrat.....	Morehead City.
Hargett, J. S.....	Seventh.....	Democrat.....	Trenton.
Hartsell, Luther T.....	Twenty-fourth.....	Democrat.....	Concord.
Jones, C. M.....	Twenty-seventh.....	Republican.....	Walnut Cove.
Jones, Paul.....	Fourth.....	Democrat.....	Tarboro.
Kanipe, J. E.....	Thirty-third.....	Republican.....	Marion.
Kinsland, M. D.....	Thirty-seventh.....	Democrat.....	Waynesville.
Lambeth, J. Walter.....	Twenty-third.....	Democrat.....	Thomasville.
Long, J. Elmer.....	Eighteenth.....	Democrat.....	Graham.
Long, W. Lunsford.....	Fourth.....	Democrat.....	Roanoke Rapids.
McCain, R. S.....	Sixteenth.....	Democrat.....	Henderson.
McCulloch, E. F., Jr.....	Eleventh.....	Democrat.....	Elizabethtown.
McGougan, J. Vance.....	Thirteenth.....	Democrat.....	Fayetteville.
McKinne, F. B.....	Sixth.....	Democrat.....	Louisburg.
Mendenhall, O. E.....	Twentieth.....	Democrat.....	High Point.
Nash, M. W.....	Twenty-first.....	Democrat.....	Hamlet.
Oates, Robert M.....	Thirty-second.....	Democrat.....	Hendersonville.
Outlaw, D. W.....	Fifth.....	Democrat.....	Greenville.
Patton, R. M.....	Thirty-third.....	Republican.....	Morgantown.
Ramsey, J. Coleman.....	Thirty-fifth.....	Republican.....	Marshall.
Raynor, James.....	Fourteenth.....	Republican.....	Benson.
Reinhardt, W. A.....	Thirtieth.....	Republican.....	Newton.

SENATORS—*Continued.*

Name	District	Politics	Post Office
Robinson, W. J.	Thirty-fourth...	Republican	Creston.
Sams, A. F.	Thirty-sixth...	Democrat	Winston-Salem.
Scott, John A., Jr.	Twenty-ninth...	Democrat	Statesville.
Stubbs, Harry W.	Second	Democrat	Williamston.
Swain, H. L.	Second	Democrat	Columbia.
Taylor, W. F.	Eighth	Democrat	Goldsboro.
Varser, L. R.	Twelfth	Democrat	Lumberton.
Walker, W. R.	Nineteenth	Democrat	Spray.
Williams, T. W.	Sixth	Democrat	Elm City.
Winborne, Stanley	First	Democrat	Murfreesboro.
Woodson, Walter H.	Twenty-fifth...	Democrat	Salisbury.

SENATORS.**(Arranged by districts)**

First District—Stanley Winborne, Murfreesboro (D); Dr. E. J. Griffin, Edenton (D).

Second District—Harry W. Stubbs, Williamston (D); H. L. Swain, Columbia (D).

Third District—W. H. S. Burgwyn, Woodland (D).

Fourth District—Paul Jones, Tarboro (D); W. L. Long, Roanoke Rapids (D).

Fifth District—N. W. Outlaw, Greenville (D).

Sixth District—F. E. McKinne, Louisburg (D); T. W. Williams, Elm City (D).

Seventh District—Luther Hamilton, Morehead City (D); J. S. Hargett, Trenton (D).

Eighth District—W. F. Taylor, Goldsboro (D).

Ninth District—W. A. Brown, Rocky Point (D).

Tenth District—Kenneth O. Burgwin, Wilmington (D).

Eleventh District—E. F. McCulloch, Jr., Elizabetown (D).

Twelfth District—L. R. Varsar, Lumberton (D).

Thirteenth District—Dr. J. Vance McGougan, Fayetteville (D).

Fourteenth District—James Raynor, Benson (R); W. P. Byrd, Lillington (R).

Fifteenth District—Leon S. Brassfield, Raleigh (D).

Sixteenth District—R. S. McCain, Henderson (D).

Seventeenth District—L. M. Carlton, Roxboro (D).

Eighteenth District—Bennehan Cameron, Stagville (D); J. Elmer Long, Graham (D).

Nineteenth District—Wm. R. Walker, Spray (D).

Twentieth District—O. E. Mendenhall, High Point (D).

Twenty-first District—L. M. Blue, Gibson (D); M. W. Nash, Hamlet (D).

Twenty-second District—Clifford N. Cox, Ashboro (R).

Twenty-third District—Frank L. Dunlap, Wadesboro (D); J. Walter Lambeth, Thomasville (D).

Twenty-fourth District—L. T. Hartsell, Concord (D); J. L. DeLaney, Charlotte (D).

Twenty-fifth District—Walter H. Woodson, Salisbury (D).

Twenty-sixth District—A. F. Sams, Winston-Salem (D).

Twenty-seventh District—C. M. Jones, Walnut Cove (R).

Twenty-eighth District—L. Bumgarner, Wilkesboro (R).

Twenty-ninth District—John A. Scott, Jr., Statesville (D).

Thirtieth District—W. A. Reinhardt, Newton (R).

Thirty-first District—Carl E. Carpenter, Gastonia (D).

Thirty-second District—Solomon Gallert, Rutherfordton (D); R. M. Oates, Hendersonville (D).

Thirty-third District—J. E. Kanipe, Marion (R); N. M. Patton, Morganton (R).

Thirty-fourth District—Dr. W. J. Robinson, Creston (R).

Thirty-fifth District—J. Coleman Ramsey, Marshall (R).

Thirty-sixth District—Marcus Erwin, Asheville (D).

Thirty-seventh District—M. D. Kinsland, Waynesville (D).

Thirty-eighth District—R. A. Dewar, Andrews (R).

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

First District—Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Hertford shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico shall elect two Senators.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District—Halifax and Edgecombe shall elect two Senators.

Fifth District—Pitt shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District—Franklin, Nash, and Wilson shall elect two Senators.

Seventh District—Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow shall elect two Senators.

Eighth District—Wayne shall elect one Senator.

Ninth District—Duplin and Pender shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick shall elect one Senator.

Eleventh District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District—Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District—Cumberland and Hoke shall elect one Senator.

Fourteenth District—Harnett, Johnston, Lee and Sampson shall elect two Senators.

Fifteenth District—Wake shall elect one Senator.

Sixteenth District—Vance and Warren shall elect one Senator.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person shall elect one Senator.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, and Durham shall elect two Senators.

Nineteenth District—Rockingham shall elect one Senator.

Twentieth District—Guilford shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-first District—Chatham, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-second District—Montgomery and Randolph shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-third District—Anson, Davidson, Stanly, and Union shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fifth District—Rowan shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Forsyth shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-seventh District—Stokes and Surry shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Iredell shall elect one Senator.

Thirtieth District—Catawba and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-first District—Gaston shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-third District—Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, and McDowell shall elect two Senators.

Thirty-fourth District—Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Avery, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Buncombe shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, and Swain shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, and Macon shall elect one Senator.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, to the end that any mistake may be corrected.

2. After reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reports of standing committees.
- (2) Reports of select committees.
- (3) Announcement of petitions, bills and resolutions.
- (4) Unfinished business of preceding day.
- (5) Special orders.

(6) General orders. First, bills and resolutions on third reading; second, bills and resolutions on second reading. But messages from the Governor and House of Representatives and communications and reports from State officers and reports from the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills may be received and acted on under any order of business.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT

3. He shall take the chair promptly at the appointed time and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. At any time during the absence of the President, the President *pro tempore*, who shall be elected, shall preside, and he is hereby vested, during such time, with all powers of the President except that of giving a casting vote in case of a tie when he shall have voted as a Senator.

4. He shall assign to doorkeepers their respective duties, and shall appoint such pages and laborers as may be necessary, each of whom shall receive the same compensation as is now provided by law.

OF THE CLERK.

5. The President and Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the Calendar, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided. The Calendar shall include the numbers and titles of bills and joint resolutions which have passed the House of Representatives and have been received by the Senate for concurrence.

6. The Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by a vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution and laws of the State.

ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

7. Every Senator presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the General Assembly, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title, which shall contain a brief statement of the subject or contents of the bill, with his name; and all bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials shall be delivered to the Clerk and by him handed to the President to be by him referred, and he shall announce the titles and references of the same, which shall be entered on the Journal.

8. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered at the table, and read by the President or Clerk before the same shall be debated; but any such motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment.

9. If any question contains several distinct propositions it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator, provided each subdivision, if left to itself, shall form a substantive proposition.

10. When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting shall be had, no Senator shall walk out of or across the House, nor when a Senator is speaking pass between him and the President.

11. Every Senator wishing to speak or debate, or to present a petition or other paper, or to make a motion or to report, shall rise from his seat and address the President, and shall not proceed

further until recognized by him. No Senator shall speak or debate more than twice nor longer than thirty minutes on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate, and when two or more Senators rise at once the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

12. Every Senator who shall be within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the chair shall vote thereon, unless he shall be excused by the Senate or unless he be directly interested in the question; and the bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

13. When a motion to adjourn or for recess shall be affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place until adjournment or recess shall be declared by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

14. The following committees shall be named by the Lieutenant-Governor:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Currency.
- On Claims.
- On Commerce.
- On Congressional Districts.
- On Constitutional Amendment.
- On Corporation Commission.
- On Corporations.
- On Counties, Cities, and Towns.
- On Distribution of Governor's Message.
- On Education.
- On Election Law.
- On Engrossed Bills.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Finance.
- On Fisheries, and Shell-Fish.
- On Caswell Training School.
- On Game Law.
- On Immigration.
- On Insane Asylums.
- On Institutions for the Blind.
- On Institutions for the Deaf.

On Insurance.
On Internal Improvements.
On Journal.
On Judicial Districts.
On Judiciary, No. 1.
On Judiciary, No. 2.
On Manufacturing.
On Military Affairs.
On Mining.
On Penal Institutions.
On Pensions and Soldiers' Home.
On Propositions and Grievances.
On Public Health.
On Public Roads.
On Railroads.
On Rules.
On Salaries and Fees.
On Senate Expenditures.
On Senatorial Districts.
On Library.
On Printing.
On Trustees of the University.
On Consolidated Statutes.

16. The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all bills, amendments, and resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make a report when they find them correctly engrossed: *Provided*, that when a bill is typewritten and has no interlineations therein, and has passed the Senate without amendment, it shall be sent to the House without engrossment, unless otherwise ordered.

17. The Committee on Appropriations shall carefully examine all bills and resolutions appropriating or paying any moneys out of the State Treasury, except bills creating or increasing salaries, which shall be referred to the proper committee: *Provided*, said committee shall report to the Appropriation Committee the amount allowed, and keep an accurate record of the same and report to the Senate from time to time.

18. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate, shall stand upon the

general orders with the bill or resolution; and the report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voted.

19. That no committee shall be composed of more than nine members unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall, without objection from the Senate, appoint a greater number on any committee.

ON GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

20. Any bill or other matter may be made a special order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if it shall not be completed on that day it shall be returned to its place on the Calendar, unless it shall be made a special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence of any special order or subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

21. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion shall be made by some Senator, it shall be the duty of the President to refer the subject-matter to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended until it shall have been twice read.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THERE IS NOT A QUORUM VOTING

22. If, on taking the question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill require a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall again be read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fail a second time for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the Calendar in its proper order.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

23. When a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows, viz.:

- (1) For an adjournment.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) For the previous question.

- (4) To postpone indefinitely.
- (5) To postpone to a certain day.
- (6) To commit to a standing committee.
- (7) To commit to a select committee.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To substitute.

24. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending the question shall be taken up on such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. However, any Senator may move the previous question and may restrict the same to an amendment or other matter then under discussion. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate.

25. When a motion for the previous question is made, pending thereto by a majority, debate shall cease, and only a motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be in order, which motion shall be put as follows: adjourn, previous question, lay on the table. After a motion for the previous question is made, pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded such member shall be entitled to offer his amendment in pursuance of such notice.

OTHER QUESTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHOUT DEBATE

26. The motion to adjourn and lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

27. The respective motions to postpone to a certain day, or to commit, shall preclude debate on the main question.

28. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

30. Any Senator requesting to be excused from voting may make, either immediately before or after the vote shall have been called and before the result shall have been announced, a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without debate. Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President before the vote is put: *Provided*, that not more than three minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

31. No bill or resolution on its third reading shall be acted on out of the regular order in which it stands on the Calendar, and no bill or resolution shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day in which it passed its second reading unless so ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present.

32. No bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

33. No bill or resolution, after being laid upon the table upon motion, shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

DECORUM IN DEBATE.

34. No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order in debate unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

35. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he was in order or not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator is called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better able to judge of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

36. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum or the longest time.

37. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator who shall have voted in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day or the next following legislative day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered shall have taken place, unless the same shall be made by the Committee on Enrolled Bills for verbal or grammatical errors in the bills, when the same may be made at any time. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once.

38. All bills and resolutions shall take their place upon the Calendar according to their number, and shall be taken up in regular order, unless otherwise ordered.

39. No smoking shall be allowed on the floor of the Senate Chamber during the sessions.

40. Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber.

41. No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

42. No person other than the executive and judicial officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and ex-members shall be permitted within the Senate Chamber.

43. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended, or rescinded except on a two-thirds vote of the Senators present: *Provided*, that this shall not apply to Rule 55.

44. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are authorized to send the doorkeeper, or any other person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present shall determine.

45. The ayes and noes may be called for on any question before the vote is taken, and if seconded by one-fifth of the Senators present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes, and the same shall be entered upon the Journal.

46. The President of the Senate, whenever it shall appear to him to be necessary in order to expedite the public business, shall

appoint clerks to such Senate committees as may be in need of same.

47. Every bill introduced into the Senate shall be printed or typewritten. Amendments need not be typewritten.

48. The Clerk of the Senate shall provide a box of sufficient size, with an opening through the top, for the reception of bills; such box shall be kept under lock and key and shall be stationed on the Clerk's desk. The President of the Senate shall have in his charge and keeping the key to such box. All bills which are to be introduced into the Senate shall be deposited in such box before the session begins. At the proper time the President shall open the box and take therefrom the bills. Such bills shall be read by their titles, which reading shall constitute the first reading of the bill, and unless otherwise disposed of shall be referred to the proper committee. A bill may be introduced by unanimous consent at any time during the session.

49. The Chief Engrossing Clerk of the Senate shall appoint, with the approval of the President of the Senate, as his assistants not more than four competent stenographers and typewriters. Should the public business require more than this number the presiding officer may appoint such additional ones as may be necessary. Such stenographers and typewriters shall work under the direction and supervision of the Engrossing Clerk. They shall also make for the members who introduce a bill, without extra cost, one original and two carbon copies of all bills.

50. The Journal of the Senate shall be typewritten in duplicate, original and carbon, the original to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State as the record, and the other (carbon) copy to be delivered to the State Printer.

51. All bills and resolutions reported unfavorably by the committee to which they were referred, and having no minority report, shall lie upon the table, but may be taken from the table and placed upon the Calendar at the request of any Senator.

52. That in case of adjournment without any hour being named, the Senate shall reconvene the next legislative day at 11 o'clock a. m.

53. When a bill is materially modified or the scope of its application extended or decreased, or if the county or counties to which it applies be changed, the title of the bill shall be changed by the Senator introducing the bill or by the committee having

it in charge, or by the Engrossing Clerk, so as to indicate the full purport of the bill as amended and the county or counties to which it applies.

54. It shall be the duty of the Principal Clerk to furnish to the presiding officer and the members of the Senate all necessary stationery, which shall be provided for out of the funds set apart for the expenses of the General Assembly.

55. After a bill has been tabled or has failed to pass on any of its readings, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions of its subject-matter shall not be embodied in any other measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, such measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the elected membership of the Senate: *Provided*, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions, or being identical with any State-wide measure which has been laid upon the table or failed to pass any of its readings.

56. That in the event of the absence of the President of the Senate and the President *pro tempore*, at any time fixed for the reconvening of the Senate, the Principal Clerk of the Senate or, in his absence also, some member of the Senate Committee on Rules shall call the Senate to order and designate some member to act as President.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Agriculture.—Senators Brown, chairman; Hargett, Cameron, Griffin, Blue, McGougan, McKinne, Burgwyn of Northampton, Williams, Nash, Kinsland, Taylor, McCulloch, Swain, Jones of Edgecombe, Varser, Long of Alamance, Bumgarner, Jones of Stokes.

Appropriations.—Senators McCoin, chairman; Mendenhall, Brassfield, Winborne, Burgwin of New Hanover, Long of Halifax, Dunlap, Swain, Varser, McCulloch, Williams, Kinsland, Oates, Carpenter, Nash, McGougan, Scott, McKinne, Hargett, Hartsell, Reinhardt, Cox, Cameron.

Banks and Currency.—Senators Oates, chairman; Hartsell, Blue, Brown, Carlton, McKinne, Lambeth, Walker, Outlaw, Scott, Varser, Nash, Mendenhall, Dunlap, Carpenter, Erwin, Jones of Stokes, Byrd.

Caswell Training School.—Senators Outlaw, chairman; Erwin, Griffin, Burgwyn of Northampton, Jones, Hargett, Hamilton, Taylor, McGougan, Dunlap, Kinsland, Cox, Reinhardt.

Claims.—Senators Swain, chairman; Winborne, Griffin, Burgwyn of Northampton, Hamilton, Burgwin of New Hanover, Brassfield, Dunlap, Sams, Raynor.

Commerce.—Senators Lambeth, chairman; Swain, Hamilton, Taylor, Burgwin of New Hanover, McCulloch, Carpenter, Gallert, Kinsland, Jones of Stokes, Bumgarner.

Congressional Districts.—Senators Sams, chairman; Swain, Taylor, McCain, McCulloch, Dunlap, Erwin, Burgwyn of Northampton, Long of Halifax, Winborne, Williams, Gallert, Carpenter, Woodsen, Varser, Carlton, Long of Alamance, Nash, Hartsell, Kinsland, Scott, Bumgarner.

Consolidated Statutes.—Senators Dunlap, chairman; Winborne, Swain, Jones of Edgecombe, Outlaw, Hargett, Mendenhall, Taylor, McCulloch, Erwin, Ramsey.

Constitutional Amendments.—Senators Nash, chairman; Stubbs, Swain, Burgwin of New Hanover, Burgwyn of Northampton, Hamilton, Brown, McCulloch, McGougan, Carlton, Long of Alamance, Dunlap, Kinsland, Ramsey, Cox.

Corporations.—Senators Carlton, chairman; Lambeth, Varser, Burgwin of New Hanover, Jones of Edgecombe, Erwin, Hargett, Taylor, Long of Alamance, Mendenhall, Nash, Dunlap, Hartsell, DeLaney, Sams, Oates, Kanipe, Ramsey.

Corporation Commission.—Senators McKinne, chairman; Mendenhall, Lambeth, Stubbs, Swain, Burgwyn of Northampton, Outlaw, Hamilton, McGougan, Brassfield, Long of Alamance, Walker, Dewar.

Counties, Cities and Towns.—Senators Burgwin of New Hanover, chairman; Varser, Mendenhall, Hartsell, Erwin, Griffin, Burgwyn of Northampton, Swain, Outlaw, Hamilton, McCulloch, Brassfield, Long of Alamance, Walker, Oates, Dunlap, McGougan, Dewar, Raynor.

Distribution Governor's Message.—Senators Griffin, chairman; Stubbs, Burgwyn of Northampton, Brassfield, Gallert, Kinsland, Bumgarner.

Education.—Senators Woodson, chairman; Long of Alamance, Carlton, Mendenhall, Hartsell, Blue, Burgwin of New Hanover, McKinne, Carpenter, Varser, McGougan, McCain, Walker, Oates, Kinsland, Hargett, Lambeth, Burgwyn of Northampton, Swain, Ramsey, Kanipe.

Election Laws.—Senators Gallert, chairman; Erwin, Hargett, McCulloch, Lambeth, Dunlap, Taylor, DeLaney, Hamilton, Brown, Brassfield, Nash, Kinsland, Griffin, Bumgarner.

Engrossed Bills.—Senators Carpenter, chairman; Brassfield, McCulloch, Outlaw, Burgwyn of Northampton, Erwin, Hamilton, Taylor, Long, Nash, Scott, Kinsland, Patton, Kanipe.

Federal Relations.—Senators Jones of Edgecombe, chairman; Erwin, Kinsland, Griffin, Stubbs, Outlaw, Hamilton, Burgwyn of Northampton, Ramsey, Brassfield, Cameron, Mendenhall, Dunlap, Hartsell, Sams, Cox, Ramsey.

Finance.—Senators Varser, chairman; Woodson, Taylor, McCoin, Lambeth, Blue, Sams, Gallert, Cameron, Long of Halifax, Erwin, Carlton, Walker, Long of Alamance, Burgwyn of Northampton, Dewar, Jones of Edgecombe.

Fish and Fisheries.—Senators Hamilton, chairman; Winborne, Burgwin of New Hanover, Hargett, Jones of Edgecombe, Erwin, Griffin, McGougan, Sams, Carpenter, Walker, Mendenhall, Byrd.

Game Laws.—Senators Blue, chairman; Hargett, Scott, Carpenter, Griffin, Williams, Brown, Kinsland, Hamilton, Bryd, Bumgarner.

Immigration.—Senators Williams, chairman; Scott, Oates, Griffin, Swain, Hargett, Carlton, Walker, Nash, Brown, Brassfield, Long, Dunlap, Reinhardt, Robinson.

Insane Asylum.—Senators Brassfield, chairman; Taylor, Dunlap, Scott, Swain, Burgwyn of Northampton, Jones of Edgecombe, McKinne, McGougan, Cameron, Sams, Gallert, Erwin, Kinsland, Patton, Byrd.

Institutions for the Blind.—Senators Walker, chairman; Mendenhall, Griffin, Outlaw, Williams, Hargett, Long, Burgwin of New Hanover, Hamilton, Brassfield, Carlton, Dunlap, Scott, Cox, Robinson.

Institutions for the Deaf.—Senators Carpenter, chairman; Blue, Dunlap, Burgwyn of Northampton, Hamilton, Taylor, Brown, Brassfield, Nash, Gallert, Kanipe, Patterson.

Insurance.—Senators Long of Alamance, chairman; Mendenhall, Nash, McCoin, Carpenter, McGougan, Outlaw, Hamilton, Hartsell, Swain, Gallert, Hargett, Jones of Edgecombe, Burgwyn of Northampton, DeLaney, Sams, Oates, Erwin, Dewar, Jones of Stokes.

Internal Improvements.—Senators Hargett, chairman; Cameron, Long of Alamance, Walker, Griffin, Swain, Carlton, Scott, Gallert, Oates, Cox, Bumgarner.

Journal.—Senators Griffin, chairman; Brassfield, Burgwin of New Hanover, Kinsland, Carlton, Swain, Burgwyn of Northampton, Outlaw, Hamilton, Scott, Ramsey.

Judicial Districts.—Senators Winborne, chairman; Burgwyn of Northampton, Burgwin of New Hanover, Gallert, Long of Alamance, Dunlap, Jones, Outlaw, Mendenhall, Erwin, Ramsey.

Judiciary No. 1.—Senators Stubbs, chairman; Hartsell, Burgwin of New Hanover, Varser, Long of Halifax, Burgwyn of Northampton, Winborne, Jones, Outlaw, Hamilton, McCulloch, Nash, Sams, Carpenter, Raynor, Ramsey.

Judiciary No. 2.—Senators DeLaney, chairman; Long, McCoin, Woodson, Taylor, Brassfield, Dunlap, Scott, Gallert, Swain, Erwin, Byrd, Patton, Cox.

Library.—Senators Lambeth, chairman; Swain, Burgwyn of Northampton, Jones of Edgecombe, Taylor, Burgwin of New Hanover, McCulloch, Brassfield, Kanipe, Ramsey.

Manufacturing.—Senators Hartsell, chairman; Long of Alamance, Lambeth, Long of Halifax, Walker, McCoin, Oates, Williams, McGougan, DeLaney, Reinhardt, Dewar.

Military Affairs.—Senators Scott, chairman; Dunlap, DeLaney, Brassfield, Jones, Hamilton, Taylor, Burgwyn of Northampton, Lambeth, Gallert, Kanipe, Patton.

Mining.—Senators Erwin, chairman; Kinsland, McGougan, Williams, Brassfield, Walker, Mendenhall, Scott, Gallert, Oates, Jones, Dewar.

Penal Institutions.—Senators McCulloch, chairman; Brown, Swain, Burgwyn of Northampton, Hamilton, Taylor, Nash, Carpenter, Erwin, McGougan, Brassfield, Carlton, Dunlap, Lambeth, Byrd, Robinson.

Printing.—Senators Burgwyn of Northampton, Gallert, Swain, Taylor, Brown, McGougan, Brassfield, Walker, Oates, Kanipe.

Propositions and Grievances.—Senators McKinne, chairman; Brown, Burgwyn of Northampton, Sams, Hamilton, Varser, Griffin, Lambeth, Jones, Carlton, Nash, Mendenhall, Carpenter, Hartsell, Walker, Kinsland, Blue, Dewar.

Public Health.—Senators McGougan, chairman; Erwin, Carlton, Sams, Burgwin of New Hanover, Swain, Taylor, Oates, Mendenhall, DeLaney, Cameron, Woodson, Winborne, Burgwyn of Northampton, Varser, Scott, Robinson.

Public Roads.—Senators Cameron, chairman; Mendenhall, Griffin, Brown, Erwin, DeLaney, Burgwin of New Hanover, Sams, Dewar,

Bumgarner, Long of Halifax, Swain, Hamilton, Taylor, Varser, McGougan, Brassfield, Kinsland, Hargett, McCoin.

Railroads.—Senators Mendenhall, chairman; Burgwyn of Northampton, Erwin, Jones, Gallert, Outlaw, Stubbs, Hamilton, Burgwin of New Hanover, McCulloch, Varser, Nash, Dunlap, Cox, Raynor.

Rules.—Senators Long of Halifax, chairman; Winborne, Hartsell, Varser, Gallert, McCoin, Patton.

Salaries and Fees.—Senators Taylor, chairman; McKinnie, Oates, Varser, Long of Halifax, Cameron, Long of Alamance, Woodson, Sams, Erwin, Byrd.

Senate Expenditures.—Senators Dunlap, chairman; Stubbs, Long of Halifax, DeLaney, Varser, McCulloch, Nash, Oates, Reinhardt.

Senatorial Apportionment.—Senators Burgwyn of Northampton, chairman; Jones, Williams, Taylor, Brassfield, Hartsell, Sams, Burgwin of New Hanover, Mendenhall, Nash, Carpenter, Dunlap, Kinsland, Lambeth, Long of Halifax, Gallert, Long of Alamance, McCoin, Carlton, Winborne, Stubbs.

Pensions and Soldiers' Home.—Senators Kinsland, chairman; Burgwyn of Northampton, Jones, Cameron, Long of Alamance, Hargett, Griffin, Brown, McGougan, Brassfield, Gallert, Raynor, Reinhardt.

Trustees University.—Senators Long of Alamance, chairman; Burgwyn of Northampton, Cameron, McKinne, Erwin, Burgwin of New Hanover, Scott, Long of Halifax, Carlton, Woodson, McCulloch, Hamilton, Oates, Sams, DeLaney, Winborne, Carpenter, Hargett, Cox.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

	HARRY P. GRIER, Speaker.	
ALEX LASSITER.....	Principal Clerk.....	Wake.
D. P. DELLINGER.....	Reading Clerk.....	Gaston.
GENERAL GREEN.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Guilford.
OTIS P. SHELL.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	Harnett.

REPRESENTATIVES.

(Alphabetically Arranged)

Democrats, 33 Republicans, 27

Name	County	Politics	Post Office
Austin, J. A.....	Guilford.....	Democrat...	High Point.
Barnes, D. C.....	Hertford.....	Democrat...	Murfreesboro.
Barnes, J. W.....	Johnston.....	Democrat...	Clayton.
Barnhill, M. V.....	Nash.....	Democrat...	Rocky Mount.
Bell, L. C.....	Hyde.....	Democrat...	Swan Quarter.
Bellamy, E. H.....	New Hanover...	Democrat...	Wilmington.
Bennett, B. E.....	Anson.....	Democrat...	Wadesboro.
Blackwelder, A. A.....	Caldwell.....	Republican...	Lenoir.
Balton, M.....	Northampton...	Democrat...	Rich Square.
Bowie, T. C.....	Ashe.....	Democrat...	West Jefferson.
Bradley, Alex. O.....	Clay.....	Republican...	Hayesville.
Brown, Julius.....	Pitt.....	Democrat...	Greenville.
Bryant, C. G.....	Yadkin.....	Republican...	Jonesville.
Bunch, W. W.....	Chowan.....	Democrat...	Tyner.
Burt, E. R.....	Montgomery...	Democrat...	Biscoe.
Butt, W. M.....	Beaufort.....	Democrat...	Bonnerton.
Byrd, A. W.....	Wayne.....	Democrat...	Mount Olive.
Clark, R. C.....	Henderson.....	Republican...	Hendersonville.
Clement, Miss Exum.....	Buncombe.....	Democrat...	Asheville.
Cline, C. F.....	Rutherford.....	Democrat...	Gilkey.
Christopher, F. O.....	Cherokee.....	Republican...	Murphy.
Coffey, Blaine.....	Watauga.....	Republican...	Shulls Mills.
Coleman, J. M.....	Warren.....	Democrat...	Macon.
Connor, H. G., Jr.....	Wilson.....	Democrat...	Wilson.
Cooke, C. A.....	Pasquotank.....	Democrat...	Elizabeth City.
Cooper, Jos. B.....	Burke.....	Republican...	Connelly Springs.
Coughenour, W. C.....	Rowan.....	Democrat...	Salisbury.
Cowles, C. H.....	Wilkes.....	Republican...	Wilkesboro.
Cox, R. M.....	Forsyth.....	Democrat...	Rural Hall.
Crisp, B. G.....	Dare.....	Democrat...	Manteo.
Darden, J. H.....	Halifax.....	Democrat...	Spring Hill.
Dawson, J. G.....	Lenoir.....	Democrat...	Kinston.
Dees, Geo. C.....	Pamlico.....	Democrat...	Grantsboro.
Donnell, D. L.....	Guilford.....	Democrat...	Oak Ridge.
Doughton, R. A.....	Alleghany.....	Democrat...	Sparta.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Name	County	Politics	Post Office
Ensley, John B.	Jackson	Republican	Dillsboro.
Everett, R. O.	Durham	Democrat	Durham.
Everett, W. N.	Richmond	Democrat	Rockingham.
Exum, J. T.	Greene	Democrat	Snow Hill.
Ezell, Earl	Union	Democrat	Waxhaw.
Fisher, Ralph R.	Transylvania	Republican	Brevard.
Fountain, R. T.	Edgecombe	Democrat	Rocky Mount.
Fuller, F. L., Jr.	Durham	Democrat	Durham.
Gaston, H. B.	Gaston	Democrat	Belmont.
Gatling, R. W.	Gates	Democrat	Gatesville.
Gibbs, J. P.	Yancey	Republican	Burnsville.
Glover, M. B.	Nash	Democrat	Bailey.
Gosney, C. A.	Wake	Democrat	Raleigh.
Grady, Paul D.	Johnston	Democrat	Kenly.
Graham, A. H.	Orange	Democrat	Hillsboro.
Graham, T. J.	Graham	Republican	Brock.
Grant, A. T., Jr.	Davie	Republican	Mocksville.
Grier, H. P.	Iredell	Democrat	Statesville.
Hall, W. Gentry	Swain	Republican	Ravensford.
Hamilton, C. E.	Forsyth	Democrat	Winston-Salem.
Henderson, W. H.	Haywood	Democrat	Canton.
Hendricks, John A.	Madison	Republican	Marshall.
Hicks, T. C.	Avery	Republican	Minneapolis.
Hill, E. J.	Duplin	Democrat	Warsaw.
Holderby, M. D.	Rockingham	Democrat	Ruffin.
Hunneycutt, A. J.	Stanly	Republican	Badin.
Jenkins, N. W.	Robeson	Democrat	Fairmont.
Johnson, E. R.	Currituck	Democrat	Currituck.
Johnson, Leslie	Pender	Democrat	Burgaw.
Jones, D. M.	Carteret	Republican	Beaufort.
Kennedy, E. J.	Cumberland	Democrat	Fayetteville.
King, John B.	Franklin	Democrat	Youngsville.
Lane, Leon T.	Chatham	Democrat	Ore Hill.
Lawrence, W. P.	Alamance	Democrat	Elon College.
Leach, Oscar	Hoke	Democrat	Raeford.
Lee, Ben F.	Davidson	Republican	Lexington.
Limerick, T. F.	Union	Democrat	Monroe.
Linney, J. T.	Alexander	Republican	Hiddenite.
McArthur, N. B.	Robeson	Democrat	Red Springs.
McBee, John C.	Mitchell	Republican	Bakersville.
McGee, H.	Stokes	Republican	Germantown.
McGuire, S. O.	Surry	Republican	Elkin.
McSwain, Peyton	Cleveland	Democrat	Shelby.
Martin, Van B.	Washington	Democrat	Plymouth.
Matthews, J. H.	Bertie	Democrat	Windsor.
Matthews, W. R.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte.
Melvin, L. D.	Bladen	Democrat	Parkersburg.
Monroe, W. A.	Lee	Democrat	Sanford.
Moore, Clayton	Martin	Democrat	Williamston.
Morrisette, W. J.	Camden	Democrat	Camden.
Morrison, Reid R.	Iredell	Democrat	Statesville.
Mumford, G. W.	Wake	Democrat	Raleigh.
Murphy, Walter	Rowan	Democrat	Salisbury.
Neal, W. W.	McDowell	Democrat	Marion.
Owen, T. E.	Sampson	Republican	Clinton.
Parham, B. W.	Granville	Democrat	Oxford.
Pass, J. C.	Person	Republican	Roxboro.
Person, R. M.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte.
Pharr, E. W.	Mecklenburg	Democrat	Charlotte.
Propst, J. A.	Catawba	Republican	Conover.
Quickel, A. L.	Lincoln	Democrat	Lincolnton.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Name	County	Politics	Post Office
Ridings, C. O.	Polk	Democrat	Fingerville, S. C., R. F. D.
Rogers, W. A.	Macon	Democrat	Franklin.
Ross, Geo. R.	Moore	Democrat	Jackson Springs.
Shaw, A. E.	Scotland	Democrat	Wagram.
Smith, E. H.	Brunswick	Republican	Southport.
Smith, R. W.	Pitt	Democrat	Ayden.
Spence, J. E.	Randolph	Republican	Bennett.
Swain, H. S.	Tyrrell	Democrat	Columbia.
Taylor, F. M.	Halifax	Democrat	Brinkleyville.
Taylor, R. B.	Vance	Democrat	Townsville.
Templeton, J. M., Jr.	Wake	Democrat	Raleigh.
Townsend, N. A.	Harnett	Democrat	Dunn.
Tucker, John E.	Caswell	Democrat	Yanceyville.
Uzzell, R. P.	Wayne	Democrat	Goldsboro.
Walker, J. W.	Rockingham	Democrat	Reidsville.
Walter, E. H.	Onslow	Democrat	Jacksonville.
Ward, W. T.	Craven	Democrat	New Bern.
Whitaker, T. C.	Jones	Democrat	Trenton.
White, E. S.	Perquimans	Democrat	Belvidere.
Williams, H. S.	Cabarrus	Republican	Concord.
Williamson, J. R.	Columbus	Democrat	Cerro Gordo.
Waltz, A. E.	Gaston	Democrat	Gastonia.
Wright, C. G.	Guilford	Democrat	Greensboro.
Young, Luke H.	Buncombe	Democrat	Leicester.

REPRESENTATIVES.

(Arranged by counties)

- Alamance*—W. P. Lawrence, Elon College (D).
Alexander—J. T. Linney, Hiddenite (R).
Alleghany—R. A. Doughton, Sparta (D).
Anson—B. E. Bennett, Wadesboro (D).
Ashe—T. C. Bowie, West Jefferson (D).
Avcrv—T. C. Hicks, Minneapolis (R).
Beaufort—W. M. Butt, Bonnerton (D).
Bertie—J. H. Matthews, Windsor (D).
Bladen—L. D. Melvin, Parkersburg (D).
Brunswick—E. H. Smith, Southport (R).
Buncombe—Luke H. Young, Leicester (D); Miss Exum Clement, Asheville (D).
Burke—Jos. B. Cooper, Connelly Springs (R).
Cabarrus—H. S. Williams, Concord (R).
Caldwell—A. A. Blackwelder, Lenoir (R).
Camden—W. J. Morrisette, Camden (D).
Carteret—D. M. Jones, Beaufort (R).
Caswell—John E. Tucker, Yanceyville (D).

- Catawba*—J. A. Propst, Conover (R).
Chatham—Leon T. Lane, Ore Hill (D).
Cherokee—F. O. Christopher, Murphy (R).
Chowan—W. W. Bunch, Tyner (D).
Clay—Alex. O. Bradley, Hayesville (R).
Cleveland—Peyton McSwain, Shelby (D).
Columbus—J. R. Williamson, Cerro Gordo (D).
Craven—W. T. Ward, New Bern (D).
Cumberland—E. J. Kennedy, Fayetteville (D).
Currituck—E. R. Johnson, Currituck (D).
Dare—B. G. Crisp, Manteo (D).
Davidson—Ben F. Lee, Lexington (R).
Davie—A. T. Grant, Jr., Mocksville (R).
Duplin—E. J. Hill, Warsaw (D).
Durham—R. O. Everett (D); F. L. Fuller, Jr., Durham (D).
Edgecombe—R. T. Founatin, Rocky Mt. (D).
Forsyth—R. M. Cox, Rural Hall (D); C. E. Hamilton, Winston-Salem (D).
Franklin—John B. King, Youngsville (D).
Gaston—A. E. Woltz, Gastonia (D); H. B. Gaston, Belmont (D).
Gates—R. W. Gatling, Gatesville (D).
Graham—T. J. Graham, Brock (R).
Granville—B. W. Parham, Oxford (D).
Greene—J. T. Exum, Snow Hill (D).
Guilford—J. A. Austin, High Point (D); D. L. Donnell, Oak Ridge (D); C. G. Wright, Greensboro (D).
Halifax—J. H. Darden, Spring Hill (D); F. M. Taylor, Brinkleyville (D).
Harnett—N. A. Townsend, Dunn (D).
Haywood—W. H. Henderson, Canton (D).
Henderson—R. C. Clark, Hendersonville (R).
Hertford—D. C. Barnes, Murfreesboro (D).
Hoke—Oscar Leach, Raeford (D).
Hyde—C. L. Bell, Swan Quarter (D).
Iredell—H. P. Grier, Statesville (D); Dr. Reid R. Morrison, Statesville (D).
Jackson—John B. Ensley, Dillsboro (R).
Johnston—Paul D. Grady, Kenly (D); J. W. Barnes, Clayton (D).
Jones—T. C. Whitaker, Trenton (D).
Lee—Dr. W. A. Monroe, Sanford (D).

- Lenoir*—J. G. Dawson, Kinston (D).
Lincolnton—A. L. Quickel, Lincolnton (D).
Macon—W. A. Rogers, Franklin (D).
Madison—John A. Hendrix, Marshall (R).
Martin—Clayton Moore, Williamston (D).
McDowell—W. W. Neal, Marion (D).
Mecklenburg—E. W. Pharr (D); W. R. Matthews (D); R. M. Person, Charlotte (D).
Mitchell—John C. McBee, Bakersville (R).
Montgomery—E. R. Burt, Biscoe (D).
Moore—Geo. R. Ross, Jackson Springs (D).
Nash—M. V. Barnhill, Rocky Mount (D); M. B. Glover, Bailey (D).
New Hanover—Emmett H. Bellamy, Wilmington (D).
Northampton—Dr. M. Bolton, Rich Square (D).
Onslow—E. H. Walton, Jacksonville (D).
Orange—A. H. Graham, Hillsboro (D).
Pamlico—Geo. C. Dees, Grantsboro (D).
Pasquotank—C. A. Cooke, Elizabeth City (D).
Pender—Leslie Johnson, Burgaw (D).
Perquimans—Dr. E. S. White, Belvidere (D).
Person—J. C. Pass, Roxboro (R).
Pitt—Julius Brown, Greenville (D); R. W. Smith, Ayden (D).
Polk—C. O. Ridings, Fingerville, R. F. D., S. Car. (D).
Randolph—J. E. Spence, Bennett (R).
Richmond—W. N. Everett, Rockingham (D).
Robeson—N. B. McArthur, Red Springs (D); N. W. Jenkins, Fairmont (D).
Rockingham—M. D. Holderby, Ruffin (D); J. W. Walker, Reidsville (D).
Rowan—Walter Murphy (D); W. C. Coughenhour, Salisbury (D).
Rutherford—C. F. Cline, Gilkey (D).
Sampson—T. E. Owens, Clinton (R).
Scotland—A. E. Shaw, Wagram (D).
Stanly—A. I. Huneycutt, Badin (R).
Stokes—H. McGee, Germanton (R).
Surry—S. O. McGuire, Elkin (R).
Swain—W. Gentry Hall, Ravensford (R).
Transylvania—Ralph R. Fisher, Brevard (R).
Tyrrell—H. S. Swain, Columbia (D).
Union—T. F. Limerick, Monroe (D); Earl Ezzell, Waxhaw (D).

Vance—R. B. Taylor, Townsville (D).

Wake—J. M. Templeton, Jr. (D); C. A. Gosney (D), and G. W. Mumford, Raleigh, (D).

Warren—J. M. Coleman, Macon (D).

Washington—Van B. Martin, Plymouth (D).

Watauga—Blaine Coffey, Shulls Mills (R).

Wayne—R. P. Uzzell, Goldsboro (D).; A. W. Byrd, Mt. Olive (D).

Wilkes—C. H. Cowles, Wilkesboro (R).

Wilson—H. G. Connor, Jr., Wilson (D).

Yadkin—Dr. C. G. Bryant, Jonesville (R).

Yancey—J. P. Gibbs, Burnsville (R).

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TOUCHING THE DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

1. It shall be the duty of the speaker to have the sessions of this House opened with prayer in accordance with the order of this body.

2. He shall take the chair every day at the hour fixed by the House on the preceding legislative day, shall immediately call the members to order, and, on appearance of a quorum, cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

3. He shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

4. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

5. Questions shall be put in this form, namely: "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say, Aye," and after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "Those opposed will say, No." Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

6. The Speaker shall have a general direction of the hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness or by leave of the House.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

8. In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other cases he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie; but in no case shall he be allowed to vote twice on the same question.

9. All acts, addresses, and resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

10. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

11. No persons except members of the Senate, officers and clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, officers of the State, persons particularly invited by the Speaker or some member and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature or of a convention of the people of the State, shall be admitted within the hall of the House: *Provided*, that no person except members of the Senate and officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly shall be allowed on the floor of the House or in the lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk unless invited by the Speaker of the House.

12. Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

13. Smoking shall not be allowed in the hall, the lobbies, or the galleries while the House is in session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

14. After the reading of the journal of the preceding day, which shall stand approved without objection, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz.:

- (1) The receiving of petitions, memorials, and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House.
- (2) Reports of standing committees.
- (3) Reports of select committees.
- (4) Resolutions.
- (5) Bills.
- (6) The unfinished business of the preceding day.

- (7) Bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, and other papers on the Calendar, in their exact numerical order unless displaced by the orders of the day; but motion and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.

Every member wishing to present a petition, bill, or other paper or make report, shall rise from his seat and address the Speaker and shall not proceed further until recognized by him.

ON DECORUM IN DEBATE.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker.

16. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, the member shall sit down, as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair, and if, upon appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, require it, he shall be liable to its censure.

17. No member shall speak until recognized by the Chair, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.

18. No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech and fifteen minutes for the second speech, unless allowed to do so by affirmative vote of the majority of the members present; nor shall he speak more than once upon an amendment or motion to commit or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. But the House may, by consent of a majority, suspend the operation of this rule during any debate on any particular question before the House, or the Committee on Rules may bring in a special rule that shall be applicable to the debate on any bill.

19. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.

20. No member shall vote on any question when he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker, except by the consent of the House. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

21. Every member who shall be in the hall of the House for the above purpose when the question is put shall give his vote, upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him, and no application to be excused from voting or to explain a vote shall be entertained unless made before the call of the roll. The hall of the House shall include the lobbies, galleries, and offices connected with the hall.

22. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members request it.

24. After a motion is stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to adjourn or lay on the table shall be decided without debate, and a motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some business of the House has intervened.

27. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session, except upon a two-thirds vote.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, unless it may have already passed the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote. But unless such vote has been taken by a call of the yeas and nays, any member may move to reconsider.

30. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

31. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by any member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof may be verbally made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

32. When the ayes and noes are called for on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put; and if seconded by one-fifth of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes; and in taking the ayes and noes, or on a call of the House, the names of the members will be taken alphabetically.

33. Decency of speech shall be observed and personal reflection carefully avoided.

34. Any member, after the expiration of the morning hour, may rise to a question of personal privilege; but if the question of personal privilege be decided against him he shall not proceed unless the ruling of the Speaker be reversed by the House.

35. Fifteen members, including the Speaker, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or inability.

37. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee if he is a member of two standing committees.

38. If any member shall be necessarily absent on temporary business of the House when a vote is taken upon any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on request, to vote, provided that the result shall not be thereby affected.

39. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded or altered without one day's notice given on the motion thereof, and to sustain such motion two-thirds of the House shall be required.

40. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the hall whilst the House is in session, and shall continue to be uncovered during their continuance in the hall, except Quakers.

41. A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider an indefinite postponement, or a motion to reconsider a motion tabling a motion to reconsider, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

42. At the commencement of the session a standing committee shall be appointed on each of the following subjects, namely:

- On Agriculture.
- On Appropriations.
- On Banks and Currency.
- On Claims.
- On Constitutional Amendment.
- On Corporation Commission.
- On Corporations.
- On Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships.
- On Courts and Judicial Districts.
- On Education.
- On Election Law.
- On Engrossed Bills.
- On Expenditures of the House.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Finance.
- On Fish and Fisheries.
- On Game.
- On Health.
- On Immigration.
- On Insane Asylums.
- On Institutions for the Blind.
- On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.
- On Insurance.
- On Internal Improvements.
- On Judiciary, No. 1.
- On Judiciary, No. 2.

On Manufactures and Labor.
 On Military Affairs.
 On Mines and Mining.
 On Oyster Interests.
 On Penal Institutions.
 On Pensions.
 On Privileges and Elections.
 On Propositions and Grievances.
 On Public Roads and Turnpikes.
 On Regulation of the Liquor Traffic.
 On Regulation of Public Service Corporations.
 On Rules.
 On Salaries and Fees.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Enrolled Bills.
 On Appointment of Justices of the Peace.
 On Library.
 On Printing.
 On Public Buildings and Grounds.
 On Trustees of University.
 On Revision of the Laws.

To be appointed by the Speaker, and the first announced on each committee shall be chairman.

43. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

44. Upon bills submitted to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

45. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable,

except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

46. In a Committee of the Whole House a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

47. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House, or on the report of a committee, unless introduced in regular order during the morning hour.

48. All bills and resolutions shall be reported from the committee to which referred, with such recommendation as the committee may desire to make.

49. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage, and the Speaker shall give notice at each whether it be its first, second, or third reading.

50. Any member introducing a bill or resolution shall briefly in-dorse thereon the substance of the same.

51. The Speaker shall refer all bills and resolutions upon their introduction to the appropriate committee, unless otherwise ordered. When the Public bill or resolution has been referred by the Speaker to a committee, and after it has remained with such committee for the space of five days without being reported to the House, it shall, at the option and upon request of the member who introduced it, be recalled from such committee by order of the Speaker and by him referred to some other regular committee, which shall be indicated in the House by the introducer thereof, and the request and order recalling such bill and the reference thereof shall be entered on the journal.

52. The Clerk of the House shall keep a separate calendar of the Public, Local, and Private bills, and shall number them in the order in which they are introduced; and all bills shall be disposed of in the order they stand upon the Calendar; but the Committee on Rules may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered. No bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members.

53. All resolutions which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated in all respects in a similar manner with Public bills.

54. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

55. Upon the motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto, and upon a call of the House the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or sufficient excuses are made may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody wherever to be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

56. The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall be taken upon such amendments, in their order, without further debate or amendment. If such question be decided in the negative, the main question shall be considered as remaining under debate: *Provided*, that no one shall move the previous question except the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, and the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the chairman of the committee reporting the same to the House at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the House, or taken up for consideration.

When a motion for the previous question is made, and pending the second thereto by a majority, debate shall cease; but if any member obtains the floor, he may move to lay the matter under consideration on the table, or move an adjournment, and when both or either of these motions are pending the question shall stand:

- (1) Previous question.
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To lay on the table.

And then upon the main question, or amendments, or the motion to postpone indefinitely, postpone to a day certain, to commit, or amend, in the order of the precedence, until the main question is reached

or disposed of; but after the previous question has been called by a majority, no motion, amendment, or debate shall be in order.

All motions below the motion to lay on the table must be made prior to a motion for the previous question; but, pending and not after the second thereof, by the majority of the House, a motion to adjourn or lay on the table, or both, are in order. This constitutes the precedence of the motion to adjourn and lay on the table over other motions, in Rule 25.

Motions stand as follows in order of precedence in Rule 26:

Lay on the table,
 Previous question,
 Postpone indefinitely,
 Postpone definitely,
 To commit or amend.

When the previous question is called, all motions below it fall, unless made prior to the call, and all motions above it fall after its second by a majority required. Pending the second, the motions to adjourn and lay on the table are in order, but not after a second. When in order and every motion is before the House, the question stands as follows:

Previous question,
 Adjourn,
 Postpone indefinitely,
 Postpone definitely,
 To commit,
 Amendment to amendment,
 Amendment,
 Substitute,
 Bill.

The previous question covers all other motions when seconded by a majority of the House, and proceeds by regular gradation to the main question, without debate, amendment, or motion, until such question is reached or disposed of.

57. All committees, other than the Committee on Appropriations, when favorably reporting any bill, which carries an appropriation from the State, shall indicate same in the report, and said bill shall be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations for a further report before being acted upon by the House.

58. The Principal Clerk, the Engrossing Clerk, and the Door-keeper shall appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, and by affirmative order of the House, such assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their various offices.

59. The Speaker shall appoint twelve pages to wait upon the sessions of the House, and when the pressure of business may require he may appoint three additional pages.

60. The chairman of each of the committees, Judiciary No. 1, Judiciary No. 2, Finance, and Appropriations, and the chairmen of committees on Constitutional Amendments and Education jointly may appoint a clerk with the approval of the majority of said respective committees; and no other clerks of committees shall be appointed except upon motion, which shall first be referred to the Committee on Rules, and a favorable report from said committee shall not allow the appointment of additional clerks of committees unless such report be adopted by two-thirds vote of the House.

61. The chairman and five other members of any committee shall constitute a quorum of said committee for the transaction of business.

62. The Speaker, on each Monday morning, shall appoint a committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine daily the journal of the House before the hour of convening, and report after the opening of the House whether or not the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Agriculture.—Representatives Tucker, chairman; Cox, Ross, Coleman, Taylor of Halifax, Morrison, Young, Henderson, Williamson, Jenkins, Whitaker, Barnes of Johnston, Butt, Shaw, Uzzell, McArthur, Johnson of Pender, Darden, Gibbs, Lee, Bradley, Hicks, Coffey, Cooper, Propst, Owen, King, Bennett, Person, Swain, Dees, Smith of Pitt, Melvin, Ezzell, Holderby, Taylor of Vance, Bunch.

Appropriations.—Representatives Everett of Richmond, chairman; Doughton, Wright, Bowie, Dawson, Pharr, Matthews of Bertie, Brown, Connor, Parham, Darden, Shaw, Glover, Bolton, Woltz, Young, Monroe, Gosney, Hill, Burt, Clement, Cline, Gatling, Fuller, Williams, Maguire, Cowles, McBee, Ensley, Glover, Everett of Durham.

Banks and Currency.—Representatives Barnes of Hertford, chairman; Doughton, Everett of Richmond, Fountain, Dawson, Tucker, Gatling, Coughenour, Coleman, Cline, Gosney, Exum, McArthur, Smith of Pitt, Ross, Burt, Barnhill, Limerick, Bunch, Dees, Donnell, Clark, McGee, Owen, Jones, Pass.

Claims.—Representatives Henderson, chairman; Person, Ridings, McArthur, Austin, Linney, Christopher, Graham of Graham.

Congressional Districts.—Representatives Cox, chairman; Johnson of Currituck, Parham, Dawson, Lane, Bowie, Bellamy, Gaston, Neal, Barnhill, Morrison, Austin, Person, Moore, Taylor of Halifax, Gosney, Cowles, Owen, Hendricks, Clark.

Constitutional Amendments.—Representatives Pharr, chairman; Doughton, Murphy, Matthews of Bertie, Barnes of Hertford, Brown, Quickel, Everett of Durham, Townsend, Moore, Woltz, Byrd, Bellamy, Graham of Orange, Grant, Christopher, Hendricks.

Corporation Commission.—Representatives Brown, chairman; Pharr, Matthews of Bertie, Fountain, Wright, Quickel, Barnhill, Townsend, McSwain, Martin, Everett of Richmond, Grady, Bolton, Tucker, Williamson, Person, Uzzell, Williams, Smith of Brunswick, Grant, Clark.

Corporations.—Representatives Everett of Durham, chairman; Pharr, Matthews of Bertie, Wright, Brown, Fountain, Everett of Richmond, Grady, Coughenour, Tucker, Martin, Leach, Hamilton, Bolton, Rogers, Gaston, Williamson, Williams, Christopher, Ensley, Blackwelder, Pass.

Counties, Cities and Towns.—Representatives Neal, chairman; Matthews of Bertie, Pharr, Barnes of Hertford, Fountain, Lane, Kennedy, Grady, Shaw, Bunch, Exum, McArthur, Bennett, Brown, Gatling, Mumford, Henderson, Burt, Glover, Grant, Leach, Cowles, Christopher.

Courts and Judicial Districts.—Representatives Fountain, chairman; Murphy, Quickel, Parham, Dawson, Townsend, Barnhill, Fuller, Hamilton, McSwain, Grant, Hendricks, Smith of Brunswick.

Drainage.—Representatives Walton, chairman; Townsend, Barnes of Hertford, Gatling, Bell, Butt, Brown, Whitaker, Walker, White, Huneycutt, Fisher, Gibbs.

Education.—Representatives Matthews of Bertie, chairman; Lawrence, Bowie, Barnhill, Pharr, Neal, Everett of Durham, Parham, Woltz, McSwain, Lane, Taylor of Halifax, Moore, Tucker, Butt.

Bellamy, Graham of Orange, Clement, Hamilton, Glover, Cooke, King, Donnell, Whitaker, Byrd, Coughenour, Crisp, Ridings, Swain, White, Bennett, Hendricks, Jones, Bryant, Coffey, Cowles, Doughton, Holderby, Dawson, Ward.

Election Laws.—Representatives Grady, chairman; Doughton, Neal, Cox, Glover, Quickel, Bowie, Dawson, Lane, Limerick, Shaw, Burt, Darden, Cline, Clement, Williams, Cowles, McBee, Hicks, Barnes of Hertford, Fountain, Ross.

Engrossed Bills.—Representatives Templeton, chairman; Graham of Orange, Holderby, White, Walton, Cline, Ridings, Bennett, Ezzell, Cooper, Hicks, Linney, Darden.

Expenditures of the House.—Representatives Glover, chairman; Exum, Coleman, Dees, Cooke, Crisp, Huneycutt, Coffey, Bryant.

Federal Relations.—Representatives Townsend, chairman; Doughton, Murphy, Quickel, Connor, Dawson, Parham, Matthews of Bertie, Limerick, Williams, Cowles, Hendricks, Spence.

Finance.—Representatives Doughton, chairman; Dawson, Connor, Everett of Richmond, Parham, Murphy, Williamson, Fountain, Cox, Everett of Durham, Bellamy, Graham of Orange, Austin, Coleman, Henderson, Quickel, Walton, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Johnson of Currituck, Hill, Townsend, Ross, Morrison, Maguire, Pass, Clark, Pharr, Fuller, Ward.

Fish and Fisheries.—Representatives Butt, chairman; Bell, Limerick, Walton, Gaston, Swain, Johnson of Currituck, Bunch, Crisp, Dees, Morrisette, Gibbs, Jones, Smith of Brunswick.

Game.—Representatives Johnson of Currituck, chairman; Johnson of Pender, Young, Butt, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Donnell, Dees, Walton, Gaston, Gatling, Taylor of Vance, Barnes of Johnston, Martin, Bell, Bunch, Cline, Crisp, Morrisette, Walker, McGee, Propst, Lee, Maguire, Bradley.

Health.—Representatives Monroe, chairman; Bolton, Morrison, Rogers, White, King, Fuller, Lane, Bellamy, Pharr, Quickel, Wright, Leach, Ross, Dees, Henderson, Mumford, Person, Bell, Bunch, Johnson of Pender, Melvin, Bryant, Cooper, Fisher, Graham of Graham.

Immigration.—Representatives Bunch, chairman; Cooke, Ezzell, Taylor of Vance, Barnes of Johnston, Uzzell, Walker, Henderson, Kennedy, Gibbs, Cooper, Bradley, Spence.

Insane Asylums.—Representatives Bolton, chairman; Monroe, Byrd, Walker, Lawrence, Martin, Austin, Exum, Donnell, McSwain, Henderson, Rogers, Swain, Melvin, Jones, Bryant, Cooper.

Institution for the Blind.—Representatives Rogers, chairman; Holderby, Whitaker, Ridings, Mumford, Tucker, White, Morrisette, Hall, Clark, Propst, Spence.

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.—Representatives Clement, chairman; Donnell, Jenkins, Glover, Lawrence, Graham of Orange, Smith of Pitt, Melvin, Jones, Propst, Spence.

Insurance.—Representatives Mumford, chairman; Woltz, Connor, Quickel, Parham, Whitaker, Cox, Hill, Holderby, Lawrence, Fuller, Fountain, Exum, Townsend, Donnell, Lane, Barnes of Hertford, Shaw, Young, Johnson of Currituck, Person, Hendricks, Huneycutt, Ensley, Pass.

Internal Improvements.—Representatives Gatling, chairman; Ridings, Kennedy, King, Swain, White, Ezzell, Bradley, Christopher, McGee, Blackwelder.

Judiciary No. 1.—Representatives Dawson, chairman; Parham, Doughton, Murphy, Barnes of Hertford, Grady, Quickel, Moore, Townsend, Fuller, Gaston, Limerick, Austin, Graham of Orange, Leach, Clement, Templeton, Williams, McBee, Fisher, Christopher, Byrd.

Judiciary No. 2.—Representatives Connor, chairman; Pharr, Bowie, Fountain, Matthews of Bertie, Everett of Durham, Brown, Crisp, Coughenour, Barnhill, Gosney, Woltz, McSwain, Bellamy, Hamilton, Martin, Williamson, Grant, Hendricks, Smith of Brunswick.

Manufacturing and Labor.—Representatives Quickel, chairman; Neal, Hamilton, Coleman, Young, Glover, Jenkins, Woltz, Burt, Uzzell, Bennett, Donnell, Cline, Henderson, Kennedy, Smith of Pitt, Williams, Hall, Huneycutt, Blackwelder.

Military Affairs.—Representatives Gosney, chairman; Graham of Orange, Fuller, Morrison, Byrd, Glover, Templeton, Bellamy, Leach, Bell, McSwain, Morrisette, Ridings, Dees, Hall, McBee, Fisher, Taylor of Vance, Graham of Graham.

Mines and Mining.—Representatives Bennett, chairman; Henderson, Cooke, Ezzell, Taylor of Vance, Lee, Linney.

Oyster Industry.—Representatives Crisp, chairman; Martin, Bell, Walton, Swain, Johnson of Currituck, Bunch, Dees, Morrisette, Smith of Brunswick, Jones, Owen.

Penal Institutions.—Representatives Darden, chairman; Doughton, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Barnes of Johnston, Morrison, Uzzell, Melvin, Williamson, Wright, King, Glover, McArthur, Maguire, Owen, Hall.

Pensions.—Representatives Matthews of Mecklenburg, chairman; Henderson, Holderby, Darden, Lane, Tucker, Johnson of Pender, Matthews of Bertie, Monroe, Taylor of Vance, Templeton, Walker, Williams, Bryant, McBee, Pass, King.

Private and Public-Local Laws.—Representatives Coughenour, chairman; Austin, Leach, Barnhill, Limerick, Gosney, Woltz, Hamilton, Gaston, Coleman, Exum, Barnes of Johnston, Lane, Grant, Hendricks, McBee.

Propositions and Grievances.—Representatives Murphy, chairman; Taylor of Halifax, Barnes of Hertford, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Parham, Dawson, Gosney, Bolton, Barnhill, Butt, Monroe, Brown, Martin, Neal, Hill, Shaw, Uzzell, Barnes of Johnston, Rogers, Byrd, Austin, Moore, Clement, Donnell, McSwain, McGee, Propst, McBee, Owen, Kennedy, Ward.

Public Roads and Turnpikes.—Representatives Bowie, chairman; Doughton, Pharr, Neal, Barnes of Hertford, Parham, Morrison, Lawrence, Moore, Cox, Burt, Everett of Durham, Johnson of Currituck, Wright, Bellamy, Taylor of Halifax, Walker, Morrisette, Walton, Coleman, Cooke, Templeton, Exum, Byrd, Leach, Hill, Jenkins, Ezzell, Smith of Pitt, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Ross, Gaston, Hendricks, Christopher, Maguire, McBee, Coffey, Bryant, White, Cowles, Ward.

Regulation of Public Service Corporations.—Representatives Woltz, chairman; Neal, Lane, Pharr, Hamilton, Williamson, Johnson of Pender, Young, Person, Lee, Blackwelder, Bradley.

Rules.—Representatives Parham, chairman; Doughton, Bowie, Murphy, Barnes of Hertford, Cox, Grant.

Salaries and Fees.—Representatives Wright, chairman; Everett of Durham, Bowie, Neal, Dawson, Pharr, Crisp, Grady, Everett of Richmond, Parham, Doughton, Maguire, Fisher, McBee, Miss Clement.

Senatorial Districts.—Representatives Morrison, chairman; Cox, Hill, Glover, Neal, Barnes of Hertford, Connor, Williamson, Grady, Johnson of Currituck, Townsend, Matthews of Mecklenburg, Henderson, Burt, McArthur, Monroe, McGee, Coffey, Linney.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Enrolled Bills.—Representatives Barnhill, chairman; Fuller, Leach, Gaston, Cook, Exum, Johnson of Pender, Dees, Linney, Graham of Graham.

Justices of the Peace.—Representatives Taylor of Halifax, chairman; Grady, King, Neal, Hill, Cox, Lane, Shaw, Person, Walton, Spence, Blackwelder, Propst.

Library.—Representatives Lawrence, chairman; Templeton, Bellamy, Cline, Graham of Orange, Gaston, Christopher, Cooper, Lee, Bradley.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Representatives Young, chairman; Hamilton, Kennedy, Bennett, Williamson, Walker, Coffey, Gibbs, Hall.

Printing.—Representatives McSwain, chairman; Byrd, Bell, Mumford, King, Barnes of Johnston, Linney, Graham of Graham, Ensley, Blackwelder.

Trustees of the University.—Representatives Moore, chairman; Doughton, Wright, Everett of Richmond, Murphy, Bowie, Connor, Pharr, Dawson, Townsend, Graham of Orange, Exum, Williams, Pass, Maguire, Woltz.

PART II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

1. GOVERNOR.
2. SECRETARY OF STATE.
3. TREASURER.
4. AUDITOR.
5. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
6. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE GOVERNOR.

CAMERON MORRISON, *Governor.*

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. He receives a salary of \$6,500 a year, and in addition is allowed annually \$600 for traveling expenses, and a residence, with domestic servants.

Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina, prescribes the following qualifications for the Governor:

1. He must have attained the age of thirty years.
2. He must have been a citizen of the United States for five years, and a resident of North Carolina for two years next before the election.
3. No person shall be eligible for the office of Governor for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

The same qualifications apply to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The Constitution prescribes the powers and duties of the Governor as follows:

1. To take the oath of office prescribed for the Governor.
2. To reside at the seat of government; to keep the General Assembly informed respecting the affairs of the State; and to recommend to the General Assembly such measures as he deems expedient.
3. To grant reprieves, commutations and pardons (except in cases of impeachment), and to report each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon to the General Assembly.
4. To receive reports from all officials of the Executive Departments and of public institutions, and to transmit the same to the General Assembly.
5. He is commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States.
6. To call extra sessions of the General Assembly when he thinks necessary, by and with the advice of the Council of State.
7. To appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.
8. To keep "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina" and use the same as occasion shall require.

He has no veto power, being the only Governor in the United States without such power.

In addition to these duties the following are prescribed by statute:

1. To supervise the official conduct of all executive and administrative officers, and to visit all State institutions whenever he deems such visitation necessary to inquire into their management and needs.

2. To see that all public offices are filled and their duties performed.

3. To make appointments and supply vacancies not otherwise provided for in all departments.

4. To be the sole official organ of communication between the government of this State and other States or the government of the United States.

5. To use the civil and military power of the State to prevent the violation of the statute against prize-fighting in North Carolina.

6. To convene the Council of State for consultation whenever he deems it necessary.

7. To appoint a Private Secretary, who shall keep a record of all public letters written by or to the Governor in books provided for that purpose.

8. To cause to be kept the following records: a register of all applications for pardon or the commutation of any sentence; an account of his official expenses, and the rewards offered by him for the apprehension of criminals, which shall be paid upon the warrant of the Auditor.

9. Under certain conditions to employ counsel for the State.

10. To appoint by proclamation one day in each year as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings and of supplication for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and a Nation.

11. To procure a seal for each department of the State government to be used in such manner as may be established by law.

In addition to the above duties the Governor is, *ex officio*, chairman of the State Board of Education, of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, of the State Board of Internal Improvements, of the North Carolina Geological Board, of the Board of Trustees of the State Library, of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, of the State Text-book Commission, of the committee to let the contract for State printing, and of the State Board of Canvassers.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, *Secretary of State.*

The Secretary of State is at the head of the Department of State. He is elected by the people for a term of four years and receives a salary of \$4,500. He is, *ex officio*, a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, and is a trustee of the public libraries.

The Secretary of State countersigns all commissions issued by the Governor, and is charged with the custody of all statutes and joint resolutions of the Legislature, all documents which pass under the Great Seal, and of all books, records, deeds, parchments, maps and papers now deposited in his office or which may hereafter be there deposited pursuant to law.

Through the Secretary of State all corporations for business or charitable purposes under the general laws of the State are chartered. This includes mercantile, manufacturing, banking, insurance, railroad, street car, electric, steamboat, and other companies. The certificates of incorporation are there filed and recorded. In the last two years there have been 2,877 certificates for domestic corporations filed in the office of the Secretary of State on which \$141,613.52 organization or dissolution taxes have been paid. Six hundred and two of these are dissolution and 2,275 are certificates of incorporation and amendments. In the last two years 194 banks have been incorporated and 18 railroad companies have filed articles of association or amendment with the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations, before being permitted to do business in North Carolina, are required to file copies of their charters in the office of the Secretary of State.

All bills passed by the General Assembly are enrolled for ratification under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State, and shall be typewritten or written with pen and ink, in the discretion of the Secretary of State. All bills are now typewritten, which change is very much in the interest of economy and accuracy. Copyists in the enrolling office are paid ten cents a copy sheet for original and one carbon copy. The carbon copy is sent to the State Printer, from which copy are published the laws, resolutions, etc. An assistant to the Secretary of State prepares these laws for publi-

cation, determines which are "public," "public-local," and which are "private"; side-notes them and prepares the captions and indexes the laws of the session. This work has grown very much in the last few years.

The Secretary of State is charged with the work of distributing the Supreme Court Reports, the Consolidated Statutes, Session Laws, Journals, etc.

The Secretary of State furnishes to the various precincts, counties, and boards all books, blanks, forms, and other printed matter necessary for holding general elections; prepares blanks for the State Board of Canvassers, and issues certificates of election to such persons as are declared elected by the State Board of Canvassers. He also keeps in his office a permanent roll of the voters of the precincts and counties who registered under the "grandfather clause" of the Constitution.

All vacant and unappropriated land in North Carolina is subject to entry by residents or citizens of the State. Almost all the vacant land in the State has been granted to individuals or is the property of the State Board of Education, but small tracts are frequently discovered and entries for same made. The warrants, plats, and surveys and a record of grants for all lands originally granted by the Lord Proprietors, by the Crown of Great Britain, or by the State of North Carolina, are preserved in the office of the Secretary of State.

The General Assembly of 1909 increased the price of these lands to \$1.50 an acre, and provided "that all lands entered under this act for which a grant has been obtained at the price of \$1.50 an acre shall be free from all claims, title and interest now vested in the State of North Carolina or the State Board of Education."

All automobiles in the State are required to be registered annually by the Secretary of State on or before the 1st of July. For the year ending June 30, 1921, there have been registered in his office from July 1st to November 30th, 139,350 automobiles. There has been paid into the State Treasury from this source for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, \$3,053,345.41.

For the two years ending November 30, 1920, the collections made in the Secretary of State's office, paid into the State Treasury, were \$3,238,241.59.

THE TREASURER.

B. R. LACY, *Treasurer.*

The State Treasury is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The State Treasurer is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term of office begins the first day of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He is *ex officio* a member of the Governor's Council, the State Board of Education, and the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds. He receives a salary of \$4,500 per annum.

The duties of the State Treasurer as prescribed by law are as follows:

1. To keep his office in the city of Raleigh and attend there between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., except Sundays and legal holidays.

2. To receive all moneys that may be paid into the Treasury of the State; to pay interest on State bonds and all warrants legally drawn on the Treasury by the Auditor, and to report to the Governor and the General Assembly the financial condition of the State, including a summary of the receipts and disbursements for each fiscal year.

3. To make complete revenue bill to cover estimated expenses and recommend the tax rate.

4. To construe revenue when license is paid direct to State Treasurer.

THE STATE AUDITOR.

BAXTER DURHAM, *State Auditor.*

The Department of the State Auditor is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Auditor is elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. His term of office begins on the first day of January next after his election, and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. His salary is \$4,500 per annum. (Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 1.) His duties as prescribed by law are as follows (Revisal of 1905, section 5365):

1. To superintend the fiscal concerns of the State.
2. To report to the Governor annually, and to the General Assembly at the beginning of each biennial session thereof, a complete statement of the funds of the State, of its revenues and of the public expenditures during the preceding fiscal year, and, as far as practicable, an account of the same down to the termination of the current calendar year, together with a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the Treasury for the ensuing fiscal year, specifying therein each object of expenditure and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations and such as must be provided for by a new statute, and suggesting the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed.
3. To suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public revenue.
4. To keep and state all accounts in which the State is interested.
5. To examine and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to the State, and to certify the amount of balance to the Treasurer.
6. To direct and superintend the collection of all moneys due to the State.
7. To examine and liquidate the claims of all persons against the State, in cases where there is sufficient provision of law for the payment thereof, and where there is no sufficient provision, to examine the claim and report the fact, with his opinion thereon, to the General Assembly.
8. To require all persons who have received any moneys belonging to the State, and have not accounted therefor, to settle their accounts.
9. To have the exclusive power and authority to issue all warrants for the payment of money upon the State Treasurer; and it shall be the Auditor's duty, before issuing the same, to examine the laws authorizing the payment thereof, and satisfy himself of the correctness of the accounts of persons applying for warrants, and to this end he shall have the power to administer oaths; and he shall also file in his office the voucher upon which the warrant is drawn and cite the law upon said warrant.
10. To procure from the books of the banks in which the Treasurer makes his deposits monthly statements of the moneys received and paid on account of the Treasurer.
11. To keep an account between the State and the Treasurer, and

therein charge the Treasurer with the balance in the Treasury when he came into office, and with all moneys received by him, and credit him with all warrants drawn or paid by him.

12. To examine carefully on the first Tuesday of every month, or oftener if he deems it necessary, the accounts of the debits and credits in the bank book kept by the Treasurer, and if he discovers any irregularity or deficiency therein, unless the same be rectified or explained to his satisfaction, to report the same forthwith in writing to the Governor.

13. To require, from time to time, all persons who have received moneys or securities, or have had the disposition or management of any property of the State, of which an account is kept in his office, to render statements thereof to him; and all such persons shall render such statements at such time and in such form as he shall require.

14. To require any person presenting an account for settlement to be sworn before him and to answer orally as to any facts relating to its correctness.

In addition to the above, the State Auditor is a member of the Council of State, of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-book Commission, of the State Board of Pensions, and *ex officio* Secretary of the Soldiers' Home. All pension matters are managed in this department; all applications or pensions examined, and all pension warrants issued to more than fifteen thousand pensioners. The Auditor keeps the accounts of the Soldiers' Home.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

The first pension law was passed by the Legislature of 1885. It appropriated \$30,000 annually for certain classes of disabled Confederate soldiers. This appropriation has been increased from time to time, until the annual appropriation now amounts to \$650,000.

We have now on the pension roll of North Carolina in round numbers 12,000 pensioners.

To totally blind and disabled Confederate soldiers the law allows \$180 each per year. That class received \$12,960 in 1920.

The Soldiers' Home was organized by the Legislature of 1891, and there was expended that year \$2,250. That has gradually increased from year to year until the last Legislature appropriated \$43,750 for maintenance.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EUGENE C. BROOKS, *Superintendent.*

The Department of Education is one of the Executive Departments of the State Government. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, head of the department, is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins on the first of January next after his election, and continues until his successor has been elected and qualified. His salary is \$5,000 per annum, and in addition he is allowed "actual traveling expenses" when engaged in the performance of his official duties.

Section XLI of the Constitution of North Carolina of 1776 is as follows: "That a school or schools be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

Except for the establishment of the University of North Carolina, no attempt was made by the Legislature to carry out this injunction of the Constitution until nearly three-quarters of a century had elapsed. The first efforts were a failure, and nothing definite was accomplished until the creation of a Department of Education by the election in 1851 of Calvin H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1852, and was continued in office until October 19, 1865. The following figures tell the story of his work: Number of teachers in 1852, 800; in 1855, 2,064; in 1860, 2,286. Enrollment in the schools in 1853, 83,373; in 1855, 115,856; in 1860, 116,567. Number of schools taught in 1855, 1,905; 1860, 2,854. School fund in 1853, \$192,250; in 1860, \$408,566. Expenditures in 1853, \$139,865; in 1860, \$255,641. The schools were kept open throughout the war, and in 1863 enrolled more than 50,000 pupils. In 1865, as one of the results of the war, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was abolished.

By the Constitution of 1868 the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created, and the Department of Education made one of the Constitutional Departments of the State Government. Since that time the following have filled the office: S. S. Ashley, Alexander McIver, Stephen D. Pool, John C. Scarborough, Sidney M. Finger, Charles H. Mebane, Thomas F. Toon and James Y. Joyner.

The scope and general nature of the work of this department can be best understood from the following summary of the general powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Superintendent is required to publish the school law, make a biennial report to the Governor, keep his office at the capital, and sign all orders for money paid out of State Treasury for educational purposes. He has general direction of the school system and the enforcement of the school law, all school officers being required to obey his instructions and his interpretation of the law. He is required to be acquainted with the educational conditions of all sections of the State, and he must also keep in touch with the educational progress of other States.

In addition to these general duties, the State Superintendent has the following duties: Secretary Text-book Commission, Rev. 1905, 4057; trustee of State Library, Rev. 1905, 5069; president board of directors State Normal and Industrial College, Rev. 1905, 4252; chairman of trustees of East Carolina Training School, Laws 1907; chairman State Board of Examiners and Institute Conductors, Laws 1917; prescribes course of study for public high schools; Laws 1907; makes rules and regulations for rural libraries, Rev. 1905; member board of trustees of Appalachian Training School, Laws 1907; chairman *ex officio* board of trustees of the Caswell Training School, Laws 1911; chairman *ex officio* Board of Trustees of Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, Laws 1913; member of board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, Laws 1909, c. 432; member State Board of Vocational Education, Laws 1917; member of Library Commission.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, 1916-1917

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total expenditures, 1916-'17.....	\$4,812,380 84	\$2,699,573.31	\$ 7,421,954.15
Total expenditures, 1915-'16.....	4,277,982 81	2,283,664 03	6,561,646.84
Increase.....	\$ 534,398 03	\$ 325,909 28	\$ 860,307.31
EXPENSES (Cost of Conducting School System):			
Teaching and supervision, 1916-'17.....	\$2,989,642 53	\$1,299,940 45	\$ 4,289,582.98
Teaching and supervision, 1915-'16.....	2,812,665 80	1,211,987.14	4,054,652.94
Increase.....	\$ 146,976.73	\$ 87,953.31	\$ 234,930.04
Administration, 1916-'17.....	\$ 175,196 68	\$ 30,111 30	\$ 205,307.98
Administration, 1915-'16.....	180,492.84	36,276.21	216,769.05
Increase.....	\$ *5,296 16	\$ *6,164.91	\$ *11,461.07
Operation and maintenance of plants, 1916-1917.....	\$ 144,411 78	\$ 189,749.27	\$ 334,161.05
Operation and maintenance of plants, 1915-1916.....	131,253.64	168,858 55	300,112.19
Increase.....	\$ 13,158.14	\$ 20,890 72	\$ 34,048.86
OUTLAYS (For Permanent Improvements and Repayment of Bonds, Loans, Etc.):			
Outlay payments for new buildings, sites, and repairs, 1916-'17.....	\$ 812,302.72	\$ 548,506 00	\$ 1,360,808 72
Outlay payments for new buildings, sites, and repairs, 1915-'16.....	563,089 25	358,428 54	921,517.79
Increase.....	\$ 249,213 47	\$ 190,077.46	\$ 439,290.93
Borrowed money repaid, bonds, etc., 1916-1917.....	\$ 690,827 13	\$ 541,266 29	\$ 1,232,093.42
Borrowed money repaid, bonds, etc., 1916-1917.....	560,481 28	508,113 59	1,068,594 87
Increase.....	\$ 130,345 85	\$ 33,152 70	\$ 163,498 55
Balance on hand, June 30, 1917.....	\$ 281,003 29	\$ 201,414 64	\$ 482,417.93

*Decrease.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS, 1916-1917.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
Total school population.....	668,782	168,883	837,665
Total enrollment.....	530,025	115,931	645,956
Total average daily attendance.....	317,803	84,593	432,396
Total number rural schools.....	7,825	.....	7,825
Total number teachers.....	12,313	2,733	15,046
Average term of all schools in days.....	113 6	165 2	123 02
Total number schoolhouses.....	7,723	360	8,083
Total value of school property.....	\$7,092,327 00	\$6,201,069 94	\$13,293,396 94
Average value of all schoolhouses.....	918 34	17,225 19	1,644 61
Average annual salary of teachers.....	233 09	423 89	267 67

SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES, 1916-1917.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
REVENUE RECEIPTS:			
General county property and poll taxes, 1916-'17.....	\$2,066,406.92	\$ 546,271.97	\$ 2,612,678.89
General county property and poll taxes, 1915-'16.....	1,946,485.17	604,001.79	2,550,486.96
Increase.....	\$ 119,921.75	\$ *57,279.82	\$ 62,191.93
Local district taxes, 1916-'17.....	\$ 750,856.53	\$1,061,219.18	\$ 1,812,075.71
Local district taxes, 1915-'16.....	703,600.51	937,385.29	1,640,985.80
Increase.....	\$ 47,256.02	\$ 123,833.89	\$ 171,089.91
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties, 1916-'17...	\$ 157,496.94	\$ 1,466.06	\$ 158,963.00
Fines, forfeitures, and penalties, 1915-'16...	155,144.71	2,093.24	157,237.95
Increase.....	\$ 2,352.23	\$ *627.18	\$ 1,725.05
State \$250,000 per capita appropriation, 1916-'17.....	\$ 236,874.90	\$.....	\$ 236,874.90
State \$250,000 per capita appropriation, 1915-'16.....	245,514.77	.....	245,514.77
Increase.....	\$ *8,639.87	\$.....	\$ *8,639.87
State equalizing fund appropriation, 1916- 1917.....	\$ 393,775.91	\$.....	\$ 393,775.91
State equalizing fund appropriation, 1915- 1916.....	476,134.69	.....	476,134.69
Increase.....	\$ *82,358.78	\$.....	\$ *82,358.78
High schools and farm life schools, 1916-'17.	\$ 97,000.00	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 107,750.00
High schools and farm life schools, 1915-'16.	96,302.72	8,600.00	104,902.71
Increase.....	\$ 697.28	\$ 2,150.00	\$ 3,847.28
Private donations and State appropria- tions for libraries, 1916-'17.....	\$ 15,271.73	\$ 312.94	\$ 15,584.67
Private donations and State appropria- tions for libraries, 1915-'16.....	44,971.15	2,112.44	17,147.57
Increase.....	\$ *29,697.42	\$ *1,865.48	\$ *31,562.90
Tuitions and all other revenue sources, 1916-'17.....	\$ 101,877.77	\$ 63,159.12	\$ 165,036.89
Tuitions and all other revenue sources, 1915-'16.....	58,153.52	75,612.85	133,766.37
Increase.....	\$ 43,724.25	\$ *12,453.73	\$ 31,770.52
Total revenue receipts, 1916-'17.....	3,819,560.70	1,683,179.27	5,502,739.97
Total revenue receipts, 1915-'16.....	3,726,305.23	1,629,871.59	5,356,176.82
Increase.....	\$ 93,255.47	\$ 53,307.68	\$ 146,563.15

*Decrease.

SCHOOL FUND AND SOURCES—CONTINUED.

	Rural	City	North Carolina
NON-REVENUE RECEIPTS:			
Sale of bonds, 1916-'17.....	\$ 279,007.99	\$ 150,309.96	\$ 429,317.95
Sale of bonds, 1915-'16.....	67,739.61	540,708.66	608,448.27
Increase.....	\$ 211,268.38	\$ *390,398.70	\$ *179,130.32
State loan fund, 1916-'17.....	\$ 123,925.00	\$ 6,290.00	\$ 130,185.00
State loan fund, 1915-'16.....	76,230.08	21,378.00	97,608.08
Increase.....	\$ 47,694.92	\$ *15,128.00	\$ 37,576.92
Borrowed from banks (temporary loans) 1916-'17.....	\$ 571,111.50	\$ 503,475.88	\$ 1,074,587.38
Borrowed from banks (temporary loans) 1915-'16.....	443,436.46	382,931.08	826,367.54
Increase.....	\$ 127,675.04	\$ 120,544.80	\$ 248,219.84
Sale of school property, insurance and all other non-revenue receipts, 1916-'17.....	\$ 32,285.73	\$ 22,024.09	\$ 54,309.82
Sale of school property, insurance and all other non-revenue receipts, 1915-'16.....	46,583.14	24,593.97	71,177.11
Increase.....	\$ *14,297.41	\$ *2,569.88	\$ *16,867.29
Balance brought forward, July 1, 1916.....	267,483.21	445,748.75	713,231.96
Grand total of all receipts, 1916-'17.....	\$5,093,384.13	\$2,810,987.95	\$ 7,904,372.08
Grand total of all receipts, 1915-'16.....	4,573,931.62	2,698,956.08	7,272,887.70
Increase.....	\$ 519,452.51	\$ 112,031.87	\$ 631,484.38

*Decrease.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JAMES S. MANNING, *Attorney-General, Raleigh.*

The Attorney-General is a member of the Executive Department of the State Government. He is elected by the people for a term of four years. His term begins the first of January next after his election and continues until his successor is elected and qualified. He receives a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General:

1. To defend all actions in the Supreme Court in which the State shall be interested or is a party; and, also, when requested by the Governor or either branch of the General Assembly, to appear for the State in any other court or tribunal in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested.

2. At the request of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Commissioners, Insurance Commissioner, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, he shall prosecute and defend all suits relating to matters connected with their departments.

3. To represent all State institutions, including the State Prison, whenever requested so to do by the official head of any such institution.

4. To consult with and advise the solicitors, when requested by them, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their office.

5. To give, when required, his opinion upon all questions of law submitted to him by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by any official of the State.

6. To pay all moneys received for debts due or penalties to the State immediately after the receipt thereof, into the Treasury.

The Attorney-General is a member of the State Board of Education, of the State Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, of the State Board of Pensions, and of the State Text-book Commission, and is the legal adviser of the Council of State; chairman of the Municipal Board of Control and of the Board of Parole.

PART III.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.
2. SUPREME COURT.
3. SUPERIOR COURTS.
4. OTHER INFERIOR COURTS.
5. CORPORATION COMMISSION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The judicial power of the State is vested in:

1. A Court for the Trial of Impeachments.
 2. A Supreme Court.
 3. The Superior Courts.
 4. Courts of Justices of the Peace.
 5. Such other inferior courts as may be established by the General Assembly.
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COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Article IV, section 3, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides that the court for the trial of impeachment shall be the Senate. A majority of the members are necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in North Carolina; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. The House of Representatives solely has the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice presides. The following causes, or charges, are sufficient, when proven, to warrant conviction: (1) corruption in office; (2) habitual drunkenness; (3) intoxication while in the exercise of office; (4) drunkenness in any public place; (5) mental or physical incompetence to discharge the duties of office; (6) any criminal matter the conviction whereof would tend to bring the office into public contempt.

Only once in the history of the State has the High Court of Impeachment been organized for the purpose of impeaching the Governor. This was in 1870, when the House of Representatives impeached Governor W. W. Holden before the Senate, for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The trial was conducted on both sides by the most eminent lawyers of the State, and resulted in the conviction of the Governor and his removal from office. In 1901 similar charges of impeachment were preferred against Chief Justice David M. Furches and Associate Justice Robert M. Douglas, but both were acquitted.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four associate justices elected by the qualified voters of the State for a term of eight years.

The Constitution of 1776 required the General Assembly to "appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney-General," who were commissioned by the Governor and held office during good behavior. Acting under this authority, the General Assembly in 1776 divided the State into six judicial districts. In 1782 a seventh district, and in 1787 an eighth district were added. Under the act of 1777 three judges, Samuel Ashe, Samuel Spencer, and James Iredell, were chosen. The judges rode the circuits separately, but sat together as an appellate court. In 1790 the eight judicial districts were divided into an eastern and a western riding, and a fourth judge was added, two being assigned to each riding. In each riding the two judges sat together as an appellate court. In 1797 the General Assembly created an extraordinary court for the purpose of trying the Secretary of State and other officials who had been discovered confederating with others in an elaborate scheme for defrauding the State by issuing fraudulent land warrants. For trial of these criminals the General Assembly deemed it expedient to create a new court to sit at Raleigh twice a year, not exceeding ten days at each term. The court was authorized to hear appeals of causes which had accumulated in the district courts. The existence of this court under the act was to expire at the close of the session of the General Assembly next after June 10, 1802; but before the expiration of this time the General Assembly continued the court for three years longer, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the district courts, and gave to it the name of "Court of Conference." By an act of 1804 the court was made a permanent Court of Record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and to deliver the same *viva voce* in open court. The next year (1805) the name of the court was changed to the Supreme Court. In 1810 the judges were authorized to elect one of their members a Chief Justice, John Louis Taylor being chosen to that office. The Supreme Court now consisted of six judges, but two continued to be a quorum, and all the judges still rode the circuits.

In 1818 an act was passed establishing the present Supreme Court and requiring it to sit in Raleigh for the hearing of appeals. The act

provided for three judges to be elected by the General Assembly. John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson, and John Hall composed the first court, which began its sessions January 1, 1819. The judges elected their own Chief Justice, Taylor being continued in that office. The number of judges continued to be three until 1868, when the Constitution adopted by the convention of that year increased the number to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. The convention of 1875 reduced it again to three, but by an amendment adopted in 1888 the number was raised to a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, where it has continued until the present time. The Supreme Court holds annually two sessions of sixteen weeks, one beginning the first Monday in September, the other the first Monday in February.

The court is authorized to choose its own clerk, marshal, reporter, and other officers.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twenty Superior Court judges, one for each of the twenty circuits, or judicial districts, who are elected by the people and hold their offices for a term of eight years. The Superior Court has appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or of fact determined by a clerk of the Superior Court or justice of the peace, and of all appeals from inferior courts for error assigned in matters of law as provided by law. In the matter of original jurisdiction the law is:

“The Superior Court shall have original jurisdiction of the civil actions whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other court, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days; and of all such affrays as shall be committed within one mile of the place where and during the time such court is being held.”

OTHER COURTS.

The Constitution gives to the General Assembly power to establish other courts inferior to the Supreme and Superior Courts, and to allot and distribute to them such powers and jurisdiction, within constitutional limits, as it sees fit. From the decision of

these inferior courts the Legislature has power to provide a proper system of appeals.

The Constitution also requires the General Assembly to provide for the establishment of special courts for the trial of misdemeanors in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Such courts are the mayors of cities and incorporated towns. Their election or appointment is usually provided for in the charters of incorporation, the acts of the General Assembly prescribing how particular towns and cities shall be governed.

The jurisdiction of such special courts—also called in the law, inferior courts—is usually set forth in the charters.

The general law also provides that "the mayor of every city and incorporated town * * * within the corporate limits of his city or town, shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in all criminal matters arising under the laws of the State or under the ordinances of such city or town."

Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, try (1) that class of civil actions which involve demands for small debts and property of little value and (2) that class of criminal actions, called petty misdemeanors, which involve only slight punishment.

They try all cases of contract or promise to pay money where the sum demanded does not exceed two hundred dollars.

They may try certain other civil actions where the value of the property in controversy or the amount claimed for damages does not exceed fifty dollars.

They try criminal cases arising within their counties, the punishment of which fixed by law cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days.

NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

R. O. SELF, *Clerk*.

The North Carolina Corporation Commission was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1899, superseding the Railroad Commission, which was established in 1891. The offices of the Commission now occupy the entire first floor of the remodeled State Departments Building.

Membership: W. T. Lee, chairman, Haywood County; George P. Pell, Forsyth County; A. J. Maxwell, Craven County.

The Commission has general supervision over all railroad, telegraph, telephone, street railway, steamboat, canal, waterworks, and all other companies exercising the right of eminent domain, and, also, under act of 1913, of electric light, power, water, and gas companies.

It is authorized to hear and adjust complaints, to fix and revise tariffs of all railroads and all other transportation companies.

The Commission is a Board of Appraisers and Assessors for all the railroads and other corporations mentioned above, and also assess for *ad valorem* taxation the value of the capital stock of all North Carolina corporations.

The Commission is also a State Tax Commission, having and exercising general supervision over the tax listers and assessing officers of the State.

In 1899 the Commission was given supervision of all State banks. Since that time there have been very few failures of State banks in which creditors lost anything. State banks have increased in number during the last ten years from 348 to 559, with a corresponding increase in resources. The Commission has authority to appoint Bank Examiners, whose duties are to examine the various banks of the State and report to the Commission. Five examiners are now regularly employed in this work.

COMPLAINTS.

The Commission has heard 5,590 formal complaints. These complaints consist principally of overcharges, discriminations, freight service, failure of railroad companies to provide cars for transporting freights, storage charges, petitions for depots and sidings.

The Commission now has a regular department, in charge of an experienced freight rate clerk, for the handling and adjustment of all claims by shippers for overcharges in freight rates.

The Commission is authorized to make rules for the handling of freight, and to require the building of depots, etc.

When the complaint is filed, the attention of the company complained against is called to the cause of the complaint; and if the matter be such that it cannot be settled by correspondence alone, the officers of the company complained against are cited to appear. In a large majority of cases these claims are amicably settled to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned and without cost to the complainant; others have, however, required hearings. The

records of the Commission show that many complaints and claims, aggregating thousands of dollars, have been paid to shippers. Union and other stations have been established all along the various lines of railroads.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of the office has been voluminous—many inquiries touching taxation and matters pertaining to corporations, etc. Shippers have found that by applying to this office they can be advised of the proper freight rates and of the rules governing the transportation of freight to and from all points, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity. Much correspondence is necessary in the preparation of cases and the gathering of such statistics as are contemplated by law. All of this involves a vast amount of labor and correspondence.

ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND STREET RAILWAY PROPERTY BY THE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

In the year 1900—the year after the Commission was established—the railroad properties of the State were valued at \$12,321,704; in the year 1911 the Commission assessed and valued the properties of railroads and other corporations as mentioned below at \$131,022,968.

The valuations are as follows:

RECAPITULATION OF ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1919.

	Mileage		Total Valuation	Local Assessment	Valuation Less Local Assessment
	Main Line	Sidings			
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.....	950.80	300.64	\$ 34,645,345	\$ 1,046,552	\$ 33,598,793
Norfolk Southern Railroad.....	694.354	121.46	7,227,255	218,496	7,008,759
Norfolk Southern Railroad, A. & N. C. Div.....	95.91	27.82	1,479,055	96,028	1,383,027
Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	609.918	270.46	20,125,000	303,594	19,821,406
Southern Railway, owned lines.....	590.08	163.51	25,907,719	353,346	25,554,373
Southern Railway, leased, etc.....	773.64	254.40	23,817,133	147,535	23,669,598
Miscellaneous railroads.....	1,257.63	216.71	12,216,111	218,195	11,997,916
Total, railroads.....	4,972.331	1,355.00	\$ 125,417,618	\$ 2,383,746	\$123,033,872
Electric light, street railway and gas companies.....			\$ 8,331,112	\$ 6,596,898	\$ 1,734,214
Bridge and canal companies.....			79,000	48,650	30,350
Private car lines.....			62,950	-----	62,950
Steamboat companies.....			101,900	10,500	91,400
Flume and turnpike companies.....			19,300	900	18,400
Telephone companies.....			3,476,257	402,899	3,073,358
Water works companies.....			122,160	115,660	6,500
Pullman company.....			487,226	-----	487,226
Telegraph companies.....			997,287	-----	997,287
Total.....			\$ 13,677,192	\$ 7,175,507	\$ 6,501,685
Grand total.....			\$ 139,094,810	\$ 9,559,253	\$129,535,557

PART IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS.

1. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
2. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.
3. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.
4. NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
5. STATE LIBRARY.
6. NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY COMMISSION.
7. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
8. STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE.
9. NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.
10. STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
11. FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.
12. STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.
13. STATE STANDARD KEEPER.
14. FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.
15. AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
16. STATE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.
17. COMMISSION FOR REVISION OF LAWS.
18. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
19. NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE
MILITIA.
20. STATE PRISON.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

W. A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner, Raleigh.*

The Constitution of the State (1876) provides for a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics. Under this fundamental law the General Assembly established the Department of Agriculture in 1877. (Chapter 274.)

Since that time it has been greatly fostered and enlarged by the General Assembly, and its field expanded by the enterprise, energy, and capacity of its corps of workers.

At present the Board consists of ten members, one member from each Congressional District, who are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for terms of six years; and of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is a member of and *ex officio* chairman of the Board. All members are required by law to be practical farmers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, who is chief executive officer of the Department, was formerly elected by the Board; but the Legislature of 1899, in order to bring the Department in closer touch with the people, especially the farmers of the State, so changed the law as to make the Commissioner an elective officer.

The Department is charged with the following:

1. Investigations relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts, and to induce capital and labor to enter the State.

2. With investigations for the improvement of milk and beef cattle, especially with investigations relating to the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals—having power to quarantine infected animals and to regulate the transportation of stock within the State.

3. With investigations of the ravages of insects injuriously affecting market gardens, fruits, etc., and with dissemination of information essential for their abatement.

4. With investigations directed to the introduction and fostering of new agricultural industries adapted to the various soils and climate of the State.

5. With investigations relative to the subject of drainage and irrigation, and mineral and domestic sources of fertilizers, including composting, etc.

6. With the collection of information relating to the subject of farm fences, etc.

7. With the enforcement of the laws enacted for the sale of commercial fertilizers, seed, food products, and with authority to make regulations concerning the same.

8. With the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate, and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State.

To these have been added:

The issuing of bulletins.

The Museum.

Farmers' Institutes.

Soil Survey.

Enforcement by regulations of

The Pure Food Law;

Concentrated Commercial Feeding-stuff Law;

Cotton-seed Meal Law;

Law regulating the statistics of leaf tobacco;

Crop-pest Commission;

Law regulating the standard-weight packages of meal and flour;

Registration and sale of condimental, patented, proprietary or trade-mark stock or poultry tonics, regulators, or conditioners;

The inspection of illuminating and power oils, fluids and gasoline;

Law to prevent and punish the sale of adulterated, impure, or misbranded agricultural and vegetable seed and those lacking viability;

The manufacture and sale of anti-hog-cholera serum, also of inoculation germs of leguminous crops. ©

The rapid spread of the "stock law" over the State has rendered unnecessary any action by the Board as to fences, as this is now largely local. A map showing the stock-law and no stock-law, quarantine and free territory in the State has recently been issued.

The Department is, to a considerable extent, a sub-legislature. The Legislature, in committing to its execution specified laws, confers upon the Board power to make regulations for this purpose, which are given the authority of law, and violation of them is made a misdemeanor, cognizable by the courts. The power to confer this authority has been tested in the courts and approved by decision of the Supreme Court.

THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

1. The source of the ingredients in fertilizers is made known. Analyses are reported in the *Bulletin* from each firm so as to have those of the same guarantee classed together, and a farmer can tell them and not make an extra trip when he can get goods of the composition he wishes although under a different name.

2. The feed inspection law has been amended to include all feeds and the value of feeds much improved. Ground red corn cobs cannot be sold as wheat bran nor sawdust or rotten corn used as a filler.

3. *Condimental Feed Law*.—Analyses are made of each brand and published. The people need not pay high prices for many of the ingredients, such as charcoal, copperas, saltpetre, salt, salts, etc., which can be bought for a few cents a pound of grocers. Drugs for either stock or men must have a value corresponding with that printed on the container or they can be excluded from sale.

4. Thirty cheese factories are in operation, and these afford markets for milk in our mountain counties which were not available three years ago. In 1920, 481,676 pounds of cheese were made. Nine creameries are in operation.

5. Great advance has been made along all lines of animal husbandry, animal feeding and feeds for animals, including poultry. All cases of diseases of animals appearing in the State have been suppressed. We have had no epidemic which could not be eliminated.

6. For the year ending November 30, 1920, there was distributed 4,370,407 c. c. of serum and 128,093 c. c. of virus, enough serum to immunize approximately 75,000 hogs weighing 100 pounds. The receipts from the serum amounted to \$66,208.85.

7. *Eradication of the Cattle Tick*.—There are still left twenty-one counties in the extreme Eastern part of the State in which the tick has not been eradicated. The Department has prepared and will request the Legislature to enact a bill on this subject. This bill is now a law in all of the states which were infested with the tick except North Carolina and Florida.

Tuberculosis.—All herds which pass two successive tests without reactors are placed on the Accredited Herd List. There are in North Carolina at this time 163 of these Accredited Herds, and 862 herds under supervision. One hundred and ninety-six tubercular animals were slaughtered and \$5,734.63 was paid under the law relating to this subject. The State appropriates annually \$5,000.00 for this indemnity and for paying for animals slaughtered on account of glan-

ders. When a cow or other animal is affected either with tuberculosis or glanders, the animal is reported to the authorities and killed and paid for, thereby preventing spreading of the diseases.

8. A pure seed law by which the farmers are protected from purchase of inferior seed either in purity or germination. Seed deficient in either are prohibited from sale in the State, and the introduction of injurious weeds is prohibited.

9. Preparation of legume culture which is sold at one-fourth the former price. This pays the cost of production and sale.

10. Great advance in the work in Entomology, especially in spraying. Many pests have been destroyed and others much curtailed in their injurious operations.

11. Also in Horticulture. The Department has taken highest prizes in all exhibits of apples, and the North Carolina apples and other fruits are being recognized in the markets of the Nation. The pecan culture in the State has also been greatly extended. In many sections these plantings are beginning to bear nuts of very superior quality.

12. The State in the value of its farm products has risen from the twenty-second to the seventh position, and the value of the agricultural crops has increased since 1910 at an average of \$10,000,000 a year.

13. *The Women's Work.*—Many wives and daughters of farmers are earning money for themselves. The girls' and women's clubs are carrying on the preserving of vegetables, fruits and meats. The women have not lacked ability to do this work, but prior to this they lacked opportunity. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of these goods will be produced and prepared this year. This work in its incipency and growth is the product of the Farmers' Institute as conducted by the Department.

14. *Home Demonstration Work.*—There were enrolled in this work in clubs 8,289 girls and 8,343 women, a total of 16,632. Besides the clubs, there were 217,143 women who gardened as individuals.

There were 200,882 pounds of fruits and vegetables dried, 90,913 gallons brined, and 125 community canneries established. Fifty-nine owners of mills have trained agents to direct the work in the villages at the mills. Twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-three home conveniences were placed in homes, and 29 rest rooms were established.

The Chairman of the Board of Health says that the organizations

established by the home agents were most helpful in the fight against influenza. They established 75 community kitchens and in many counties they directed the preparation of the food. Miss Annie Lee Rankin acted as dietitian at the A. & E. College and at Camp Polk, and Mrs. Cornelia Morris at the Raleigh High School Emergency Hospital. Citizens in the vicinity furnished supplies at many of the kitchens.

15. Farm demonstrators in 70 counties, whose duty it is to give instructions about crops to the farmer in the field.

16. Boys' corn clubs and pig clubs in all parts of the State.

17. Coöperative work with the U. S. Department and the A. and E. College, especially under the Lever Act.

18. *The Pure Food Law.*—The weight or quantity of contents to be marked on all containers, with which numbers the contents must comply. Adulteration is seldom found in the foods sold in the State.

19. Inspection of illuminating oils and gasoline, by which the quality and safety of the oils have been improved without cost to the consumer.

20. The length and strength of staple is considered in forming standards of cotton by the National Department, and expert graders are furnished in counties which desire them. This has saved thousands of dollars to the farmers in the sale of their cotton.

21. The National Department has been requested to consider the question of reduction for tare for bagging and ties on cotton bales, which is acknowledged to be unjust. This can be accomplished only by an international convention under the auspices of a national congress.

22. Inspection of flour to detect that which is bleached and prevent the sale of it as unbleached.

23. In all cases of inspection in the machinery of the Department the article which renders the inspection necessary is required to pay cost of the work.

24. More than one-third of the State has been surveyed and a soil map issued of each county.

25. Farmers of the State are not becoming renters. Since 1910, 204 farmers have lost their farms and about 6,000 renters have bought land.

26. There is corn and wheat enough in the State for its consumption. There may be a little imported, but enough will be exported to offset this. There are 180 pounds of flour to every man, woman and

child in the State, more per capita than was ever known before, and more meat has been cured than heretofore.

27. A marketing system is being evolved which will acquaint the citizens of the State with knowledge of where they can find the various articles for sale and accomplish coöperation.

28. For six years North Carolina has stood first in the production of cotton per acre, first in quantity of sweet potatoes and peanuts, and second in value of tobacco crop.

29. *Cotton-seed Meal*.—No goods are permitted to be branded as "meal" unless they contain 6½ per cent ammonia, but must be branded "cotton-seed feed."

30. The *Bulletin* ranks with the highest of its class, and many letters of commendation are received from persons within and without the State. Requests are frequently received for publications of these bulletins in those of other States and also from the agricultural press. It has a circulation of more than 35,000 each month. Copies have been requested for use as text-books in the public schools of other States and the University of Wisconsin.

31. The Museum continues to be the most valuable south of Philadelphia, except that at the National Capital. It is the State's great object lesson. Additions to the different departments are made each year. A representative agricultural exhibit is now being collected.

STATISTICS.

The following statistics will show some of the results of the work of the Department.

North Carolina produced in

	1860	1910	1915	1918
Corn (bushels).....	30,000,000	34,063,531	64,050,000	63,000,000
Wheat (bushels).....	4,743,706	7,433,000	10,355,000	13,167,000
Cotton (bales).....	145,514	665,132	732,000	732,000

DRAINAGE.

The Department has arranged with the National Department for an expert in this work, who will give information to the farmers concerning the drainage of creeks, cutting ditches, and laying tiles.

VETERINARY DIVISION.

The Division of Veterinary Science is devoted to giving information as to the care and feeding of farm animals, improvement of live stock, treatment of diseases, the gradual extermination of the tick.

Serum for vaccination of hogs to prevent the spread of cholera is manufactured by this division.

ANTI-CHOLERA SERUM.

Ninety-five per cent of the hogs vaccinated escaped cholera. The Department is now prepared to supply all requests for serum, and it is expected that the scourge of cholera will be much abated.

CATTLE QUARANTINE AND ERADICATION OF THE FEVER TICK.

The United States and State laws concerning the eradication of the cattle tick are simply improvements on the act of the Legislature of 1795 concerning the driving of cattle from the oak to the long-leaf pine sections of the State, which was continued as a statute until the Revisal of 1905. The disease was called murrain or distemper, and its malignity known, but not for a century was the cause ascertained and direct effort made for cure and eradication.

Starting in 1899, with the crest of the Blue Ridge as the location of the quarantine line, it has been moved east to the Roanoke River in Warren County as the northern boundary, and to the Pee Dee in Anson as the southern boundary of the State. This quarantine line is established by the United States Agricultural Department. The movement of cattle is restricted to a few months each year and subject to inspections and regulations, while exempted territory is free from impediments. The price of cattle in the exempted section (that which is free of the tick) is thought to be one cent per pound live weight over that in the quarantine sections. The value of exemption is apparent. The stock law tends to destroy the tick, and where it has prevailed for several years, few ticks being found, the county is soon declared free. At the suggestion of this Department, infected counties or parts of counties have been quarantined, and the clear territory has been given the benefit of exemption.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

This department does much valuable work. The Board has granted the use of the Edgecombe County farm as far as needed to be used in its operations.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Farmers' Institutes have been greatly extended and are now held in every county in the State.

Meetings of farmers to hear matters pertaining to their vocation discussed by scientific men and also by practical farmers have met with great encouragement in the numbers attending and interest shown in the proceedings, and the beneficial results to farming in the communities where the institutes are held are very evident.

Realizing that while "A good farmer without, it is needful there be," that "A good housewife within is as needful as he," institutes for the benefit of the farmers' wives and daughters were introduced in 1907. They have been well attended and have been equally as beneficial in the advancement of agricultural conditions as have the institutes for the men; usually one joint session is held at each institute.

CHEMISTRY.

The Division of Chemistry makes analyses of fertilizer, cotton-seed meal, feed and foodstuffs, soils, minerals and marls, waters, etc.

The law as to deficient fertilizers may be found in the Revisal of 1905, sec. 3949.

SOIL SURVEY, TEST FARM, AND FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This is conducted like the cattle quarantine, in conjunction with the United States Agricultural Department, the expenses being defrayed by each department. The object is to locate the different types of soil in the State. Upon these types it is desired to locate test farms for practical and scientific purposes. Test farms have been established in Edgecombe County, at Willard Station in Pender County, Statesville, near Swannanoa in Buncombe County, and in the old tobacco belt at Oxford and in the newly drained black lands of Eastern North Carolina in Beaufort County. The effort is to conduct these farms for the benefit of the crops grown in each section, first on small plats and then on a large scale, showing results of different kinds and amounts of home-made and commercial fer-

tilizers, preparation of land, cultivation and rotation of crops and demonstration work.

As it might be supposed that all children of the same parents would be exactly alike, so it might be inferred that all soils composed from decomposition of the same rocks would be identical; but this is known to be true in neither case.

By demonstration work on different fields in the same locality, or type of soil, the variations of each can be ascertained, and the manures prepared and cultivation suitable learned.

The demonstrator of the Department, as requested or as opportunity offers, can visit localities of the State, make suggestions upon these lines, and gather statistics for promotion of the work. The National Department is doing a large amount of work along this line and there is hearty coöperation between the two departments.

ISOTHERMAL BELT.

The investigational work with Thermal Zones was inaugurated in a preliminary way in 1909 at the Blantyre Test Farm by W. N. Hutt, to ascertain if possible the conditions underlying the phenomena of Thermal Belts or frostless zones in relation to fruit-growing. Two years of preliminary investigation furnished such evidence of the necessity and value of the work that the coöperation of the U. S. Weather Bureau was secured. Special recording stations were established at the State Test Farm at Blantyre, in the orchards of Hon. Chas. A. Webb of Asheville, Mr. W. T. Lindsey of Tryon, Mr. Bolling Hall of Waynesville, Mrs. Moses Cone of Blowing Rock, and Mr. J. B. Sparger of Mount Airy, where a range in elevation from 1,000 to 4,200 feet was secured

In 1912 the recording stations were increased to 15. Mr. L. A. Denson, Section Director of the Weather Bureau of North Carolina, and Prof. H. J. Cox, Special Expert of the U. S. Weather Bureau, were detailed to assist in this coöperation.

The field work and records were completed in 1916. Since that time the vast amount of records collected at the different stations are being worked over by the experts of the U. S. Weather Bureau under the direction of Professor Cox of the Chicago Station. A topographical map of Western North Carolina has been prepared with contour lines showing the locations of the observation stations and the mountainous nature of the surrounding country. In order to make this work of practical as well as of scientific value, a map

showing the location of railroads to available fruit zones of 500-foot contours from 1,500 to 3,500 elevations will be prepared. This map, in addition to that prepared by the Weather Bureau experts, will be of value to people in securing lands at suitable altitudes for commercial orcharding.

The results of these investigations are being worked into a publication which is expected to be available within a year.

PURE FOOD DIVISION.

The Pure Food Law passed by the General Assembly of 1899, amended in 1905 and redrafted and passed as a new act in 1907, forbids the manufacture or sale of adulterated or misbranded food or beverages and charges the Department of Agriculture with its enforcement.

Inspections are made throughout the State and samples collected for analyses. The samples are examined for adulteration and the results published, showing the brand name of the article and the name and address of the manufacturer. The first report was published as the Department Bulletin for December, 1909. Since that time similar reports have been published annually.

There are two classes of adulterants found in food:

1. Substances which are deleterious to health, and
2. Substances which merely render the food less valuable.

The use of the first is prohibited, the second can be used provided their presence is made known to the purchaser.

Much of the food and beverages sold in the State is in the hands of unintelligent men, who can be imposed upon by shrewd and unscrupulous manufacturers. Owing to various complications the enforcement of the Food Law is far more difficult than one not familiar with the situation would think.

The National Government has enacted a food law which requires weight of contents to be stamped on all packages or other containers of goods. The Legislature has enacted this for the State.

FEED INSPECTIONS.

The Legislature of 1903 passed a law which requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to employ Feed Inspectors, whose duty it is to visit the different towns in the State, see that the law is complied with as to the branding of bags, weight of bags, and to take samples of all feeds. These samples are examined microscopically in the

towns in which they are found, and if adulterated are immediately withdrawn from sale.

All samples collected are analyzed by the Feed Chemist, and the results, along with such additional information as circumstances may advise, are published in the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture.

In enforcing the law there are four main objects in view:

1. To stop the sale of adulterated feeds in North Carolina.
2. To educate the consumers to buy feed according to the analyses on the bags, just as he buys his fertilizer by an analysis.
3. To teach the dairymen and farmers the best way to combine their home-grown feeds with those they are compelled to buy to get the greatest benefit from the amount consumed.
4. To stimulate a desire on the part of the consumers for better feeds.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The work of this division includes the inspection of fruit trees, which are not allowed to be sold in this State unless declared free from disease. Experts are sent to examine all nurseries for insect pests, and many commercial orchards are inspected. Directions are furnished for preparation of material for spraying, and for its application. The San Jose scale is being controlled in many places, and further damage prevented by directions sent from this office. Other insect pests and diseases have been prevented or cured, and much valuable information given the people of the State on matters pertaining to insects of all kinds.

HORTICULTURE.

This division is devoted to promoting the interests of trucking, the home and market garden, also the culture, preservation and marketing the fruits of the State.

The test farm in Pender County is used in connection with the trucking interests of the eastern part of the State. On this farm \$1,500 was realized from the sale of the lettuce raised on one and one-fourth acres of land.

In the apple section a short series of institutes is held annually to illustrate the proper packing of fruit for shipment. Institutes on pruning, spraying, etc., are held in proper season.

For three successive years the exhibit of apples from North Carolina has taken the sweepstakes prize at the exhibits at the National

Horticultural Congress, and the western part of the State is now regarded as one of the most important apple-growing sections of the nation, both in quantity and quality. North Carolina in 1913 received the Wilder prize from the American Pomological Society. The section adjacent to Southern Pines is noted for its peaches, pears, and plums.

AGRONOMY AND BOTANY DIVISION.

Under the direction of this division experiments in plant breeding and selection are conducted upon the test farms and the farms of individuals in different sections of the State. Inoculation germs for legumes are manufactured and sold at cost.

The inspection prevents the introduction of seeds of noxious weeds into the State and enables the farmer to ascertain, before purchasing, the quality of the seed as to purity and germination.

DEMONSTRATION AND INSPECTION OF POWER AND ILLUMINATING OILS AND GASOLINE.

The Pure Food Chemist is also Oil Chemist. The quality of the oil has been kept at a good standard and the price has not been increased. When the law was enacted there were four firms transacting business in this State; at the present time there are nineteen.

DEMONSTRATION WORK.

This work gives practical advice to and coöperates with the farmers upon their farms. It has been extended to eighty-one counties. Part of the expenses is borne by the National Department of Agriculture.

BOYS' CORN CLUB.

In these clubs more than 4,000 boys have been enrolled. The Department appropriates \$500 annually in premiums.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' WORK.

This work in domestic economy has met with a ready response from the wives and daughters of the farmers.

THE BULLETIN.

The *Bulletin* is issued monthly, each month's issue being devoted to a particular subject. Its value seems to be appreciated both

within and without the State, as is attested by its continually increasing mail list. Besides the regular monthly *Bulletin*, special papers are issued when deemed of enough importance to justify the expense.

THE MUSEUM.

The State Geologist has, since the establishment of his department in 1850, collected specimens of different kinds, principally of minerals, representing the natural resources of the State. In 1879 the care of the Museum and expense of maintenance were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. A building has been erected for its occupancy, and its contents greatly increased. It is now by far the most extensive in its contents of anything of its nature south of Philadelphia, save the National Museum at Washington, D. C. To it, more than any other source, is attributable the fine displays the State has made at international, national, and State expositions. It is the State's object lesson, representing its resources in agriculture, timber, mineral, fishes, birds, game, animals, and flora and fauna in general.

As articles affected by time become undesirable they are replaced. The idea is to keep the Museum constantly growing, with no chance for stagnation.

IMMIGRATION.

The Legislature in 1909 repealed the act of 1907 concerning immigration. There are now no agents of the State employed in foreign countries; a few young men come from Scotland each year, and land and immigration companies bring some people to the State each year, but no report is made to the Department; however, it cooperates with them as far as practicable.

The Department has no lands of the State for sale, and can make no contracts, warrant titles, or do any work of like nature. It can only put parties desiring to purchase property in the State in communication with citizens who have property to sell, and leave them to perfect sales, if it is found desirable.

Many letters are received from persons from the States of the Middle West requesting information as to the resources of the State, and several hundred have each year purchased homes. The Department had arranged to place exhibits at the fairs in these States, but this was abandoned when the law was repealed.

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO.

Chapter 97, Laws 1907, requires the Department to preserve a record of the leaf tobacco sold on the floors of the warehouses of the State, and publish it monthly. Each warehouse is required to furnish an account of its sales, and is guilty of a misdemeanor for failure.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. SHIPMAN, *Commissioner.*

The Department of Labor and Printing was established by the Legislature of 1887 as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under this head its activities had to do with gathering and presenting statistics of industrial conditions. A high standard was set for this work and it has ever since been the policy of the office to improve upon its own work from year to year. The biennial report is now recognized as one of the most succinct examples of statistical work issued in the United States. The matter has been boiled down, so to speak, and one chief aim has been to present the greatest possible information in the least possible space, accomplishing thereby two very desirable ends, *i. e.*, ease of reference and convenience, and minimum expense. Its circulation includes every State in the Union and many foreign countries. The report is the chief medium by which the State's growth and progress is placed before the world. The number of requests for copies attests its worth.

When the public printing had become of such importance that the old practice of assumption that it would take care of itself was proven inadequate and unsatisfactory, the duty of systematizing and superintending this work was added to the duties of the office (Chapter 373, Public Laws of 1899). Since that time the growth of the State has been great, its progress indeed wonderful. Keeping pace with this progress, the Department of Labor and Printing shows a record of quality and economy in performance not equaled by any other Commonwealth, and approached by but few.

The Commissioner, Mr. Shipman, and the Assistant, Mr. Nichols, place especial emphasis on their invitation to the people of the State to make use of the Department. Any questions bearing on subjects touched by the report will be gladly answered, whenever possible.

The handling of the public printing has been brought down to the point where figures as to specifications and cost may be given before

or after performance, which information serves well where economy enters as largely into any proposition as it does into the public printing. Changes in practice are made as often as it is found that improvement can be made, and the policy of the office at the present time makes impossible any of the abuses obtaining under the arrangement in force prior to the placing of the public printing under the Department's charge.

Before a single item of printing expense is paid for by the State the account of the printer is examined, accompanied by an inspection of the work itself, by a man who knows the printing business. Every pound of paper purchased is bought by the State to fit the particular need, and is subject to the decision of the expert of the Department—himself, according to the provisions of the act, a “practical printer.” The record of purchases of paper show a great saving along this line also.

The work of the Department of Labor and Printing is necessarily done away from the public eye. The watchful auditing of thousands of dollars of accounts, the economical purchase of thousands of dollars of supplies, the skillful exposition and appraisalment of industrial facts is not spectacular labor, but a work of the highest value and largest returns.

Since October 1, 1919, the United States Employment Service, operating in this State, has been conducted under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, who provided office quarters and served as federal director for North Carolina without additional compensation. Funds were provided by the Government for clerical assistance and during the period from October 1, 1919, to the present time, between 5,000 and 6,000 applicants for positions and jobs have been placed in situations satisfactory to them. Through the means of local financial assistance, the service maintained offices in Asheville, Charlotte and Wilmington for almost a year. Since the employment office was established in this Department more than 20,000 returned soldiers have been communicated with in regard to employment and nearly 4,000 placed. It was through these communications that hundreds of disabled soldiers were located and reported to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which placed them in proper training.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

STACEY W. WADE, *Commissioner.*

Prior to 1899 the supervision of insurance companies of North Carolina was in the hands of the Secretary of State, who received certain fees and was allowed \$1,000 for clerical help. The Legislature of 1899 created the Insurance Department. The insurance laws as set forth in the Revisal of 1905, with amendments thereto, are looked upon as the best code of insurance laws of any Southern State, and are certainly admirably adapted to the conditions prevailing in this section. As revenue producers the law and Department are a success, and while the benefits accruing from a proper supervision of insurance companies in the State cannot be measured in dollars and cents, they are, in the opinion of those in a position to know, of much more value to the State and her citizens than the revenue collected.

The duties required of the Insurance Commissioner are as important and involve as much work and responsibility as those of any other department in the State Government. In addition to this, the Insurance Commissioner is taken from his office about one-third of the time by official duties. The work of the Department calls for as much clerical ability and labor as the work of any other department. No part of the work should be neglected, and it is increasing every year, and becomes of more and more value to the State and her citizens. The efficiency of the Department can only be kept up by allowing sufficient clerical force, and this will call for such help as is commensurate with, and demanded by, the development and rapid increase of the work of the Department. The Commissioner should be relieved, as far as possible, of clerical work. He is worth more to the State in discharging the other duties of his office.

Under the law it is made the duty of the Commissioner to collect all licenses, taxes and fees due the State by any company or association under the supervision of his Department.

The Secretary of State paid into the State Treasury in 1898 \$84,879.28, and this was the largest amount ever reported for any one year prior to the creation of the Department.

DEPARTMENT.

The Department has increased in size, importance, and value beyond the expectation of its most ardent friends. The supervision required to be exercised over all companies, associations, and societies doing or attempting to do an insurance business in the State is the most important work of the Department. The value of this supervision to the State and her citizens since the organization of the Department can hardly be estimated. As the insurance business in the State has increased, this supervision has become the more necessary and important for the citizens of the State, and the good results accomplished have far exceeded the value of the revenue collected by the Department during that time.

REVENUE.

The revenue collected and paid into the State Treasury by this Department has increased each year, until there was collected and paid in for the past fiscal year, \$634,076.84.

The gradual increase of the revenues collected from insurance companies through this Department and paid into the State Treasury is more clearly shown by a comparison with the amount (\$84,879.28) collected for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1899, the year prior to the formation of the Department.

The Department is not run for revenue. Its main work is the supervision of the business, but those who have had occasion to look into the matter are satisfied more good is being accomplished for the State and her citizens by the supervision of the business than by the collection of taxes. It is of interest to know the amount collected by the Department and paid into the State Treasury each year since its formation, as follows:

For the fiscal years 1899-1900.....	\$ 91,973.49
For the fiscal year 1900-01.....	91,072.92
For the fiscal year 1901-02.....	132,034.03
For the fiscal year 1902-03.....	153,667.12
For the fiscal year 1903-04.....	174,633.60
For the fiscal year 1904-05.....	197,402.23
For the fiscal year 1905-06.....	205,124.07
For the fiscal year 1906-07.....	215,331.56
For the fiscal year 1907-08.....	224,680.58

For the fiscal year 1908-09.....	234,469.63
For the fiscal year 1910-11.....	270,300.08
For the fiscal year 1911-12.....	285,040.50
For the fiscal year 1912-13.....	319,389.67
For the fiscal year 1913-14.....	344,546.28
For the fiscal year 1914-15.....	352,047.20
For the fiscal year 1915-16.....	348,780.90
For the fiscal year 1916-17.....	372,044.12
For the fiscal year 1917-18.....	415,468.16
For the fiscal year 1918-19.....	543,294.02
For the fiscal year 1919-20.....	634,076.84
Total.....	<u>\$5,851,943.94</u>

Under the old law, prior to the organization of this Department, certain fees were allowed to the Secretary of State as compensation for the supervision of insurance companies. These fees are now paid into the State Treasury, and amount to more than double the whole cost of the Department, including salaries and every other expense. But there is no question but that the State should, with a collection of over \$415,000 annually from insurance companies, spend more money for the enlargement and efficiency of the Insurance Department. This certainly can be done to advantage.

One great benefit that has accrued from the North Carolina insurance laws and the work of the Department has been the organization of home insurance companies and the placing of considerable insurance in them, thus keeping at home much of home money spent for insurance.

The North Carolina or home companies continue to show marked improvement each year, not only in the amount of business transacted, but in a steady and solid growth in financial ability and safety. It is gratifying, or should be, to every citizen of the State to know that he cannot only keep his money in the State for investment by patronizing home companies, but that he is fully protected by the financial standing of the companies in so doing.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Legislature of 1905 placed all building and loan associations under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner. There were then 43 associations doing business in the State. There are now

over 150 associations working in the State and no class of corporations is doing more in building up our cities and towns and providing homes for our citizens, especially the working classes. Associations are being organized rapidly throughout the State. The ownership of homes is very conducive to good citizenship and progress. At the close of business in 1917, 146 associations reported in assets \$17,774,915.62 and loaned out to build or pay for homes, \$16,845,109.53, and with receipts during the year of \$11,970,833.38. This is a remarkable showing, and speaks well for our State and her people.

The Insurance Commissioner represents the State in all its dealings with the insurance companies, associations, and orders. He must pass upon applications of companies under his Department and decide whether to license them, and then supervise them and see that they comply with the law and treat the citizens of the State right or revoke their license to do business in the State.

He must collect all licenses and taxes due the State by companies and associations under his Department.

He must collect reports of all fires in the State and investigate all suspicious ones and have all persons suspected of incendiarism prosecuted where the evidence justifies it. An average of fifteen persons a year have been convicted under this law since it was passed, and served their sentences in prisons.

He must see that the laws regulating the erection and inspection of buildings are observed. Better buildings mean fewer fires and lower fire insurance rates. Seventy-five thousand dollars annually is now saved in fire premiums by this law. He must look into all violations of the insurance law and hear all complaints made by the citizens of the State against companies under his supervision and see that the citizen is protected in his rights.

He must keep all State property insured as provided by law, and annually inspect all State institutions and buildings, with a view to the protection from fire of them and their inmates. He is also charged with the execution of the "Blue Sky" law governing sale of stock. This is most important and valuable to our people, having saved them millions of dollars.

SUPERVISION.

It is very important and valuable to the State to have the collection of the licenses and taxes from insurance companies above re-

ferred to, but by far the most important work of the Department, and that of greatest benefit to the citizens of the State, is the proper supervision of insurance companies, societies, and orders, as well as their representatives operating in the State. The gradual improvement in the practices of the companies and their agents shows the work accomplished in this respect. This supervision takes in:

1. *The admission and regulation of all companies doing or proposing to do any kind of insurance in the State.* There are about four hundred companies, associations, and societies doing the following classes of insurance: Life, health, accident, casualty, fire, marine, credit, burglary, plate-glass, liability, steam boiler, automobile, etc.

2. *Fire Marshal.*—The Commissioner is also *ex officio* Fire Marshal, and has charge of the investigation of all suspicious fires, and the prosecution of those thought to be responsible for the same. There have been many of these prosecutions, which have been very valuable in their results.

3. *Building and Inspection Laws.*—The Commissioner is charged with the enforcement of the building and inspection laws, also the law in regard to the erection of fire-escapes and proper exits from buildings. This involves not only having inspection made throughout the State by men sent from the Department, but also in seeing that the work is kept up and the laws enforced by the officers of the different cities and towns.

4. *Publication of Statements.*—The Commissioner is required to make an abstract of the financial statements filed with him by the different companies operating in the State; to collect the fees for the publication of same and have them published in the newspapers of the State.

5. *Firemen's Relief Fund.*—The Commissioner is also required to collect from insurance companies operating in the State the taxes for the benefit of our firemen and to distribute these taxes among the firemen of seventy-odd towns of the State.

6. *Complaints and Violations.*—It is also the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to seek out and prosecute all violations of the insurance law, and to look into all complaints made to him by the citizens of the State, and to give them such information as they may desire at his hands in regard to companies and associations under his supervision.

7. *Give Rates.*—It is also the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to receive and file all fire insurance rates promulgated on property situate in this State and to pass upon all complaints as to discrimination in or unfairness of rates.

8. A great educational work is being done by the Commissioner under the slogan "Make North Carolina Safe for Life and Property." The annual fire waste with the loss of over \$4,000,000 in property and over 325 lives each year certainly calls for a more active and determined effort. The present conditions are a menace and little less than criminal.

9. *Building and Loan Associations.*—The Commissioner is now charged with the supervision of building and loan associations, and the great work being done by these associations, the organization of new associations almost continually, as well as the suggestion that these associations can be adapted to and made of great benefit to the farmers of the State, as well as to those living in cities and towns who have received their benefits, makes this a most important part of the work of the Department.

Since the formation of this Department in 1899 and the adoption of the present insurance laws there has been a gradual but decided improvement in the insurance conditions of the State. Better practices prevail and there is less friction between the people and this class of corporations. Contracts have been improved and rates reduced, and will, no doubt, be still further reduced under the present insurance laws and their strict enforcement, although the citizens of the State are now paying over \$225,000 annually for their fire insurance less than they would pay at the rates prevailing in any other Southern State.

The Insurance Department has now for the first time since its formation permanent and adequate quarters in which to transact its rapidly increasing business. This has always hampered the Commissioner and his force in carrying on their work, and should have been remedied before. The large business being yearly transacted demands proper and adequate files, that the business may be efficiently done, while the value and importance of the Department records and statistics are such as to demand their safe-keeping and filing for ready reference by the Department and citizens of the State.

Any further information about the Department or its work will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

R. D. W. CONNOR, *Secretary, Raleigh.*

The North Carolina Historical Commission was created by an act of the Legislature of 1903. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. They receive no salary or per diem, but are allowed their actual expenses when attending to their official duties.

The offices of the Commission are in the State Administration Building, a new fireproof structure erected under an act of the General Assembly in 1911.

The duties of the Commission are as follows:

1. To have collected historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times.

2. To have such material properly edited, published by the State Printer as other State printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission.

3. To care for the proper marking and preservation of battle-fields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the State.

4. To diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina.

5. To encourage the study of the history of North Carolina in the schools of the State, and to stimulate and encourage historical investigation and research among the people of the State.

6. To make a biennial report of its receipts and disbursements, its work and needs, to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly.

The powers of the Commission are as follows:

1. To adopt a seal for use in official business.

2. To adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with the provisions of the law.

3. To fix a reasonable price for its publications and to devote the revenue arising from such sales to extending the work of the Commission.

4. To employ a secretary.

5. To control the expenditures of such funds as may be appropriate for its maintenance.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following is a general summary of the work of the Historical Commission:

1. The Commission has saved from destruction, classified and filed many thousands of letters and other documents of the Executive and Legislative Departments from colonial times to the present.

2. It has made an extensive collection, numbering more than 100,000 pieces of material bearing on North Carolina's part in the World War.

3. It has secured for the State the following private collections, numbering many thousands of valuable manuscripts: Letters and papers of Zebulon B. Vance, James Iredell, Bryan Grimes, Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, David L. Swain, E. J. Hale, Calvin H. Wiley, John H. Bryan, Jonathan Worth, William L. Saunders, William A. Graham, William R. Davie, the Pettigrew Family, Charles B. Aycock, Archibald D. Murphey, John Steele, W. H. S. Burgwyn, Nathaniel Macon, Thomas Ruffin, David S. Reid, Willie P. Mangum, and several small collections.

4. It has issued the following publications: "Public Education in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History," 2 vols.; "Schools and Academies in North Carolina, 1790-1840: A Documentary History"; "The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth," 2 vols.; Papers of Archibald D. Murphey, 2 vols.; Papers of Thomas Ruffin, vols. I, II, III; "Literary and Historical Activities in North Carolina, 1900-1905"; "A Legislative Manual of North Carolina" for 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, and twenty-seven bulletins.

5. It recovered for the State, through the gift of the Italian Government, Canova's famous statue of Washington.

6. It has erected in the rotunda of the Capitol a marble bust of William A. Graham; and obtained, without cost to the State, similar busts of Matt. W. Ransom, Samuel Johnston, John M. Morehead, Calvin H. Wiley, and W. S. Ashe.

7. The Commission maintains in its Hall of History one of the most extensive historical museums in America. It contains about 12,000 objects, illustrative of every period of the history of North Carolina from the earliest colonial times to the present.

8. It has assisted a large number of students in their investigations into North Carolina history, given information about the history of the State wherever it was possible, and has encouraged in many ways the study of our history in the schools of the State.

9. It maintains a Legislative Reference Library for supplying information to members of the General Assembly and others interested in the affairs of the State.

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The Legislative Reference Library idea is not a new one. For twenty-five years such departments in other States have been rendering valuable service. They have been provided for in thirty States, and in more than fifty cities of the United States. Recently there has been established a Legislative Reference Bureau in the Congressional Library which is rendering similar aid to the National Government.

For ten years progressive citizens have urged the establishment of such a department in North Carolina. In response to that demand the Legislature of 1915, by a unanimous vote in the Senate and House of Representatives, passed a bill entitled "An act to establish a Legislative Reference Library," under the supervision of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Among the duties of the Librarian set forth in this act are the following: "To collect, tabulate, annotate and digest information for the use of the members and committees of the General Assembly, and the officials of the State," and of the various counties and cities included therein, upon all questions of State, county, and municipal legislation."

As indicated by the caption as well as the subject-matter of the act, this Department is created primarily for the benefit of the members and committees of the General Assembly.

These representatives of the people serve practically without compensation and in most cases make considerable personal sacrifice in order to be of service to the State. During the short sessions of the General Assembly they do not have time to study and thus secure for themselves information about the hundreds of measures they are called upon to consider. Heretofore there has been no agency to collect and classify the sort of information needed by the busy legislator.

To fill this want is the particular field of service of the Legislative Reference Library. For that purpose more than ten thousand books, laws, pamphlets, and clippings have been gathered and classified so that they are instantly available for use by interested

persons. Additional material is received daily, and an attempt is made to procure as full information as is obtainable about all legislation in other States and countries.

Information relating to the following subjects, which are taken from a list of more than fifteen hundred headings, will serve to illustrate the scope of service which is rendered: Agriculture, Appropriations, Automobiles, Banks, Bill Drafting, Budgets, Campaign Expenses, Capital Punishment, Charities, Child Labor, Civil Service, Constitutions, Contracts, Convicts, Coöperative Buying and Marketing, Corporations, Courts, Credit, Crime and Criminals, Democratic Party, Drainage, Education, Elections, Employment, Factories, Farm Problems, Finance, Fires, Fish and Game, Food, Forests, Freight Rates, Health, Immigration, Initiative and Referendum, Insane, Insurance, Judges, Juries, Labor, Lawyers, Liens, Legislation, Loans, Manufacturers, Marriage and Divorce, Medicine, Militia, Municipalities, Negroes, Newspapers, Pardons, Parole, Passenger Rates, Pensions, Pharmacy, Platforms, Primaries, Prisons, Procedure, Prohibition, Public-Service Corporations, Railroads, Republican Party, Roads, Rural Credits, Schools, State Government, Statutes, Strikes, Taxation, Trusts, Universities and Colleges, Vital Statistics, Vocational Education, Wages, Woman Suffrage, Women Workmen's Compensation.

The province of the Legislative Reference Library is not to promote legislation, but to furnish data and information so that the best and most widely approved laws may be enacted.

With the coöperation and assistance of the persons for whose benefit the Legislative Reference Library was created, it hopes to achieve the same measure of success that similar agencies have had in other states.

Members of the Historical Commission:

W. J. Peele	1903-1919
J. D. Huffham	1903-1905
F. A. Sondley	1903-1905
Richard Dillard	1903-1905
R. D. W. Connor.....	1903-1907
Charles L. Raper.....	1905-1907
Thomas W. Blount.....	1905-1911
J. Bryan Grimes.....	1905-

M. C. S. Noble.....	1907-
D. H. Hill.....	1907-
T. M. Pittman.....	1911-
Frank Wood	1919-

SECRETARY.

R. D. W. Connor.....	1903-
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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Librarian.*

The personnel of the State Library consists of three workers, the Librarian and her two assistants. The Library occupies the first floor of the State Administration Building, is a fireproof structure, and was erected under the Act of the General Assembly in 1911. The Legislature of 1840 passed a bill appropriating five hundred dollars for the purchase of books for the Library. This amount has not been increased since that time.

A striking development of the past years has been the increase of reference and research work over that of previous years. Not only are more inquiries being brought to the Library, but they are of a more serious character and cover a wider range of subjects than formerly.

Possibly the largest piece of work that has been done during the past two years has been the indexing of the bound newspapers, all missing numbers and mutilated copies being noted. This is only a partial bibliography of the newspapers in the Library, but the list will be added to year by year in our biennial report.

All works written by or about North Carolinians or about North Carolina are purchased. The North Carolina collection of our books now forms one of the most interesting and valuable features of the Library. A complete bibliography of these books has been made in alphabetical arrangement by authors of the titles of books which relate to North Carolina and North Carolinians, the titles of books written by native North Carolinians and North Carolinians by adoption, including editions and translations of the classics, etc.

SUMMARY.

Total number of volumes in the Library.....	35,997
Total number of Government books.....	6,670
Total number of bound newspapers.....	4,093
Total number of bound magazines.....	2,347

LIBRARY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MARY B. PALMER, *Secretary and Director.*

The Library Commission of North Carolina was created by the General Assembly of 1909, and active work was begun September 15th of the same year. The Commission consists of five members, two of whom are appointed by the North Carolina Library Association and one by the Governor; the State Librarian and the Superintendent of Public Instruction complete the membership.

The purpose of the Commission, as expressed in the law, is to "give assistance, advice, and counsel to all libraries in the State, to all communities which may propose to establish libraries, and to all persons interested, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, as to the selection of books, cataloging, maintenance and other details of library management as may be practicable."

The following are the important lines of activity:

1. *Establishment of Public Libraries.*—The Commission endeavors to secure the establishment of public libraries in localities able to support them, and gives advice and assistance in arousing public interest. After preliminary correspondence, communities proposing to establish libraries are visited by the Secretary, and the practical details of organization explained. In many instances she classifies the books, starts the accession record and shelf-list, installs a proper charging system, and teaches the librarian how to keep the necessary records. The service is rendered without cost to the Library, except that, when the Secretary remains more than one day in a place, the local expense is borne by the library aided.

2. *Reorganization of Old Libraries.*—The Secretary visits libraries already established to confer with the Librarian and Library Board regarding methods of work and plans for further development.

While much information and advice may be given by letters and circulars, personal visits are much more effective, as they invariably give new impulse to the local work and enable the Secretary to become familiar with library conditions in all parts of the State.

3. *Library Statistics*.—Every public library in the State, including free public libraries, subscription libraries, school, college and university libraries, Young Men's Christian Association, legal association, medical association, Supreme Court and State libraries, is required by law to make an annual report to the Commission. From the data thus secured the Commission compiles an annual report of library conditions in North Carolina.

4. *The North Carolina Library Bulletin*.—This is a magazine of 12 pages, published quarterly. It is sent free to every library in the State, and upon application, to library trustees and to others interested in library extension. The first issue appeared in December, 1909. Each number contains important library articles, book lists, editorial notes, and general library news. It is intended to serve as a means of communication with each and every library, to bring the libraries into closer relation with one another, and, in general, to increase the interest in libraries throughout the State, and to improve the quality of their service to the public.

5. *Traveling Libraries*.—For the benefit of communities without library facilities the Library Commission maintains a system of free traveling libraries. A library contains from thirty-five to forty volumes, about fifteen being fiction, fifteen children's books, and the remaining volumes popular and attractive books of biography, travel, science, etc. The books are shipped in a stout case equipped with shelves so that it may be used as a bookcase when it reaches its destination. The rules governing the loan of libraries are as few and simple as possible. The application may be signed by the president and secretary of a local library association, by five taxpayers, or by the officers of a Farmer's Union Local, a Woman's Betterment Association, or a Community Service League. Borrowers agree to pay the freight both from and to Raleigh, to take good care of the books and to return them promptly, to make good any loss or damage beyond reasonable wear and tear, and to lend the books without charge to all responsible persons in the community.

Traveling libraries containing only children's books have been prepared especially for the use of schools. They contain books for

youngest readers, books for intermediate grades, and books for more advanced students.

6. *Package Libraries*.—Package libraries are of three kinds: The Debate libraries, the Farmers' library, and the Study Club libraries. The Debate libraries are carefully prepared collections on the political, social, and economic questions which are being debated by schools and societies throughout the State. They consist of books, pamphlets, and magazine and newspaper articles. These little libraries contain the best material available on a subject and as much as the ordinary library would be able to furnish. Hence they are not lent to individuals, but to schools and debating societies, and on condition that all taking part in the debate have the use of the material. Libraries are now available on ninety-six different subjects. These Debate libraries not only furnish the best material available to schools and societies which otherwise would have little or no material of any kind, but they are also a very effective means of bringing the Commission into close touch with the schools, and in many cases the Commission is able to awaken interest in the improvement of the school library or in the establishment of a traveling library station in the community.

The Farmers' Library is a collection of 12 books on Agriculture and Country Life. The collections were purchased with an appropriation made for the purpose by the State Board of Agriculture and are lent for a period of two months to Farmers' Union locals or other groups of farmers. The Commission also maintains a special collection of books on agriculture and country life from which small collections of six to ten volumes are made up and lent in the same way as the Farmers' Library.

7. *The General Loan Collection*.—This is a miscellaneous collection of books on all subjects and it enables the Commission to send books to individuals and to supplement the various fixed collections so that they will meet the needs of each community and organization to which they are lent. In order that citizens may secure books as easily and as promptly as possible, they are sent in response to applications signed by a teacher, minister, postmaster, county or town official, or the officers of a book club, society, or other organization. The books from this section are lent for four weeks, and the borrower pays the postage both from and to Raleigh.

8. *Distribution of Library Literature*.—In addition to the *North*

Carolina Library Bulletin, the following publications have been issued and distributed by the Commission:

- The Public Library.
- Free Traveling Libraries.
- Debating: list of books for libraries, high schools and debating societies.
- Work of the North Carolina Library Commission.
- Agriculture and Country Life.
- North Carolina Package Libraries: Material for debate.
- Select Bibliography of North Carolina, by Stephen B. Weeks.
- The Farmers' Library.
- North Carolina Package Libraries.
- How to Start a Public Library.
- Material for Study Clubs.
- Free Debate Libraries.

Other library literature, including tracts of the American Library Association, book lists, building plans, etc., is sent out as required.

9. *School Libraries*.—The development of school libraries is a special feature of the work. A close connection has been established with the schools by giving advice on the care and use of school libraries, assistance in starting the necessary records, and help in the selection and purchase of books. A bulletin on school libraries, prepared by the Secretary, has been published and distributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to all schools in the State. Other literature on the subject is distributed by the Commission, and talks are given at teachers' meetings to arouse the interest of superintendents and teachers in building up good school libraries. A special effort is made to bring the public schools and the public libraries into close cooperation.

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

ANNIE F. PETTY, <i>Chairman</i>	Guilford.
CHARLES LEE SMITH, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Wake.
CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, <i>Treasurer</i>	Wake.
ALFRED M. SCALES.....	Guilford.
EUGENE C. BROOKS.....	Wake.
MARY B. PALMER, <i>Secretary and Director</i>	Wake.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

W. S. RANKIN, M.D., *Secretary and Treasurer, Raleigh.*

We assume that the people in North Carolina are interested especially in two things with respect to the work of the State Board of Health: (1) what the Board spends; (2) what it gets for the expenditure. This statement, therefore, will deal in a manner as brief as clearness permits with the debit and credit side of the State's account with public health.

DEBITS.

During the biennial period of 1919-20 the average annual expenditure of the State Board of Health, including the Laboratory but not the Sanatorium, was \$202,592.80.

CREDITS—COST VALUES.

Item 1. The work of the State Laboratory of Hygiene may be stated briefly and in the terms of its financial equivalents in the table as set forth below. That is to say, if there had been no State Laboratory of Hygiene in existence the work done would have cost the citizens of the State the amount shown in the table.

19,707 Wasserman and gonorrhoeal fixation tests @ \$5..	\$ 98,535.00
4,910 examinations of water @ \$5.00.....	24,550.00
799 examinations of urine @ \$5.00.....	3,995.00
16,567 other examinations, averaged @ \$2.50.....	41,417.50
755,135 doses typhoid vaccine @ 50c.....	377,567.50
15,210 doses whooping cough vaccine @ 50c.....	7,605.00
179,815 doses smallpox vaccine @ 15c.....	26,972.25
Diphtheria antitoxin distributed:	
6,525 1,000 unit packages @ \$2.00.....	\$13,050.00
1,931 3,000 unit packages @ 3.50.....	6,758.50
8,245 5,000 unit packages @ 5.00.....	41,225.00
10,622 10,000 unit packages @ 7.50.....	79,695.00
	140,728.50
Tetanus antitoxin @ \$3.50.....	2,338.00
815 Pasteur treatments distributed (low estimate).....	16,300.00
	\$740,008.75
Total	

Item 2. The State Board of Health, through its officers, during the past two years has given complete anti-typhoid vaccinations to 165,000 citizens of the State. Without this activity of the Board

this work would have cost our people \$2 per vaccination, a total of \$230,000. During the same time, through our officers and agents, 31,550 people have been vaccinated against smallpox, a piece of work which would have cost not less than \$30,000. The vaccinations, then, carried out under the direction of the Board of Health during the past two years would have cost \$260,000.

Item 3. During the past two years, largely during the last 14 months, 28,000 open-back, disease-spreading, unsanitary privies have been replaced, either with closed sanitary privies or sewer connections. In the building of tens of thousand of sanitary privies throughout the rural South the experience of the International Health Board, largely interested and instrumental in this phase of sanitation, is that it costs about \$2.50 to reach and persuade the average rural resident to build a sanitary privy. Applying this cost figure of \$2.50 to the privies built within the State during the last two years this piece of work would have a financial equivalent of \$70,000.

Item 4. During the last two years 25,587 public school children have been given dental treatment, 44,092 permanent fillings having been made, and the mouths of 9,000 other school children were examined and they and their parents given professional advice. This work, if done at prevailing dental rates, would have cost the parents of these children \$117,275.

Item 5. During the last two years, largely during the last 14 months, 150,000 school children have been examined by their teachers in accordance with instructions from the Board of Health. Of these, 60,700 have been examined by school nurses, especially trained in this work and working under the direction of the State Board of Health; and of these, 2,500 have been operated on for diseased tonsils and adenoids at a cost to their parents of a little less than \$10. The ordinary price for these operations is \$35. The saving here to the citizens of the State on cost is \$62,500.

Item 6. During the last two years 60,000 persons suffering from venereal diseases have been treated in clinics under the supervision of the State Board of Health. The cost of these treatments at regular rates would have been \$120,000.

Item 7. The State Board of Health has succeeded in interesting other agencies, including the International Health Board, the Federal Government, the American Red Cross, the American Social Hygiene Association, and the counties of the State, to the extent of securing during the past two years \$11 from outside agencies for

State health work for every \$17 the State appropriates, or in a gross sum, for health work additional to that provided for by the State appropriation \$273,633.42.

In conclusion, the total saving in cost values alone to our people, as above stated (and this does not include many minor items which might have been given) amounts to \$1,580,908.42.

VITAL VALUES.

By the term "vital value," as distinguished from "cost value," we mean to indicate the value in earning capacity of health and life saved through such measures as those enumerated above. For example, the Laboratory work has a cost value to our people, that is, saves them \$740,000 in work which the Laboratory does, and the vaccinations done by the State Board of Health and its agents have a cost value of \$260,000, but the number of days of sickness prevented, the deaths postponed, the increase both in quantity and quality of earning capacity, that is, the vital value far exceeds the cost values.

Another point which is not to be lost sight of here is that had not the State done this work most of the cost value and vital value could not be credited to the State—the work would not have been done.

Item 1. The typhoid death rate in North Carolina in 1914, the first year in which deaths and their causes were recorded under the Vital Statistics Law in this State, was 35.8 per hundred thousand population. It is now, in 1920, 10.6. The significance of this reduction perhaps is more clearly appreciated by giving the number of deaths and number of cases per year since 1914. In 1914 there were 839 deaths and 8,390 cases; in 1915 there were 744 deaths and 7,440 cases; in 1916 there were 700 deaths and 7,000 cases; in 1917 (the year of mobilization when the general death rate and special death rates for the entire country increased) there were 726 deaths and 7,260 cases; in 1918 there 549 deaths and 5,490 cases; in 1919 there were 427 deaths and 4,270 cases; in 1920 there will be slightly less than 275 deaths and 2,750 cases. Here is a saving of 564 lives and the prevention of 5,640 cases of typhoid fever that would be occurring annually in this State, would have occurred this year, had the reduction in this disease since 1914 not been brought about. A minimum cost in physicians' bills, nursing, and druggists' bills and loss of productive labor for each case of

typhoid fever is \$200. The prevention, therefore, of 5,640 cases means the saving of \$1,128,000. The earning capacity of the average person who dies from typhoid fever is \$2,000 and the saving, therefore, of 564 lives is equivalent to another \$1,128,000. The saving to the State on this one item alone amounts, therefore, to more than ten times the total cost of the health work of the State, that is, to \$2,256,000.

Item 2. The death rate from diphtheria has been reduced during the last five years from 22.3 deaths per hundred thousand population to 9.5 deaths for the same population, or in actual figures from 525 deaths to 242 deaths, a saving of 282 lives and the prevention of 3,300 cases of the disease. The cost in doctors', druggists', and nursing bills, and loss of time from labor for the average case of diphtheria is not less than \$25. The prevention, therefore, of 3,300 cases means the saving of \$72,500. The economic values of the 282 lives saved, on account of most of these lives being children, may be safely considered at not less than \$1,000 per capita, or a total saving of \$282,000, a grand total in the prevention of sickness and deaths from this disease of \$354,500.

Item 3. A total of 52,472 cases of contagious diseases have been quarantined and reasonable restrictions placed about these foci of infection. If we assume that but ten per cent prevention has been effected this would mean the prevention of 5,246 cases of contagious disease and a saving of not less than 250 lives. Again giving the cost of the average case of these diseases prevented at the censurably low figure of \$25 and the economic value of the 250 lives saved at \$1,000 apiece, we have here another saving of \$281,150.

Item 4. The death rate of North Carolina for 1919, the last figures available, was 12.4 deaths per thousand of the population. For the entire registration of the United States for the same year the rate was 12.9. During the last five years the death rate in North Carolina has been lower than that of any of the older States of the Union. The newer states in the West, with a larger emigrant population from foreign countries than the older Eastern State and, therefore, with a larger proportion of the middle-aged healthy group and without the liabilities of a large infant or a large old-age population, have lower death rates than this State, but North Carolina's death rate is the lowest of any of the old States and the lowest of any known death rate on the coast from

Maine to Texas. This favorable index of the general health conditions in North Carolina is maintained notwithstanding an extensive prevalence of malaria and the milder types of hookworm disease, and, what is much more important in its bearing upon the death rate, the highest birth rate of any State in the Union. The birth rate in North Carolina for the last five years has averaged about 31 births per thousand population, and promises in 1920 to reach 33 per thousand population. The average rate of the United States would probably not exceed 25 or 26 per thousand of the population. High birth rates, in contributing to a large infant population which age group has naturally a high mortality, tends to increase the death rate. This State, however, has the distinction of maintaining the highest birth rate and one of the lowest death rates. The fluctuation of the death rate in North Carolina one point, that is, one less death or one more death per thousand of the population means 2,500 less deaths or that many more deaths per year, the population of the State being 2,500,000. As there are 700 days of sickness for each death a decrease in the general death rate of one per thousand would mean, in addition, the prevention of 1,750,000 days of illness, or the saving of 57,000 persons one month's illness during the year, or preventing the illness of 4,800 persons for an entire year. It seems a most reasonable assumption to say that the general effect of public health work in North Carolina amounts to at least the reduction of one death per thousand of the population and its coincident saving in time lost from sickness. This much human life, 2,500 whole lives saved, and 1,750,000 persons saved from a day's illness during the year, has, if we take \$2,000 as the value in earning capacity of the average life saved and \$2 as the cost per day of sickness, losses in productive labor, cost of doctors, druggists, etc., a total value of \$8,500,000.

INTANGIBLE VALUES.

There are many important activities of the State Board of Health that cannot be reduced to terms in dollars and cents which express their value or indicate the essential part which they play in health work. As such, the following activities or items may be mentioned:

Item 1. The Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past two years has supervised and directed the work of 1,419 local registrars;

has kept in close touch through reports and correspondence with 2,500 physicians, 4,000 midwives, and 600 casket dealers, that is, those concerned in a professional and business way with births and deaths; has recorded and classified, according to location, county, town, and township, according to race, age and according to 189 causes of deaths, 64,000 deaths and 153,000 births. This work has required a considerable and an experienced clerical force of 14 persons. The activity of this Bureau is indicated by the elaborate system of card indexing and tabulating necessary to keep the aforementioned data regarding deaths and births, and by the volume of correspondence of this bureau to wit: 43,250 individual letters and 25,000 form letters. To know the natural increase of the population, how many people die each year, in what counties, towns, and townships they die, and from what causes of death, to know what deaths, with respect to causes, are on the increase, and what are on the decrease, and how deaths from various causes are responding to public remedies—this information is as necessary to intelligent health work as bookkeeping is to a business. Moreover, such records have important legal value. Then there is the sentimental value for what it is worth of the State's permitting no baby to be born or no decrepit and humble citizen to depart without its taking official note and making permanent record of these two principal events in life, the beginning and the end.

Item 2. During the past two years the State Board of Health has examined, passed upon with its approval or required certain alterations to be made in the plans and specifications for 73 public water supplies and sewerage systems. In doing this it has (1) protected the towns installing these public utilities against financial waste resulting from the purchase or installation of imperfect work; and (2) it has safeguarded municipalities taking water supplies from streams against possible pollutions of sewerage discharge by municipalities either up the stream or on some tributary thereof. The saving in money and the saving in lives from this work is considerable, but to attempt to state it in definite terms would be nothing better than a mere guess.

Item 3. A total of 5,000 expectant mothers and 6,000 mothers with infants, a total of 11,000 women, have been aided through a system of correspondence and with carefully prepared literature in protecting themselves and their unborn children against

the dangers of pregnancy and labor, and advised as to the rearing of their infants. The need of this work is indicated by the facts that every year 600 women die in childbirth in North Carolina, and that of the 33,000 deaths occurring annually in this State 11,000 are within the first five years of life.

Item 4. The State Board of Health is now operating a county educational unit for informing our people on the subjects of the importance of chastity and its bearing on health and character and the dangers of venereal diseases. The unit equipment consists of a large one and one-half ton truck of the type used in France for similar purposes, and a staff of five persons: (1) a physician to visit the county where the campaign is to be carried on in anticipation of the truck, and to arrange the itinerary of showings and lectures and through wide publicity to acquaint the people with the character of the undertaking and to encourage them to take advantage of the lectures and shows; (2) an expert mechanic who drives the truck and operates the moving picture machine; (3) a male lecturer for white audiences; (4) a woman lecturer for women; and (5) a male colored physician to lecture to negroes. Seven moving picture films, accurate in their teaching and most entertaining in the way of presenting the subjects, are shown. During the three months that this outfit has been in operation 38,500 persons have seen it, a total of 12,000 persons per month, or 400 per day. This work, though just beginning, will be continued during the next two years until all the people of North Carolina have been instructed by the visual method, films, on the importance of continence and the dangers of incontinence.

Item 5. An educational campaign against preventable diseases has been carried on during the last biennium to the following extent: (1) a 48,000 monthly edition of *The Health Bulletin*, which invites comparison with that of any other State or city, has been distributed on request to the people of the State. The general reputation of the *Bulletin* makes further comment on it unnecessary; (2) the distribution, on request, of 1,175,000 pamphlets and leaflets on various health subjects. This is equivalent to a daily distribution of 1,600 pieces of literature. This demand for information on the subject of health, together with a daily correspondence of 135 letters, more than anything else, indicates the interest that the citizenship of this State has in the problem of health. The value of educational work cannot be stated in dollars and cents.

any more than one may so estimate the value of the Bible, the work of the churches, the value of the public press, or public schools.

In conclusion, we believe that the public health program of the State justifies itself when *considered from a viewpoint of cost values, vital values, or intangible values*. And perhaps the greatest of these values are the intangible ones. The intangible values are more closely associated with and more a part of the immaterial than the material life; they are the imponderable and spiritual values, or the values of mind and impulse and motive and ideals; they cannot be transmuted into currency. We may measure increases in the quantity of life, decreased death rates and lessened sickness, but it is impossible to weigh the value of improvements in vital quality, and after all, the State's interest, its ultimate object is not mere quantity of life, increase in the length of days of the average citizen, but a happier, more efficient citizenship, a higher and finer quality of life.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE—CHARACTER OF WORK—DUTIES.

The duties of the executive office are: (1) to assume primary responsibility for the enforcement of the more important State health laws; (2) to consider and determine, with the advice and consent of the Board, what should be the more important public health policies of the State; (3) to secure the needed legislation that will make possible the adoption of desirable health policies; (4) to supervise and assist in the execution of established policies. More fully and analytically stated, the duties of the executive office are:

1. *Public Health Law Enforcement.* The enforcement of law rests, in a general way and broadly, upon the judicial machinery of the State. On the other hand, it is not only the privilege, but the duty, of any citizen to see that the violation of any law is brought to the attention of the courts and dealt with. The more thorough understanding of the purposes and the character of the public health laws and the keener appreciation of their importance imposes in a special way upon the executive office of the State

Board of Health the duty of seeing that these particular laws are fully complied with.

2. *Determination of Policies.* The duty of considering and formulating for the action of the Board what should be the more important public health policies of the State rests largely with the executive office of the Board on account of its primary and general responsibility for the development of an effective program for human conservation.

3. *Obtaining Legislative Adoption of Policies.* After the Board has considered and definitely decided upon a course of action it becomes the duty of the executive office to bring to the attention of the people the need of the course of action approved by the Board, and to so inform, interest, and appeal to the public and reflexively and directly to the General Assembly as to secure legislative approval and provision for the public health policies which have been adopted by the State Board of Health.

4. *The Selection of an Executive Staff.* The efficiency of any agency is conditioned largely upon the personnel who are employed in its activities. The responsibility of finding and securing persons properly qualified by native endowments, training and experience to direct the special bureaus or divisions entrusted with carrying out the established policies of the Board rests largely with the executive office.

5. *Supervision and Co-ordination of the Special Bureaus.* As has been pointed out heretofore the organization of the executive work of the Board embraces a number of special bureaus which are held responsible for some definite State health policy, and which are so organized as to be independent of each other. Naturally, these bureaus and divisions in the character of their work are closely related and some means of co-ordinating their activities is necessary, and this means the executive office supplies. In the development of new bureaus entrusted with recently adopted policies a considerable amount of supervision by the executive office is called for.

6. *Taking Care of the General Problems of the Board.* The majority of calls by letter or person upon the Board for service can be and are referred to the special bureaus of the Board concerned directly with the sort of service called for in the letter or by the visitor; however, there are a number of calls made on the Board for service that are general in character, or not yet provided for

by some special agency, and these services, necessarily, have to be supplied by the executive office.

7. *The Educational Work of the Board.* The interest and support of the people in public health is in proportion to their understanding of the problem. To reach the people, therefore, with information as to what the public health needs of the State are and how the Board proposes to meet these needs is, of all the Board's duties, the most fundamental and the most important; moreover, the educational work of the Board is of a general character, dealing with the interests of all the special bureaus or divisions and, therefore, belongs largely to the executive office; the interest of which is not particular but general with respect to health problems.

8. *Accounting.* Receiving, disbursing and accounting for public monies is a duty that rests upon the executive office because of its primary and general responsibility for the interests of the Board.

METHODS.

The methods of work which are followed depend largely upon the character of the duty which the executive office seeks to discharge. For this reason it is well in the discussion of methods to relate them to the special duties of the executive office as above set forth.

1. *Methods of Law Enforcement.* Investigations as to violations of the more important health laws of the State and the bringing of prosecutions where violations are found are carried out largely as a part of the special activities of the bureaus of Vital Statistics, Epidemiology, and Inspection. These three bureaus maintain a field force of inspectors which varies at different times, but which is equivalent to ten full-time officers. Law enforcement will, therefore, be more fully discussed in connection with the work of these special bureaus. The responsibility falls, however, to the executive office to see that the bureaus fearlessly and without discrimination enforce the important laws entrusted to their execution. The larger work of the executive office in law enforcement, however, concerns itself with bringing to public attention, more especially through the *Bulletin*, the principal State health laws and the need of their careful observance, and in this way building up a public sentiment favorable to the observance of the public health laws and sympathetic with the judicial machinery in imposing penalties upon those who violate them.

2. *Methods for Determining Policy.* In determining the public health policies of the State it is necessary (a) that the executive office secure information through special and regular reports on the vital statistics of the State, and in this way be fully cognizant at all times of the vital conditions of the State as shown by the State's birth rate, the State's general death rate, the State's special death rates for certain diseases, the death rates in the State by counties, by races, and by reasons; (b) that the executive office secure information, through public health literature, books and periodicals, as to the more recent developments and discoveries in public health work; (c) that the executive office, by keeping in touch through conferences with other State health officers and Federal health officers, be thoroughly conversant with the methods and accomplishments of other State departments of health, and that the executive office be alert to those larger interstate movements, especially those related to action by the central government, in order that whenever and wherever possible these larger movements may be influenced to the advantage of the State.

3. *Methods for Securing Legislative Action.* To secure the necessary measures and appropriations for the development of the State health policies, the following methods are pursued: (a) the people of the State are informed, through bulletins, exhibits, the press, and public addresses, as to vital conditions and as to necessary measures and appropriations for favorably influencing the vitality and physical efficiency of North Carolina people. In this way the executive office seeks to develop a favorable public sentiment for the development of its more important public health policies; (b) the executive office seeks to find and to interest certain individuals qualified by heart and head and position, for influencing, introducing, and supporting needed legislation.

4. *Methods for Selecting the Executive Staff.* To find and secure, with the available means, a personnel for the bureau, division, or agency of the Board that is to be relied upon for carrying into successful execution some special and important public health policy, calls for (1) an acquaintance with those who are in touch with men qualified for such positions, and (2) a judgment of men. This judgment of men by which an administrative officer selects his assistants is, of course, basic in the success or failure of an administration.

5. *Methods for Supervising and Co-ordinating the Work of the Board.* In giving assistance to members of the executive staff charged with carrying out certain special health policies, the executive office attempts to keep in touch with the work of each division or agency through regular monthly reports, special reports and conferences from time to time. Consideration for the right amount of assistance—not too much and not too little—is regarded as important. Too much supervision tends to smother individuality, to stifle the pride of accomplishment, to break down the self-confidence of a bureau; while, on the other hand, too little supervision not infrequently results in a useless expenditure of funds.

6. *Methods for Caring for General Work of the Board.* The general work of the Board is a matter largely of correspondence and conferences, the details of which are indicated in the following section of this statement on routine work. As will be observed in the detailed statement the general business of the Board consists of a very extensive correspondence, and a considerable amount of time devoted to conferences.

7. *Methods of Popular Education.* For reaching the public with information on the health problem which they need and which is necessary to secure their interest in and their support of the policies of the Board, several means are in use. These include popular addresses, information through the press, the preparation and distribution of special pamphlets on the more important health problems and last and most important of all, the publication of a 48,000 monthly edition of a regular *Bulletin*, or popular magazine. Popular addresses, on account of the high cost of railway and automobile transportation and hotel expenses, and more especially on account of the small numbers reached, is, relatively speaking, too expensive a method for informing and interesting the people generally in the question of public health. The tremendous demands, the multiple requests of various agencies interested in some special propaganda, on the press, generous and sympathetic as the press unquestionably is, have overreached the capacity of the press to supply space for this sort of material or to furnish personnel to examine and discriminate between propaganda articles worthy and unworthy of newspaper attention, so that it is becoming more and more difficult to use the newspapers for popular health education. It is only just to state, however, in this connection, that our State

press has been extremely partial to material sent out by the State Board of Health, and has so assisted in the health movement in North Carolina as to place this Board and the people generally under lasting obligations. The use of popular pamphlets on special subjects, like the pamphlets on typhoid fever, diphtheria, malaria, tuberculosis, sanitary privies, etc., which are supplied only on special request, affords perhaps the most economical means of popular public health education, for the reason that only those with some special interest receive the pamphlets and most of them are used. These pamphlets, however, would not be used, would remain in the office, unasked for, were it not for other means, particularly the press and the *Bulletin*, for reaching the general population and informing them of the existence of these special pamphlets and their value. The State Board of Health *Bulletin*, founded shortly after the Board started, the *Bulletin* making its first appearance in 1886, has been steadily growing with the development of a more extensive popular interest in the health problem until, from an edition of a few hundred monthly Health bulletins, it has now become one of the best known periodic publications existing in North Carolina, reaching 48,000 homes every month, and coming in contact with at least one-tenth of the population of the State. *The Bulletin* is by all odds the most important educational means which the State Board of Health has. It not only develops but it serves to maintain the public interest in the undertakings of the State for the conservation of human life and health.

8. *Methods of Accounting.* The bookkeeping of the executive office is entrusted to a thoroughly reliable, careful, and bonded clerk, whose system of accounting has been devised by an expert accountant and whose work is audited at regular intervals.

ROUTINE WORK.

The routine work of the executive office is shown in the tabulation on page 122.

RESULTS OBTAINED.

Organization of Bureaus. (1) The executive office planned in general, not in detail, and assisted in inaugurating the work of the Bureau of Engineering and Inspection. The work of this bureau is largely in the nature of a pioneer undertaking, no other State in the Union having, by State enactment, attempted to regulate the privy problem by prescribing the construction and manner of

maintaining privies. The work of this bureau involved the study of all existing types of family toilet arrangement, with the selection of those types best suited to the economic, educational, climatic and geographic conditions existing in this State. The work of organizing this bureau included, further, the drafting of proper rules and regulations for the maintenance of closets and the employment and training of a corps of ten sanitary inspectors for giving the law effect.

Letters received	18,197
Magazines and bulletins received and reviewed.....	12,777
Letters written:	
Individual	9,365
Multigraph	18,274
Total	27,369
Articles written:	
Newspaper (107) words	39,400
<i>Bulletin</i> (41 words)	53,150
Official publication (6) words	
Special (8) words	29,051
Forms and placards prepared (16) words.....	4,900
Telegrams sent	707
Telegrams received	564
Jail reports received and examined (1919).....	85
Jail score cards copied and mailed (1919).....	45
Convict camp reports received and examined (1919).....	98
Convict camp score cards copied and mailed (1919).....	23
State institution inspection reports copied and mailed (1919).....	68
Hotel certificates copied and mailed (1919).....	37
Hotel certificates mailed (1919).....	118
Vouchers issued	4,939
Sanatorium vouchers examined and mailed.....	2,153
Receipts issued	569
Financial reports prepared	137
Miscellaneous reports prepared	34
Multigraph forms and letters executed for various bureaus..	311
Number of pieces	334,477
Requisitions for printing	506
Number of pieces	5,808,379
Famphlets, leaflets and placards distributed.....	668,187
Monthly health bulletins mailed.....	1,152,000
Hours spent in conference.....	326 1-3
Days out of office on official business.....	204 3-4

(2) During the last two years it became necessary, on account of the desire of the Red Cross to participate in the public health work of the State and on account of the resignation of Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn, director of the Bureau of Infant Hygiene, to reor-

ganize that bureau and to enlarge the scope of its activities so as to include public health nursing. The executive office had to give considerable time in arranging the terms of co-operation with the Red Cross and to the reorganization of the bureau.

(3) After eighteen months experience it was found that the Bureau of Venereal Diseases had followed a plan of work originally suggested and outlined by the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the United States Public Health Service, and which plan was conceived for cities and was suitable to a State with a large urban population, should be considerably reorganized in such a way as to make it reach more effectively our large rural population. The general plan of attack on venereal diseases as promulgated by the Federal authorities consisted largely in the maintenance of public dispensaries in cities of 10,000 population and over. Along with this dispensary plan of attack on venereal disease an extensive educational campaign carried out through bulletins and special pamphlets had been under way. Recognizing the inadequacy of the dispensary plan for reaching rural people the executive office succeeded in interesting and in gaining the co-operation and financial participation of the American Social Hygiene Association and the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the United States Public Health Service in an intensive educational plan for the rural sections of the State. The revised plan included the use of a large truck, electrically equipped, moving picture outfit, exceptionally entertaining and instructive films on venereal diseases and a competent corps of lecturers for reaching all the people, urban and rural, including the remote country districts. This effort is another pioneer undertaking, this being the first carefully considered attempt to reach in a large way the rural sections with the campaign against venereal diseases. At this time this work has been carried on in Cumberland, Harnett, and Robeson counties, and many reports from those counties are convincing that this rural educational unit, organized as a part of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, will prove a decidedly successful undertaking.

Maintenance of Personnel. The high cost of living, the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar, have made it very difficult during the past two years to maintain efficient men in salaried positions. This difficulty has been augmented by the fact that for the last six or eight years there has been a decreasing output by the medical colleges of medical graduates and the fees

charged in medical practice have been advanced, the practice of medicine thereby having become more remunerative than heretofore. As a result of these economic conditions we lost from the executive staff within the last biennium the following officers who resigned their positions with us to accept positions of greater remuneration elsewhere: Dr. A. McRae Crouch, Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn, Dr. Jas. A. Keiger, and Dr. A. J. Warren. In addition to the above resignations Dr. J. R. Gordon resigned as Director of Bureau of Vital Statistics on account of impaired health, and Dr. B. E. Washburn, who was loaned by the International Health Board, was withdrawn for assignment to work in Jamaica. To fill these vacancies Dr. F. M. Register has succeeded Dr. Gordon as Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics; Dr. J. S. Mitchener has succeeded Dr. Crouch as Director of the Bureau of Epidemiology; Miss Rose M. Ehrenfeld has replaced Mrs. Vaughan in charge of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing and Infant Hygiene; Dr. Millard Knowlton has taken over the work of Dr. Keiger as Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, and Dr. K. E. Miller was detailed by the Public Health Service to assist the State in the development of its county health work and to replace Dr. Washburn. Mr. H. E. Miller, C.E., was appointed early in 1919 as Director of the Bureau of Engineering and Inspection. The significant fact in this statement of changes in personnel is this: that of several bureaus represented in the general work of the Board there is now only one of the bureau directors, Dr. George M. Cooper, who has been with the Board as long as two years. It is respectfully submitted that any business with a labor turnover similar to that which the executive staff has sustained within the last two years would be in serious danger of bankruptcy. One of the most difficult results which the executive office is to be credited with has been to maintain a working staff under the conditions mentioned, and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that notwithstanding these conditions, the present staff is as efficient as the staff has been at any past time, and will be better appreciated when compared with similar organizations in other States.

Securing Valuable Outside Co-operation and Financial Assistance.
The executive office has succeeded in interesting and securing the financial participation, during the past two years, of the International Health Board, the United States Public Health Service, the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the American Red

Cross, and the American Social Hygiene Association. During this biennial period these agencies have contributed to health work in North Carolina a total of \$273,633.42, while the State expended a total of \$280,015.52—an expenditure from the coöperating agencies of dollar for dollar with the State.

Participating in the Direction of the Larger Volunteer Health Movements. During the past year the executive officer of the Board, as a recognition of the part that this State was taking in dealing with the public health problem, was elected President of the American Public Health Association. Any position with the opportunity for participating in and influencing national health movements which concern the State in many ways, especially through Federal legislation and channels of influence for reaching the masses of the people, is not without direct value to our people. As President of the American Public Health Association the executive officer of the Board has necessarily had to give a great deal of time to these larger outside interests; moreover, it could be easily shown if details were in order, that the time spent in this outside work is more than justified by benefits to the health work of our own State.

The Educational Work of the Board. The executive office assumes charge and directs the large educational activities of the Board of Health. During the year 1919 this work included the issuance of a 48,000 edition of the monthly *Health Bulletin*, the preparation, printing and distribution of 375,380 pamphlets on special subjects. For the year 1920 the monthly edition of the *Bulletin* of 48,000 copies was continued and 292,807 pamphlets on special subjects were supplied the people. In addition to the above educational activities of the Board, 62,412 pamphlets on social hygiene and venereal diseases were distributed in 1919 and in 1920 this class of educational material rose to 444,367 pamphlets. This piece of work, as has been suggested elsewhere, is the most important of all the work of the Board, for all else depends upon the interest and intelligent co-operation of the people with the public health officials, and such interest and co-operation is secured, at least 90 per cent of it, through the educational work of the executive office.

Accounting. During 1919 the executive office received \$198,549.14, 2,285 checks having been issued. During the last year these figures were: Total receipts from all sources, \$359,605.83; total number of checks written, 2,633. Funds are received from many sources

including the State Treasury, International Health Board, American Red Cross, United States Public Health Service, Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Bureau of the Census, and some thirty or forty counties, and fees from sanitary inspectors of privies. An elaborate double entry system of books is necessary. In reporting upon a recent audit of the books a certified accountant, among other things, says:

"I certify without hesitation that I do not believe there is a more complete set of books or a more efficient bookkeeper in any State Department."

Routine Work of the Office. The executive office has handled an official correspondence during the last two years amounting to the receipt of 18,197 letters and 9,365 replies. This does not include 18,274 multigraph letters. In addition to this correspondence the executive officer spends 25 per cent of his time in conferences with persons coming to the Board on official business. The executive officer of the Board spent 79 days on official work out of the office in 1919, and 102 days out of the office in 1920.

1919.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from preceding year.....	\$ 8,211.45	
State appropriations	102,301.98	
Federal Government	27,084.95	
U. S. Public Health Service.....	741.47	
International Health Board	10,227.62	
Counties	38,480.42	
Bureau of the Census.....	3,531.57	
License Fees	5,338.21	
Miscellaneous	2,631.47	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$198,549.14

DISTRIBUTION.

Executive Department	\$ 40,262.39	
Bureau County Health Work.....	63,833.31	
Bureau Engineering and Inspection.....	9,521.74	
Bureau Epidemiology	18,811.01	
Bureau Infant Hygiene	6,608.73	
Bureau Medical Inspection of Schools.....	8,587.44	
Bureau Venereal Diseases	33,809.08	
Bureau Vital Statistics	17,115.44	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$198,549.14

1920.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriations	\$177,713.61	
Federal Government	25,374.98	
U. S. Public Health Service	3,157.32	
International Health Board	18,346.15	
American Red Cross	4,792.48	
Counties	102,556.78	
Bureau of the Census	3,265.05	
License Fees	23,288.90	
Miscellaneous	1,110.56	
Total.....		\$359,605.83

DISTRIBUTION.

Executive Department	\$ 32,184.78	
Bureau County Health Work.....	150,155.03	
Bureau Engineering and Inspection.....	29,319.90	
Bureau Epidemiology	13,009.29	
Bureau Medical Inspection of Schools.....	60,702.18	
Bureau Public Health Nursing and Infant Hygiene	9,584.99	
Bureau Venereal Diseases	49,363.59	
Bureau Vital Statistics	15,295.07	
Total.....		\$359,605.83

MEMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

J. HOWELL WAY, M.D., <i>President</i>	Waynesville
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M.D., LL.D.,.....	Raleigh
J. L. LUDLOW, C.E.	Winston-Salem
THOMAS E. ANDERSON, M.D.	Statesville
A. J. CROWELL, M.D.	Charlotte
CILAS. O'H. LAUGHINGHOUSE, M.D.	Greenville
CYRUS THOMPSON, M.D.	Jacksonville
F. R. HARRIS, M.D.	Henderson
E. J. TUCKER, D.D.S.	Roxboro

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W. S. RANKIN, M.D., Secretary State Board of Health and State Health Officer.
RONALD B. WILSON, Director Public Health Education.
C. A. SHORE, M.D., State Laboratory of Hygiene.
L. B. McBRAYER, M.D., Superintendent of the State Sanatorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis and Chief of Bureau of Tuberculosis.
G. M. COOPER, M.D., Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection of Schools.
K. E. MILLER, M.D., Director of County Health Work.
MISS ROSE M. EHRENFELD, R.N., Chief of Bureau of Public Health Nursing and Infant Hygiene.
MILLARD KNOWLTON, M.D., Chief of Bureau of Engineering and Inspection.
H. E. MILLER, C.E., Chief of Bureau of Engineering and Inspection.
F. M. REGISTER, M.D., Deputy State Registrar of Vital Statistics.
J. S. MITCHENER, M.D., Chief of Bureau of Epidemiology.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE.

R. F. BEASLEY, *Commissioner of Public Welfare, Raleigh.*

This board was made mandatory by section 7, Article XI of the Constitution of North Carolina, as follows:

SECTION 7. Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

Under the legislative provision, in conformity with the above mandate, the Board and the several members have done a vast amount of work in promoting the establishment of various institutions, in aiding in the development of the State's charitable and philanthropic growth and in social progress generally. Its members do not and never have received any salary or pay whatever, and are allowed only necessary traveling expenses.

While it has been a guiding, stimulating, and developing agency, it was seen that its possibilities and usefulness could be largely increased to meet both the old and new needs of modern conditions by enlarging its powers and giving it a more adequate support. This enlargement was provided for by the Legislature of 1917, and the law governing its operation is now as follows:

There are seven members, two of whose terms expire each two years. The Board meets quarterly or when called in special sessions. Its powers and duties as enumerated by the statute are:

“(a) To investigate and supervise through and by its own members or its agents or employees the whole system of the charitable and penal institutions of the State and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it may deem needful for their economical and efficient administration.

“(b) To study the subjects of nonemployment, poverty, vagrancy, housing conditions, crime, public amusement, care and treatment of prisoners, divorce and wife desertion, the social evil and kindred subjects and their causes, treatment, and prevention, and the prevention of any hurtful social condition.

“(c) To study and promote the welfare of the dependent and delinquent child and to provide either directly or through a bureau of the

board for placing and supervision of dependent, delinquent, and defective children.

“(d) To inspect and make report on private orphanages, institutions, and persons receiving or placing children, and all such persons, institutions, and orphanages shall, before soliciting funds from the public, submit to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare an itemized statement of the moneys received and expended and of the work done during the preceding year, and shall not solicit other funds until licensed by the State Board, said statement of moneys received and expended and work done to be made each year as ordered by the State Board, and said Board shall have the right to make all such information public.

“(e) To issue bulletins and in other ways to inform the public as to social conditions and the proper treatment and remedies for social evils.

“(f) To issue subpoenas and compel attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers whenever it deems it necessary in making the investigation provided for herein or in the other discharge of its duties, and to give such publicity to its investigations and findings as it may deem best for the public welfare.

“(g) To employ a trained investigator of social service problems who shall be known as the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and to employ such other inspectors, officers, and agents as it may deem needful in the discharge of its duties.

“(h) To recommend to the Legislature social legislation and the creation of necessary institutions.

“(i) To encourage employment by counties or a county superintendent of public welfare and to cooperate with the county superintendent of public welfare in every way possible.

“(j) To attend, either through its members or agents, social service conventions and similar conventions and to assist in promoting all helpful publicity tending to improve social conditions of the State, and to pay out of the funds appropriated to the State Board, office expenses, salaries of employees, and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the duties and powers hereinbefore set out.

“SECTION 3916. The Board shall also give special attention to the causes of insanity, defect or loss of the several senses, idiocy, and the deformity and infirmity of the physical organization. They shall, besides their own observation, avail themselves of correspondence and exchange of facts of the labors of others in these departments,

and thus be able to afford the General Assembly data to guide them in future legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the people, as well as to contribute to enlighten public opinion and direct it to interests so vital to the prosperity of the State. The State Board shall keep and report statistics of the matters hereinbefore referred to and shall compile these reports and analyze them with a view of determining and removing the cause in order to prevent crime and distress.

"SEC. 3917. The State Board shall have power to inspect county jails, county homes, and all prisons and prison camps and other institutions of a penal or charitable nature, and to require reports from sheriffs of counties and superintendents of public welfare and other county officers in regard to the conditions of jails and almshouses, or in regard to the number, sex, age, physical and mental condition, criminal record, occupation, nationality and race of inmates, or such other information as may be required by said State Board. The plans and specifications of all new jails and almshouses shall, before the beginning of the construction thereof, be submitted for approval to the State Board.

"SEC. 3918. The State Board shall biennially prepare and submit to the General Assembly a complete and full report of its doings during the preceding two years, showing the actual condition of all the State institutions under its supervision with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, which shall be printed by the State Printer, and shall report such other matters as it may think for the benefit of the people of the State.

"SEC. 3919. Whenever the Board shall have reason to believe that any insane person, not incurable, is deprived of proper remedial treatment, and is confined in any almshouse or other place, whether such insane person is a public charge or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the said Board to cause such insane person to be conveyed to the proper State hospital for the insane, there to receive the best medical attention. So also it shall be their care that all the unfortunate shall receive benefit from the charities of the State.

"SEC. 3920. The Board may require the superintendents or other officers of the several charitable and penal institutions of the State to report to them of any matter relating to the inmates of such institutions, their manner of instruction and treatment, with structure of their buildings, and to furnish them any desired statistics upon demand. No person shall be appointed to any place or posi-

tion in any of the State institutions under the supervision of the State Board who is related by blood or marriage to any member of the State Board or to any of the principal officers, superintendents, or wardens or State institutions."

The law also provides that the Board shall appoint County Boards of Public Welfare, to consist of three persons known to be interested in social welfare, who shall assist the County Superintendent of Public Welfare in carrying out plans in the counties. The Commissioners and the County Board of Education shall appoint a County Superintendent of Public Welfare and pay him such salary as they deem wise, and whose duties are enumerated as follows:

"(a) To have, under control of the County Commissioners, the care and supervision of the poor and to administer the poor funds.

"(b) To act as agent of the State Board in relation to any work to be done by the State Board within the county.

"(c) Under the direction of the State Board to look after and keep up with the condition of persons discharged from hospitals for the insane and from other State institutions.

"(d) To have oversight of prisoners in the county on parole from penitentiaries, reformatories, and all parole prisoners in the county.

"(e) To have oversight of dependent and delinquent children, and especially those on parole or probation.

"(f) To have oversight of all prisoners in the county on probation.

"(g) To promote wholesome recreation in the county and to enforce such laws and regulate commercial amusement.

"(h) Under the direction of the State Board to have oversight of dependent children placed in said county by the State Board.

"(i) To assist the State Board in finding employment for the unemployed.

"(j) To investigate into the cause of distress, under the direction of the State Board, and to make such other investigations in the interest of social welfare as the State Board may direct.

"(k) To act as chief school attendance officer.

"(l) To act as chief probation officer of the juvenile courts of the county.

"The State Board shall have power and right at any time to remove any member of the county board."

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR, <i>Chairman</i>	Winston-Salem
CAREY J. HUNTER, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Raleigh
A. W. McALLISTER.....	Greensboro
J. A. McAULAY.....	Mt. Gilead
REV. M. L. KESLER.....	Thomasville
MRS. THOMAS W. LINGLE.....	Chapel Hill
MRS. WALTER F. WOODWARD.....	Wilson

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, *Director and State Geologist, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

The act establishing the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey was passed by the General Assembly of 1905. This act, with subsequent acts, outlines in considerable detail the work with which this department is charged. Briefly, the Survey is responsible for carrying out the following work:

- (1) The examination of the mineral, forest, fishery and other resources of the State.
- (2) The examination of the geological formations of the State with reference to their economic products.
- (3) The examination of road-building materials and the best methods of utilizing same.
- (4) The examination and classification of the soils and forests and other physical features of the State, with special reference to their bearing upon the occupations of the people.
- (5) The examination of the streams and waterpowers of the State, with special reference to their development in manufacturing enterprises and the preservation of the sources of these streams through the protection of the forests.
- (6) The examination of the water supplies of the State, with special reference to sinking deep artesian wells.
- (7) Enforcement of all laws relating to the prevention of forest fires and the protection of forests.
- (8) The supervision of drainage districts organized under the North Carolina Drainage Law, and approval of drainage engineers.
- (9) To make such recommendations as may be considered advisable in regard to the conservation, protection and utilization of the several natural resources of the State.

(10) To cooperate with the various Federal and State departments and bureaus.

(11) The preparation of reports giving the results of investigations conducted according to the above.

The Survey has been organized into divisions, with a competent engineer in charge of each, who has detailed supervision of its work. These divisions and the chiefs of each are as follows:

Administrative and Records Division, Joseph Hyde Pratt, director.

Geological and Mining Division, Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist.

Forestry Division, J. S. Holmes, State Forester.

Water Resources Division, Thorndike Saville, Hydraulic Engineer.

Drainage and Reclamation Division, Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist.

Mapping Division, Prof. T. F. Hickerson, Topographic Engineer.

Biological Division, ———.

State Forests and Parks Division, J. S. Holmes.

On account of limited appropriations of the Survey only a few of the engineers and scientists can be employed for their full time, many of them devoting only a few months in the year to the work. The Survey has had the most hearty cooperation with the various Federal bureaus, such as the United States Geological Survey, the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Forest Service, the United States Fisheries Commission, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the American Association of State Highway Officials, and various State associations, such as the North Carolina Good Roads Association, the North Carolina Drainage Association, and the North Carolina Forestry Association.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINING DIVISION.

The geological work carried on by this division during the past two years has consisted principally of investigations of the iron ores and deposits of structural materials, such as stone, gravel, sand and clay. Preliminary reports have been prepared on these materials which have been furnished to the Highway Commission and to individuals and others interested in their production. The Survey tries in every way possible to bring together the producer and consumer of the various minerals of the State.

The report on the cretaceous formations of the Coastal Plain region has been completed and is ready for the printer. This will be published as Volume V of the Survey's publications. This report, together with Volume III on the general geology of the Coastal Plain region, is of special interest to those who are interested in the water resources of Eastern North Carolina, in its lime and marl deposits, and to those interested in the supposed occurrence of oil.

Statistics relating to the production of the various minerals and ores of the State were collected in coöperation with the United States Geological Survey. Mineral specimens from various sections of the State have been tested and reported on. While the majority of these specimens are of little value commercially, occasionally one is sent in which either has a commercial value or is of scientific interest. Through this means deposits of commercial minerals have been located which have proved to be of considerable value.

The following publications have been printed and distributed during the past two years relating to mineral subjects:

Economic Paper No. 49, "The Mining Industry in North Carolina During 1913-1917, Inclusive."

Press Bulletin No. 170, "The Mining Industry in North Carolina During 1918."

An investigation has been made of methods of mining and treatment for the Cherokee and Clay County limonite iron ores and the magnetic iron ores of Ashe and Avery Counties.

The State Geologist has been assisted in this work by Prof. W. S. Bayley, Geologist; Prof. Wm. F. Prouty, Geologist; Mr. Jasper L. Stuckey, Assistant Geologist, and Mr. Stanley C. Sears, Metallurgical Engineer.

FORESTRY DIVISION.

The forestry work of the Survey is to examine, study, and report on the forest resources of the State in their relation to the life and activities of the people. Through the action of the 1915 legislature, there has been added the duty of protecting the forests from fire and of making experiments in forestry practice for the benefit of the people of the State. Studies of the forest resources of the various counties, of the wood-using industries of the State, and of various other features have been made. Many private woodland

tracts have been examined and advice for their conservative management given to the owners. Illustrated lectures have been given at the public schools and talks on practical forest management made at Farmers' Institutes and on many other occasions.

The most important work of the Survey has been in connection with the prevention of forest fires. With the idea of securing reliable information on the damage done by fires and at the same time interesting leaders of thought in each township in fire prevention, annual inquiries by correspondence have been carried on for the past eleven years. The results show an average annual loss of \$960,000 reported from about half the townships of the State.

The Forestry Law, enacted by the legislature of 1915, provided for the extinguishment and prevention of forest fires through the employment of competent forest wardens, payment for fire fighting, and penalties for setting illegal fires. Unfortunately, the enforcement of this law has been postponed owing to lack of funds. It was hoped that the last General Assembly would remedy that defect, but the bill to provide a small appropriation failed to become a law. It is believed that the legislature of 1921 will make necessary provision for carrying it out.

The Survey has, with its own inadequate funds, done what was possible to enforce many important provisions of the Forestry Law. It has continued to have printed and distributed posters warning against fire, and has circulated copies of the new law. A few forest wardens have been appointed, where their services were most needed, but it is impossible to make this work as effective as it should be on account of lack of sufficient funds to employ the necessary number of wardens. No general advantage can be taken of this law until the State makes a sufficient appropriation to adequately meet the provisions of it.

By reason of the enactment of this law, the State Geologist has been enabled to secure from the Federal Government a sum not exceeding \$2,300 a year for the purpose of employing Federal Patrolmen under the Weeks Law. Several of these patrolmen have been appointed each spring and fall to cooperate with organizations of landowners, such as the Tryon Forestry Club, the Mt. Mitchell Forest Protective Association, and the Linville Forest Protective Association, or to cover a larger district independently, as is intended by the Federal Government. These men have done good work, not only by actually preventing and extinguishing fires, but

by forming centers of information and activity which will bear good fruit in the future.

The Government now appoints through the Survey some patrolmen to cover entire counties or other large districts, even though active local coöperation was not obtained, with the idea of assisting in an educational campaign to interest the people in forest protection. There has been some difficulty, however, in securing suitable men for this work, chiefly because of its temporary nature.

An item in the Agricultural Bill recently introduced into Congress calls for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for coöperating with the States in forest fire prevention, forest investigation and forest planting. This measure has the endorsement of the Secretary of Agriculture, the U. S. Forest Service, and several of the leading timber-using industries. Should this measure pass the Forest Service proposes under it to make apportionments to the States on a percentage basis of what it would cost to adequately protect all the forests of the State from fire. After some one-half of the total annual appropriation had been apportioned in this way, additional amounts up to 25 per cent of the total cost might be secured on condition that the State should require by law measures necessary to insure the replacement of the forest. The restrictions of the present Weeks Law would probably be removed. Under such an arrangement North Carolina should be able to secure from the Federal Government \$25,000 at once, provided the State would appropriate that much, and eventually as much as \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Under the law of 1915 (Chapter 253), the General Assembly recognized the duty of the State to experiment in and demonstrate practical methods of forestry. One of the most pressing needs at the present time is experiments to determine the best ways of reforesting the non-agricultural lands of the different regions of the State. A start has been made on the State property at Sanatorium in the Sandhill region and on the spruce lands in Mitchell Park, but a definite appropriation is needed to put these experiments on a practical basis.

In order to interest the people of North Carolina in better forest protection and to educate the young people, and especially the children, in a better understanding and wiser use of our natural resources, the Survey has coöperated with a number of organizations where such coöperation would help. Much of our most effective work in education has been accomplished through the Con-

servation Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Following the purchase of Mitchell State Park by a Commission appointed by Governor Craig, under the authority of the Legislature of 1915, which Commission secured 500 acres of spruce land, including the summit of Mt. Mitchell, Governor Bickett, in the summer of 1917, requested the Survey to take charge of this park. The Survey accepted the commission and has had charge of the park since that time. A forest warden was appointed to open up trails, inform and look after the large number of visitors, and protect the park from fire. This work was essential to the proper administration of the property, and a fund derived from the sale of dead timber, supplemented by Survey funds and a loan from General Julian S. Carr, was available to pay the salary of this warden and his assistants.

Realizing that the greater part of the forest area of North Carolina is included in farms, the Survey has devoted a great deal of attention to the study of farm forestry and the assisting of farmers in the better management of their woodlands. Following the reiterated recommendation of the Survey, the State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service appointed a Farm Forestry Specialist in March, 1918. Through a mutual arrangement between the Survey, the Federal Government, and the State Agricultural Department, this man is to work under the joint direction of the State Forester, the Director of Extension, and the United States Forest Service. He will deal with all forestry questions connected with the woodlands included in the farms of the State. This coöperative work has been very satisfactorily carried on.

The Survey has assisted the North Carolina Forestry Association very materially by helping to organize and hold its annual meetings, which, besides their interest for the delegates who attend, have a wide influence on public opinion throughout the State.

The Forestry Division of the Survey has before it a large and increasing field of usefulness. Reconstruction following the war must take into consideration the adjustment of supply and demand as regards our forest resources. The study of the timber conditions of the various counties, which up to the present include all the mountain and Piedmont counties, must be extended to the coastal plain counties.

The children of our schools and students of our colleges should understand the problems with which they will eventually have

to deal. The Survey must continue to furnish speakers, publications, articles for the press, and other information, and be ready at all times to assist the citizens of the State and those who would become so in the forestry problems confronting them. Experiments must be conducted in order to have definite and practical information available; and, for these, the State should have at least one Experiment Forest in each of the forest regions. The planting of trees along our improved highways will become an important public activity, and State nurseries should be maintained to furnish at cost planting stock both for shade trees and for farm planting. The protection of the forest lands of the State from fire, authorized by the law of 1915, must be carried out with efficiency and economy. For these purposes a suitable appropriation should be made by the next General Assembly.

In order to emphasize the value of the forests of North Carolina and their need of protection by the State and the necessity of the General Assembly passing adequate legislation and making sufficient appropriations for protecting this valuable natural resource, there is given below an estimated amount and value of standing timber, young forest growth in North Carolina, and the damage from forest fires during the past ten years.

ESTIMATED AMOUNT AND VALUE OF STANDING TIMBER IN NORTH
CAROLINA SUITABLE FOR SAW TIMBER, 1920

	Mountain Region	Piedmont Region	Coastal Plain Region	Total State
Total areas, acres.....	4,150,000	12,850,000	14,190,000	31,190,000
Area forested.....	3,130,000	7,200,000	10,800,000	21,130,000
<i>Hardwood forest:</i>				
Area.....	a2,800,000	c4,200,000	2,500,000	9,500,000
Total stand, 1,000-ft.....	8,500,000	2,930,000	6,000,000	17,430,000
Value.....	\$42,000,000	\$14,650,000	\$ 24,000,000	\$ 80,650,000
<i>Softwood forest:</i>				
Area.....	b300,000	d2,400,000	f8,300,000	11,000,000
Total stand, 1,000-ft.....	600,000	4,160,000	12,000,000	16,760,000
Value.....	\$ 6,000,000	\$20,800,000	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 86,800,000
Total stand, 1,000-ft.....	9,100,000	7,090,000	18,000,000	34,190,000
Total value.....	\$48,000,000	\$35,450,000	\$ 84,000,000	\$167,450,000

NOTE:

- a. Includes mixed hardwood and softwood forests.
- b. Spruce forests only.
- c. Includes mixed hardwood and pine forests.
- d. Second growth or old field pine forests.
- e. Chiefly hardwood swamps.
- f. Includes both longleaf and shortleaf pine forests.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF YOUNG FOREST GROWTH IN NORTH CAROLINA 1920

	Mountain Region	Piedmont Region	Coastal Plain Region	State
Total area, in acres in region.....	4,150,000	12,800,000	14,000,000	30,950,000
Forested area.....	3,130,000	7,200,000	10,800,000	21,130,000
Hardwood forest area.....	2,800,000	4,200,000	2,500,000	9,500,000
Area not producing.....	300,000	200,000	-----	500,000
Merchantable timber area.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	3,200,000
Area young growth.....	\$2,500,000	\$4,000,000	1,300,000	7,800,000
Value young growth.....	\$37,500,000	\$60,000,000	\$ 13,000,000	\$110,500,000
Softwood forest area.....	300,000	2,400,000	8,300,000	11,000,000
Area not producing.....	260,000	160,000	3,300,000	3,720,000
Merchantable timber area.....	40,000	240,000	2,900,000	3,180,000
Area young growth.....	-----	2,000,000	2,100,000	4,100,000
Value young growth.....	-----	\$40,000,000	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 82,000,000
Total value young growth.....	\$37,500,000	\$100,000,000	\$ 55,000,000	\$192,500,000

a. Includes some areas on which there is mature timber.

STATEMENT OF DAMAGE BY FOREST FIRES

throughout State for ten-year period, 1910-1919, inclusive, as reported annually by township correspondents

Total forested area of State.....	20,000,000
Total number acres forest land burnt over.....	3,949,000
Total value timber destroyed.....	\$ 2,140,000
Total value young growth destroyed.....	3,591,000
Total value forest products destroyed.....	3,856,000
Total value improvements destroyed.....	1,023,000
Grand total value of all damage reported.....	10,610,000

During the past two years the Survey has prepared and distributed the following publications relating to forestry:

Press Bulletins:

169. Timber Resources of Moore County, July 15, 1919
171. Our Future Hardwood Supply, March 20, 1920.
172. The Relation of Water Resources to Forestry, July 10, 1920.
173. A Minimum Forest Policy for the Southern Appalachians, July 25, 1920.
174. Forest Taxation, August 1, 1920.

Special Publications:

- Forest Protection or Devastation? Published by the North Carolina Forestry Association, August, 1920.
- The Forester has been assisted in this work by Mr. W. D. Clark, Chief Fire Warden, and Mr. H. A. Carroll, Special Agent.

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION.

The work of this division consists of investigations carried on under the following heads:

1. Water Powers
Gauging Stations.
2. Water Supply for Cities and Towns
Mountain Region.
Piedmont Region.
Coastal Plain Region.
3. Protection of Watersheds.

Water Powers.—Notwithstanding the larger developments that have been made by the Southern Power Company, Aluminum Company of America, and the Carolina Light and Power Company, there is still a very much larger demand for power in the various cities and towns of the State than can be supplied by these companies.

After the preliminary investigations have been made and it has been ascertained whether or not a certain amount of power can be developed, the final examination or preparation of plans for its development are not made by the Survey, but the city or corporation is referred to competent hydraulic engineers in private life to take up this work for them.

The State Survey is cooperating with the Federal Survey in operating gauging stations and in making discharge measurements on several streams and rivers in Western and Piedmont North Carolina. The Federal Government is cooperating heartily with the Survey in this work.

Water Supply for Cities and Towns:—Special investigations have been made of water supplies for Carthage, Moore County, and High Point, Guilford County; an investigation of the sewerage and water supply problem of Wadesboro, Anson County; complete water resources surveys of Wilkes and Surry Counties; investigation of available water power for Fayetteville, Cumberland County; and an investigation of water power on Deep River, near Glendon. Tentative requests have been received for water resources surveys of Buncombe and Moore Counties.

There have been two field parties at work a part of the time, one consisting of Mr. Sheldon C. Austin, of Richfield, N. C., and Mr. E. S. Teague, of Taylorsville, N. C., both students of the university; and the other consisting of Messrs. A. Y. Cottrell and Hall E. Cobb, both of Lenoir, N. C.

Protection of Watersheds.—The protection of watersheds from a sanitary standpoint is worked out by Professor Saville, and the protection of the forest areas on the watersheds or their reforestation is carried on under the supervision of Mr. Holmes, the Forester.

A map is being prepared showing the transmission lines of the various power companies. The power companies have been very generous in supplying the Survey with information regarding their transmission lines and the character of the power development of their several sites.

In order to obtain the information and data desired as early as possible and also to be able to give to the counties and municipalities information they need regarding their water powers and water supplies the Survey, in carrying out its water resources survey of the State, is coöperating with the counties and municipalities in making the survey of their areas on a 50 per cent basis.

The following figures regarding water powers in North Carolina and the amount that is being utilized illustrate strikingly the need for this water power survey of the several counties:

The total developed hydro-electric power in the State is now distributed about as follows:

	<i>Horsepower.</i>
Southern Power Company and subsidiaries.....	65,000
Carolina Power and Light Company.....	36,000
Aluminum Company of America (Badin Plant).....	118,000
Aluminum Company of America (Cheoah Plant).....	72,000
Blue Ridge Power Company	8,000
Roanoke Rapids Power Company	6,000
Other developments, about	25,000
	330,000

Of this power, the 8,000 horsepower at Tuxedo by the Blue Ridge Power Company is transmitted for use in Spartansburg, South Carolina. The 118,000 at Badin is used in the local reduction of aluminum, and the 72,000 horsepower at Cheoah is transmitted for a similar use in Tennessee. Thus, only some 131,000 horsepower, or about 40 per cent of all the power developed in the State, is available for general industrial and commercial use.

There is still undeveloped water powers in the State that will aggregate at least one million horsepower, and it is to bring about the development of this water power and its utilization that the Survey is urging sufficient appropriations for making the water resources survey of the State.

The following publications relating to water resources have been issued during the past two years:

Press Bulletins:

173. The Relation of Water Resources to Forestry, July 10, 1920.
175. The Water Powers of North Carolina, August 10, 1920.

DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION DIVISION

Since the passage of the North Carolina Drainage Act by the General Assembly of 1909 there have been 142 projects organized or proposed under this Act. Of this number 51 were districts embracing overflowed lands of Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Davidson, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Moore, Rockingham and Rowan Counties of the Piedmont region, and Henderson County of the Mountain region; and 91 projects have included the swamp lands of Beaufort, Bladen, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Duplin, Edgecombe, Hartnett, Hyde, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne and Wilson Counties of the Coastal Plain region. Of these 142 projects, 75 districts, representing 615,000 acres, have been completed and the lands drained; 15 districts have been approved; 59 districts have been proposed and are either in the preliminary stages of organization or are held up for one cause or another; 9 projects have been abandoned as not feasible at the present time.

Of this reclaimed acreage, approximately 30,000 acres is reclaimed overflowed lands of the Piedmont region which before its reclamation was not worth, as producing land, over \$25 per acre, but is now worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. At an average value of \$100 per acre it would make the value of this land now \$300,000, or an increase of \$225,000. The market value of the 585,000 acres of reclaimed swamp lands is at least \$50 per acre, making the total minimum value of these reclaimed swamp lands \$29,250,000. Before their reclamation these lands were not valued at more than \$2 per acre and a great deal of the land was on the tax books at 50 cents or less per acre. Estimating its previous value at \$2 per acre, or a total of \$1,170,000, this makes a gain to the State in the value of the reclaimed swamp lands of \$28,080,000, at a cost of not over \$75,000 to the State.

There are still approximately 2,000,000 acres of swamp lands in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina, of which at least 1,250,000 acres represents land that can be drained and when drained will make very productive agricultural land. The soil of the balance of the swamp areas is more peaty in character and not so susceptible to profitable drainage at the present time.

The Survey has coöperated and organized the work of the North Carolina Drainage Association and has arranged for its annual

meeting, which was held at Washington, N. C., March 31, and April 1, 1920. This is the first meeting held by the Association since the beginning of the war.

On account of lack of funds the Survey has not been able to carry out as full a program as it is desired in connection with the examination of proposed drainage districts, and assisting the districts in developing the reclaimed lands and bringing settlers to take up these lands. The Survey is also coöperating with the National Drainage Congress, and it is proposed to hold, in connection with the next meeting of this Congress in 1921, a drainage exposition which will illustrate what has been accomplished in reclamation work in the several States. At this exposition the districts will be able to advertise pretty thoroughly their reclaimed lands. The Survey has kept in touch with all legislation relating to drainage and has published and distributed widely copies of the North Carolina Drainage Law and amendments, together with a book of forms to be used in the organization of drainage districts. During the past two years the following publications have been issued relating to drainage:

Economic Paper No. 50.—Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Drainage Congestion.

MAPPING DIVISION

The work of this Division includes the preparation of the various maps of the State, and can be summarized as follows:

- 1—Base Map
- 2—Topographic Map
- 3—Traverse Map
- 4—Geological Map.

(1) *Base Map*.—The base map of the State has already been prepared by the Survey in coöperation with the U. S. Geological Survey. This is used in the preparation of all the other maps and also used for special maps which are to show transmission lines of power companies, railroad lines; forest areas; highways, etc. This base map has to be corrected from time to time as new railways are constructed, county lines changed, canals constructed, etc. A revision of this base map is now being made and the new map will show forest areas, the principal canals constructed in connection with drainage districts, new railways, etc.

(2) *Topographic Map*.—The most valuable map to the State is the topographic map. This is also the most expensive to prepare. This map is being made in coöperation with the U. S. Geological Survey, but only as rapidly as the State will coöperate with the Federal Survey. The States that coöperate will be the first to be mapped, and in a recent communication from the Chairman of the Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government he states:

"I am advised by the Geological Survey that the least workable appropriation which should be asked for is \$5,000, for the reason that, on a dollar for dollar basis, such an appropriation, matched by an equal amount from the Government, will serve to survey one regular quadrangle; and further, that probably they would not be able to use annually more than \$25,000, in view of the fact that it is anticipated a large number of States will secure appropriations this year."

The State should, if possible, provide for a sufficient amount so that it can coöperate to the limit of \$25,000 a year with the Federal Survey. Such a topographic map of the whole State would be of inestimable value to the State Highway Commission in its highway work; to the Survey and power companies in water power investigations; to railway corporations in their location work; and to the Survey and mining companies in preparation of geological maps of different areas.

(3) *Traverse Map*.—There is a continual demand for traverse maps of the various counties which would be on a much larger scale than the State map and would show in more detail certain conditions of the county and location of houses than can be shown on the smaller scale maps. The traverse maps would not show the topography unless this had already been prepared in connection with the topographic map, but would show township lines, county lines, railways, streams, swamp areas, forest areas, cities and towns, schoolhouses, churches, and all houses in the country. These maps are somewhat expensive to prepare as all the roads and streams are actually traversed as in the preparation of a topographic map. The map, however, when completed, is of inestimable value to county commissioners, county road commissioners, and county superintendents of schools. The traverse map is also necessary in preparing the county soil maps which are made by the Department of Agriculture.

(4) *Geological Map*.—The Survey is preparing a new geological map of the State which will show in considerable detail the various geological formations. Several special geological maps have been published of different portions of the State, as the Coastal Plain region, mountain region, and certain sections of the Piedmont area.

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION.

The work that comes under this Division is investigations relating to fish and oysters, birds, plants, mushrooms, etc.

Through a series of investigations it has been ascertained that certain shellfish, such as the oyster, clam, diamond-back terrapin, etc., can be economically cultivated in North Carolina waters; and, as a result of this investigation, a company was organized in Beaufort for raising the diamond-back terrapin commercially, and this venture has proved successful. There is also great possibility in the cultivation of the oyster, and with the proper State protection of the oyster grounds, this should grow into a flourishing industry.

There is a great need for adequate legislation for the protection of our fish and game, and as soon as such legislation is passed there will be many problems that should be investigated by the State in connection with the use and propagation of fish and game. Very little effort has been made to determine what is the actual value to the State of North Carolina of its waters from a standpoint of the game fish that they contain, and the Survey is now investigating this question. It is expected that some very interesting data can be presented to the next General Assembly in regard to the actual commercial value to the State of this natural resource. From the tourist standpoint fishing in mountain streams is a very great asset, and it is thought that with very little effort the Federal Government can be induced to establish a large hatchery in Western North Carolina, provided the State had adequate laws for the protection of the fish.

Dr. W. C. Coker has prepared for the Survey an elaborate manuscript, thoroughly illustrated, on "The Mushrooms of North Carolina." It has been impossible to publish this report on account of lack of funds. Portions of this have been published in the Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, but it is not available to the people of the State as it should be, and therefore the people are losing the value of this work. Dr. Coker and his assistants

are now at work investigating and preparing for publication a volume on the plants of North Carolina. The plan of the Survey in the preparation of this volume is to have it so arranged that it can be used as a textbook of Botany of North Carolina.

STATE FOREST AND PARKS DIVISION.

Mount Mitchell Park.—When the Mount Mitchell Park Commission was created by the General Assembly of 1919 no appropriation was made for carrying on the work of protection and administration. The work was finally, at the request of Governor Bickett, taken over by the Survey and the Survey has advanced the necessary funds to carry on the work, these funds supplementing moneys received from the sale of dead timber and a loan. The State Forester is a member of the Commission and has had general supervision of the work. The principal work done has been to protect the forests on the park from fire, and in connection with this the Survey is having constructed a fire line between the slash left by the logging operations and the green timber.

The park, which cost originally \$18,600, has undoubtedly doubled in value since its purchase.

The Survey, in coöperation with the Sanatorium officials, has been carrying on some experimental work in replanting part of the area around the Sanatorium. The Survey also hopes to coöperate with other institutions in looking after forest areas belonging to these institutions.

GEOLOGICAL BOARD.

Gov. T. W. BICKETT, *ex officio*, Chairman.....Raleigh

JOHN SPRUNT HILL.....Durham

R. G. LASSITER.....Oxford

F. R. HEWITT.....Asheville

C. C. SMOOT, III.....North Wilkesboro

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT, *Director and State Geologist*, Chapel Hill.

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

W. S. FALLIS, *State Highway Engineer*, Raleigh, N. C.

By an act of the General Assembly of 1915, Chapter 113, there was created a North Carolina State Highway Commission. The duties

of this Commission are to assist the counties in developing a state and county system of highways.

Under that act, the State Highway Commission consisted of the Governor, three citizens of the State who were appointed by the Governor, one from the eastern, one from the central and one from the western portion of the State (one of whom shall be a member of the minority political party), the State Geologist, a professor of civil engineering of the University of North Carolina, and a professor of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, said professors to be designated by the Governor. Such assistants and clerks as might be needed were to be appointed by the State Highway Engineer.

The General Assembly of 1919 changed the law and provided that the Commission should consist of four members to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. One member must reside in the eastern section of the State, one in the central section, and one in the western section. The fourth may be appointed without regard to his residence. The Chairman of the Commission is the State Highway Commissioner and is required to give all of his time to the duties of his office.

The first meeting of the Commission was held March 31, 1915, at which time the Commission was fully organized and a discussion entered into as to the law and future work of the Commission.

The work of the Commission ranges from advice and coöperation to taking complete charge of engineering work in the different counties and townships of the State.

Since the organization of the Commission it has worked out for the counties many methods by which the road work can be done more economically and successfully than heretofore. The State Highway Engineer has arranged with the different railroads for a special low rate on road material, which arrangement has to come through the State Highway Commission, and this is proving of value in much of the road work in the State.

The Federal Aid Road Fund comes through the State Highway Commission.

FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD.

The Fisheries Commission Board was created by the General Assembly of 1915 for the purpose of enforcing the laws relating to fish. It consists of five members appointed by the Governor, at least three of whom must be from the several fishing districts of the State, and have a practical knowledge of the fishing industry. The Board appoints a fisheries commissioner who is responsible to it for carrying out the duties of his office. The term of his office is four years. He is authorized to appoint two assistants by and with the consent of the Fisheries Commission Board. He also appoints, with the approval of the Board, inspectors in each county, under his jurisdiction. The Fisheries Commission Board is given jurisdiction over and control of all the fisheries of the State, which is construed by the act creating the Board to include porpoises and other marine mammals, fishes, mollusca and crustaceans, and all operations involved in using, setting, or operating apparatus employed in killing or taking said fish or in transporting or preparing them for market. The Board also has authority and power to regulate, prohibit, or restrict in time, place, character, and dimensions, the use of nets, appliances, apparatus, or other means employed in taking or killing fish, and to regulate seasons at which the various species of fish be taken in the several waters of the State, and to prescribe the minimum size of fish which may be taken. It has general supervision of the acts of its officers and employees. The Fisheries Commissioner is responsible to the Board for his acts in carrying out and enforcing all the laws, rules, and regulations of the Board pertaining to the fishing industry in the State. He must also see that all license and other taxes are collected and paid to the Treasurer. The State owns five boats, which are used for patrolling the waters and enforcing the laws.

MEMBERS OF THE FISHERIES COMMISSION BOARD

ED. CHAMBERS SMITH, <i>Chairman</i>	Raleigh
A. V. COBB.....	Windsor
S. P. HANCOCK.....	Beaufort
E. H. FREEMAN.....	Wilmington
J. C. BAUM.....	Poplar Branch
JOHN A. NELSON, <i>Fisheries Commissioner</i>	Gloucester
THEO. S. MEEKINS, <i>Assistant Commissioner</i>	Manteo
W. G. DIXON, <i>Assistant Commissioner</i>	Oriental

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

The State Board of Elections consists of five electors appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. Not more than three of them may be of the same political party. Vacancies occurring in the Board are filled by the Governor. Members of the State Board of Elections receive, in full compensation for their services, \$4 per day for the time they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties together with their actual traveling expenses, and such other expenses as are necessary and incident to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them relating to elections.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

WILSON G. LAMB, <i>Chairman</i>	Williamston
R. T. CLAYWELL, <i>Secretary</i>	Morganton
W. J. DAVIS.....	Hendersonville
B. S. ROYSTER.....	Oxford
CLARENCE CALL.....	Wilkesboro

STATE STANDARD KEEPER.

The State Standard Keeper is appointed by the Governor to take care of the balances, weights, and measures prescribed by law, and perform such other duties as the Governor may prescribe touching said balances, weights, and measures. It is his duty to procure and furnish, at prime cost, to any of the counties, upon an order of the Board of County Commissioners, any of the standard sealed weights and measures required by law to be kept, and he is authorized, by and with the approval of the Governor, to contract for the manufacture of plain sealed weights substantially made of iron, steel or brass, as the county ordering may direct; yardstick made of substantial wood, each end neatly covered with metal, sealed, marked and stamped "N. C."; half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, and one-eighth peck, made of substantial, well-seasoned wood, with secure metallic binding and casing; gallon, half gallon, quart, pint, half pint, and gill measure, made of light sheet copper with iron handles. He must procure and furnish, as herein provided, to the Board of Commissioners of any county ordering the same, dry and liquid sealed measures and yardstick made of brass or copper.

State Standard Keeper, T. F. Brockwell, Raleigh, N. C.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

The State of North Carolina pays \$2,500 a year to the North Carolina State Volunteer Firemen's Association and to the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, which fund is known as the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The purpose of the fund is for the relief of firemen, members of such associations, who may be injured or made sick by disease contracted in the actual discharge of duty as firemen, and for the relief of widows, children or dependent mothers of such firemen who may be killed or die from disease contracted in the discharge of their duty. Such duty must be performed in the service of the fire department from the time of the fire alarm until the members are dismissed by the company officers at roll call, or in service connected with the fire department which is directed to be performed by the officer in charge.

Any fireman of good, moral character in North Carolina, and belonging to an organized fire company, who will comply with the requisitions of the constitution and by-laws of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association may become a member of this Association, and be eligible to relief from the fund.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MISS PLACIDE H. UNDERWOOD, *Raleigh, Secretary.*

The Audubon Society of North Carolina was incorporated in 1903 with J. Y. Joyner, T. Gilbert Pearson, R. H. Lewis, A. H. Boyden, H. H. Brimley, P. D. Gold, Jr., J. F. Jordan, and R. N. Wilson as incorporators. (Rev. 1905, Sec. 1863.)

The officers of The Audubon Society of North Carolina are a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be fixed by the by-laws. (Rev. 1905, Sec. 1863.)

The objects for which the corporation is formed are to promote among the citizens of North Carolina a better appreciation of the value of the song and insectivorous birds to man and the State; to encourage parents and teachers to give instruction to children on the subject; to stimulate public sentiment against the destruction of wild birds and their eggs; to secure the enactment and the enforcement of proper and necessary laws for the protection and preservation of the birds and game of North Carolina. Its further

office is, through the appointment of game wardens, to rigidly enforce the laws for game and bird protection.

The funds received by the Treasurer of the State from the license tax on nonresident hunters constitutes a fund known as the Bird and Game Fund. This fund is paid out by the Treasurer of the State on the order of the Treasurer of The Audubon Society of North Carolina, who makes an annual report to the Governor of the receipts and expenditures of the society for each year.

The Governor, upon the recommendation of The Audubon Society, appoints bird and game wardens and the Treasurer of the Society, whose term of office, unless otherwise provided for, are during good behavior, or until their successors are appointed. The Governor issues to the Treasurer of the Audubon Society and to each person appointed as warden, a commission. These commissions are transmitted to the clerk's office of the Superior Court for the county from which the prospective treasurer or bird and game warden is appointed.

Every person appointed as game warden, before entering upon the duties of the office, is required to take oath before the clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which he resides that he will faithfully perform the duties of said office, and execute a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The compensation of wardens is fixed and paid by the society. There are thirty-two counties of the State under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society and there are sixty-one game wardens in the various counties, each county having one or more wardens.

Any nonresident of the State who desires to hunt in any of the counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society is required to make application to the clerk of the Superior Court of any of the counties under Audubon control, and the clerk of the court issues such license upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars and clerk's fee. A nonresident hunting license issued by the clerk of the Superior Court of any one of the counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society is valid in all the Audubon counties, while a nonresident hunting license issued in a county not under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society can be used only in the county in which it is issued.

In 1909 the General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act withdrawing certain counties from Audubon protection. Subsequent to 1909 other counties have been withdrawn so that at the present

time there are only thirty-two counties under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society of North Carolina. The following counties are under the jurisdiction of The Audubon Society:

Alamance	Durham	Northampton
Alleghany	Edgecombe	Orange
Ashe	Greene	Person
Avery	Haywood	Rockingham
Bladen	Iredell	Rowan
Brunswick	Lee	Rutherford
Buncombe	Lenoir	Surry
Burke	McDowell	Watauga
Caldwell	Mecklenburg	Wake
Chatham	Moore	Yancey
Columbus	New Hanover	

In its efforts towards education, The Audubon Society has expended part of its funds towards the publication of a book on North Carolina birds. The Society has had prepared and has had paid for the plates presenting pictures of bird life in North Carolina. During the year 1919 The Book on North Carolina Birds, by T. Gilbert Pearson, C. S. Brimley, and H. H. Brimley, was published after a period of several years, the material for this book having been destroyed by fire when the establishment of E. M. Uzzle & Co. was burned in November, 1915. This is a joint publication of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, the State Audubon Society and the State Museum. Copies of this publication can be secured either from the office of the Secretary of the Audubon Society, Raleigh, or from the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, Chapel Hill, upon the payment of \$2.75 for cloth bound copies and \$2.00 paper bound.

The Audubon Society owns two small islands in Pamlico Sound which are patrolled by a game warden during the nesting season. These islands are Leggett Lump and Royal Shoal.

In an attempt to increase a state-wide interest in bird and game conservation, the secretaries of the Society have given illustrated bird lectures and talked on bird study to Teacher's Institutes, Community Clubs, Women's Clubs and to many of the schools in the State, and a great many Junior Audubon Societies have been organized and several schools and clubs have held "Bird Days" as a result of this work.

A bill providing for the enactment of a state-wide game commission to take over the work of The Audubon Society was introduced into the Senate by Senator Kelly, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Game at the last session of the General Assembly (1917). This bill, amended several times so as to exempt certain counties from its provisions, passed its first reading. On its second reading, there were so many amendments offered that the bill was referred to the committee. The committee stripped the bill of all amendments and reported it back to the Senate with a substitute amendment. When the bill came up for passage, however, there were several more amendments offered and a parliamentary wrangle followed, during which the bill was tabled. It was then so near the end of the session of the General Assembly that there was not sufficient time to take the matter up in the House and the matter was dropped.

When The Audubon Society was organized the office of the Secretary was at Greensboro, N. C., Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson, now President of The National Association of Audubon Societies, being Secretary. In 1913, upon the election of Mr. James W. Cheshire, Secretary, the office was moved to Raleigh, N. C., and since that time the work of the Society has been carried on by the various secretaries in Raleigh, N. C.

Officers of The Audubon Society of North Carolina:

OFFICERS.

DR. R. H. LEWIS, <i>President</i>	Raleigh.
H. H. BRUMLEY, <i>Vice-President</i>	Raleigh.
P. H. UNDERWOOD, <i>Secretary</i>	Raleigh.
R. A. BROWN, <i>Treasurer</i>	Raleigh.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REV. MELTON W. CLARK.....	Greensboro.
BROOK G. EMPIE.....	Wilmington.
B. F. SHELTON	Speed.
W. H. SWIFT.....	Greensboro.
FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.....	Raleigh.

SECRETARIES.

T. GILBERT PEARSON.....	1903-1911.
P. D. GOLD, JR.....	Nov. 22, 1912-June 1, 1913.
J. W. CHESHIRE.....	June 1, 1913-March 20, 1915.
R. E. PARKER.....	June 1, 1915-June 1, 1917.
G. A. MARTIN.....	June 1, 1917-Oct. 10, 1917.
MISS PLACIDE H. UNDERWOOD.....	Oct. 10, 1917.

STATE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, *Chairman*. Greenville, N. C.

By an act of the General Assembly of 1917, chapter 197, there was created a State Educational Commission of five members to be appointed by the Governor for the term of office of two years. "It shall be the duty of the said commission to make a thorough study of the school laws of the entire public school system of the State, a careful survey of existing educational conditions and a comparative study and investigation of the educational systems of other states. Said Commission shall codify the public school laws of the State and make recommendations of such amendments, changes, and additions to the school law as in its opinion may be needed." The Commission shall also investigate the methods and cost of supplying text books to the public schools and also the advisability of establishing a printing plant for the purpose of printing text-books and doing other State printing, and shall investigate the matter of public school teachers' pensions and report its finding and recommendations to the General Assembly.

The Governor named the commission in December, 1917, and called the members together for the purpose of organizing said commission March 6, 1918. The commission consists of:

Robert H. Wright, Chairman, Greenville, N. C.

N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill, N. C.

L. J. Bell, Secretary, Rockingham, N. C.

C. C. Wright, Hunting Creek, N. C.

Chas. E. Brewer, Raleigh, N. C.

At the first meeting held March 6, 1918, the Commission was fully organized and proceeded at once to outline the work to be done and appointed different members to gather data. The Commission met June 20, October 16 and December 17, and made a partial report to the General Assembly of 1919.

The appropriation made for this work by the General Assembly of 1917 was \$1,000.

The General Assembly of 1919 continued the Commission until 1921 and made an appropriation of \$1,000 for the work.

When Dr. E. C. Brooks became Superintendent of Public Instruction, he resigned from the Commission and the Governor appointed Mr. N. W. Walker in his place.

The survey of our public schools has been made and published under the caption of "Public Education in North Carolina."

COMMISSION FOR REVISION OF LAWS.

The General Assembly of 1917 created a joint committee of five members, two from the Senate and three from the House, to provide for "compiling, collating and revising the Public Statutes of North Carolina." The committee, as appointed and organized, consists of Representative Harry W. Stubbs, chairman; Senators Lindsay C. Warren and Stahle Linn, and Representatives Carter Dalton and H. P. Grier. Under the powers conferred in the act, the committee appointed Mr. Thomas H. Calvert, as revision commissioner, to take charge of the actual task of the revision. Upon Mr. Calvert's appointment as Judge of the Superior Court, Prof. L. P. McGehee, of the State University, was appointed commissioner. The work of the compilation and revision has been done by Professor McGehee, Messrs. Carter Dalton, Lindsay C. Warren, A. C. McIntosh and Thomas E. Didlake. The result, submitted to the General Assembly of 1919, was comprised in the two large volumes of "The Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina."

The Commission was continued by the General Assembly of 1919 and charged with the duty of annotating the "Consolidated Statutes" and bringing forward in them the Acts of 1919.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The State Board of Internal Improvements was created and made a body corporate by Chapter 982, Acts of the General Assembly of 1819. The Board has been continued to date with varying modifications. Its present status as defined in Chapter 107 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1920 is as follows:

The Board consists of the Governor of the State, who is *ex officio*, president, and two commissioners who are appointed biennially by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate. Any two members of the Board constitute a board for the transaction of business. The Board, moreover, has power to fill any vacancies that may occur in its membership. The private secretary of the Governor is *ex officio*, secretary to the Board. Whenever it is deemed necessary, however, the Board may appoint a special clerk.

Meetings of the Board are held whenever and wherever the Governor may direct. Members of the Board receive five dollars per day

and their traveling expenses for the time they are employed in the public service. Rules, by-laws and regulations for the conduct of the Board are made by the Board itself so long as they are not inconsistent with the laws of the State. A true record of its proceedings must be kept, and at all times be open to inspection by the members of the General Assembly and others interested therein.

Whenever the State makes an appropriation for any work of internal improvements conducted by a corporation the State, unless otherwise directed, becomes a stockholder in such corporation and holds as many shares as may correspond with the amount of money appropriated. It is the Board's duty to have charge of all the State's interest in all works of internal improvements. Therefore, the Board must require of the president and chief official of any work of internal improvement a written report of its affairs, covering in detail the number of shares of stock owned by the State; number owned otherwise; face value of such shares; market value of such shares; amount of bonded debt and for what purpose contracted; amount of other debt and how incurred; if interest on bonded debt has been punctually paid as agreed, and, if not, how much in arrears; amount of gross receipts for past year and from what sources derived; an itemized account of expenditures for past year; any lease or sale of property of said company, or any part thereof, to whom made, for what consideration and for what length of time; suits at law pending against his company concerning its bonded debt, or in which title to whole or any part of such road or canal is concerned; any sales of stock owned by the State, by whose order made, and disposition of the proceeds. Failure to make such a report is a misdemeanor punishable by law.

The Board of Internal Improvements must report biennially to the General Assembly the condition of all railroads, canals, or other works of internal improvements in which the State has an interest, together with suggestions as to improvements, enlargements, or extensions of such works, and recommendations of new works of a similar nature, as they may deem desirable; the amount, condition, and character of the State's interest in other railroads, roads, canals or other works of internal improvements in which the State has taken stock, to which she has loaned money, or whose bonds she holds as security; the condition of such roads or other corporate bodies, in detail, over whose affairs the Board has any jurisdiction,

and the names of all persons failing or refusing to report as required by law.

The Board, moreover, must approve any incumbrance on the State's interest in corporations of internal improvements. Whenever it deems it necessary the Board may appoint proxies to act for the State's interest in the meetings of stockholders in any company whose affairs are in any way subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Internal Improvements.

Whenever the Governor deems it necessary to the public interest, he may direct a member of the Board to investigate the affairs of or the official conduct of any official of any corporation of internal improvements, and he is empowered to take such action concerning any matter reported upon pertaining to the affairs of the corporation as the Board may deem to the interest of the State. The Governor may suspend or remove from office any of said officials, if in his opinion the interest of the State demands it. The member of the Board appointed to make such special investigation has all powers granted to a committee of investigation appointed by the General Assembly and receives as compensation such sum as the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State, shall deem just. Sheriffs must execute writs of such member of the Board of Internal Improvements as they would for a judicial officer of the State, and shall be allowed the same compensation therefor.

It is the duty of the Board also to investigate the affairs of all State departments and to make reports on them to the Governor of the expenses and the necessity therefor, together with recommendations for such changes as in its opinion will improve the public service. For the purpose of performing the above duties, the Board is authorized to employ an expert accountant or other agency, upon the approval of the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE MILITIA.

J. VAN B. METTS, *Adjutant-General.*

(*Office—Raleigh, N. C.*)

The Militia of the State is divided into three classes, the National Guard, the Naval Militia and the unorganized militia.

The General Assembly (session 1917) passed an act to revise military laws of the State and to increase the efficiency of the

militia. Immediately after the passage of this act steps were taken to increase the strength of the National Guard and to promote its efficiency. This work was being vigorously prosecuted when war was declared against Germany, and from that time until the National Guard was drafted into the Federal service every energy was put forth to bring the National Guard to a high state of efficiency.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President of July 3, 1917, the following organizations, units and detachments of the National Guard of North Carolina were drafted into the Federal service on August 5, 1917:

1st Brigade	1st Squadron Cavalry
1st Infantry	1 Machine Gun Troop
2d Infantry	1st Battalion Engineers
3d Infantry	1 Engineer Train
Field Hospital No. 1.	1 Motor Truck Company
Ambulance Company No. 1	Field and Staff
Veterinary Corps	Sanitary Detachment and
Radio Company Signal Corps	Six Companies Coast Artillery
1st Regiment Field Artillery	Quartermaster's Corps.

Being a total of 277 officers, 7,454 enlisted men, grand total of 7,731. Of the Naval Militia 18 officers and 197 men (total 215) were called into Federal service April 6, 1917, as National Naval Volunteers.

Shortly after reaching Camp Sevier the status of the 1st North Carolina Infantry was changed and its officers and men were assigned and transferred to other organizations. This change of status was no reflection upon the officers and men of this splendid regiment but it was made to carry out the plans of the War Department with respect to the National Guard organizations and divisions. Our National Guard Troops were trained at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, from August, 1917, until May, 1918, when they were sent overseas for service on the battle front. How splendidly these troops acquitted themselves on every occasion and what bravery and heroism were manifested by officers and men are known far and wide. They have won for themselves, and the State as well, on the battlefields of France and Belgium, an imperishable glory. The National Guard of this State has kept the faith and it has fulfilled in the largest degree the hopes and aspirations of its friends throughout the State.

During the absence of the National Guard it became necessary to maintain a military force in the State, and pursuant to a Proclamation of the Governor, dated September 23, 1917, the unorganized militia of the State between the ages of thirty-one and forty-five were called into the active service of the State and organized and designated as the North Carolina Reserve Militia. There are now fifty-four companies of the Reserve Militia, and these companies are distributed throughout the various sections of the State, so as to meet as nearly as possible any urgent need for troops. It has been impossible to get full equipment for the Reserve Militia; indeed only a limited number of rifles have been available, which have been issued to forty-two of the companies. These companies will be continued until the National Guard troops now in the Federal service return to the State.

Complete rosters are being prepared in the office of the Adjutant General of all the National Guard troops, and rosters will also be prepared showing the names and rank of those who served on the Mexican border and in the war with Germany.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA SINCE 1861.

J. G. MARTIN	1861-
ABIAL G. FISHER	1868-1871
JOHN G. GORMAN.....	1871-1876
JOHNSTONE JONES	1877-1888
JAMES D. GLENN	1889-1892
FRANCIS H. CAMERON	1893-1896
A. D. COWLES	1897-1898
BEVERLY S. ROYSTER.....	1899-1904
THOMAS H. ROBERTSON.....	1905-1909
JOSEPH F. ARMFIELD.....	1910-1911
ROY L. LEINSTER.....	1911-1912
GORDON SMITH	1912-1913
LAURENCE W. YOUNG	1913-1916
BEVERLY S. ROYSTER.....	1916-
J. V. B. METTS	1920-

When the National Guard Troops which entered the Federal service were discharged from the U. S. Army, the individuals went back to civil life. There was, therefore, no National Guard of the State.

Under the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the reorganization of the National Guard has been progressing satisfactorily. The following units have been organized and have been extended Federal recognition by the W. D.

Machine Gun Company	Durham.
Company A, Infantry	Burlington.
Company B, Infantry	Winston.
Company C, Infantry	Plymouth.
Company D, Infantry.....	Concord.
Company E, Infantry	Waynesville.
Second Company Coast Artillery Corps	Wilmington.
Troop A, Cavalry	Lincolnton.
Troop B, Cavalry	Asheville.
Troop C, Cavalry	Hickory.

STATE PRISON.

J. R. COLLIE, *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a Penitentiary." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to Erect a Penitentiary, Document No. 18, Legislative Documents, 1868-70.

The prison building is a magnificent brick structure, erected upon granite foundation. The prison wall is of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and a quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the Capitol on the extension of Morgan Street and near Hillsboro road.

The affairs of the prison are administered by a board of five directors appointed by the Governor.

The Dangerous Insane Department is maintained out of the State prison earnings.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings*	1
Cost (estimated by prison authorities)	\$1,225,000
Number of acres of land	7,300
Number of employees	134
Number of inmates	825
Liabilities	None

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. T. HICKS	Wake
PAUL F. FAISON	Wake
A. LEAZAR	Iredell
JOHN R. SMITH	Wayne
J. M. MEWBORNE	Lenoir
W. H. DAY	Wake
J. S. MANN	Hyde
J. J. LAUGHINGHOUSE	Pitt
J. S. MANN	Hyde
J. R. COLLIE	Franklin

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. B. VARNER, <i>Chairman</i>	Lexington
FRANK GOUGH	Lumberton
W. M. SANDERS	Smithfield
B. F. SHELTON	Speed
A. E. SMITH	Mount Airy

*Two camps on State farm; each have living quarters and many farm buildings of commodious size.

PART V.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
2. NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING.
3. NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.
4. CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
5. APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.
6. EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL.
7. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS FOR THE (WHITE) BLIND AND FOR THE (NEGRO) BLIND AND DEAF.
8. NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) DEAF.
9. STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
10. NORTH CAROLINA NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED RACE AND FOR THE CHEROKEE INDIANS OF ROBESON COUNTY.
11. NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
12. CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

H. W. CHASE, *President, Chapel Hill.*

The University of North Carolina is located at Chapel Hill. Its charter was granted in 1789; the cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1793, and it was opened for students in 1795. The campus of 48 acres and about 550 acres of forest contiguous to it were given by the citizens of Orange County. Its first buildings were also given by friends of the University, the Legislature granting a loan of \$10,000 in 1793, which was afterwards converted into a gift, and making the first direct appropriation for buildings in 1905, when \$50,000 was given for a chemical laboratory. Of the total amount received by the University from all sources, one-half has been contributed by alumni and friends.

The State made no appropriation for the maintenance of the University for the first eighty years of its existence. In 1875 the interest from the Land Script Fund (\$7,500) was paid over to the University, and withdrawn in 1887. In 1881 the annual sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the maintenance and support of the University. This annual appropriation is now \$165,000.

In 1861-65 and the following Reconstruction period the University was stripped of its funds, landed property and much of its equipment. From 1871 to 1875 its doors were closed. It was reopened in 1875 with practically nothing but empty halls and the contribution of its friends, amounting to about \$20,000, for the purchase of new equipment.

Its property now consists of:

Campus, 48 acres, and woodland, 550 acres....	\$ 125,500.00
Equipment, books, apparatus, furniture, etc.	489,250.00
Buildings, 28, and 13 faculty houses.....	1,927,500.00

\$2,542,250

Its endowment, including loan funds, amount to 270,348.46

Total\$2,812,598.46

The income of the University was derived from the following sources for the year 1920-1921:

State appropriation	\$235,000.00
Student fees	95,428.66
Invested funds	13,499.16
Gifts	4,831.97
Other sources	34,187.55

\$382,947.34

The University is comprised of the following departments: Collegiate, applied science, teachers' training, graduate, law, medicine, pharmacy, and the bureau of extension. There are 49 professors, 12 associate professors, 18 assistant professors, 15 instructors, 48 assistants. A number of the assistants help in the laboratories and library and do no actual teaching. The number of students for the session of 1920-21 was 1,406. There were 921 students in attendance upon the summer school. Of the students attending the regular session 95 per cent are from North Carolina.

The parents of the students represent all professions, creeds and parties in the State. The leading professions represented are farmers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, manufacturers, ministers, teachers. The leading churches are: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal.

Over one-half of the students earn or borrow, in part or in whole, the money for their education. Some 87 of them earn their board by waiting at the table. Few of the families from which these students come are able to stand the strain of the support of a son at college without stringent economy or even many sacrifices. About one-half of the graduates start out as teachers.

There is a splendid spirit of democracy about the institution which opens the doors of achievement to all alike and places attainment upon merit alone. It is emphatically a place "where wealth is no prejudice and poverty is no shame."

SUMMARY.

Charter granted	1789
Opened	1795
Acres of land owned	598
Value of buildings, equipment and land	\$2,542,250.00
Invested funds	382,947.34
Number of volumes in library	88,316
Number of students	2,327
Number of faculty	100
Income from State	
Income from students	95,428.66
Invested funds	13,499.16

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

No president	1795-1804
JOSEPH CALDWELL	1804-1835
DAVID L. SWAIN	1835-1868
SOLOMON POOL	1869-1870

University closed	1870-1876
KEMP P. BATTLE	1876-1891
GEORGE T. WINSTON.....	1891-1896
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN	1896-1900
FRANCIS P. VENABLE.....	1900-1914
EDWARD K. GRAHAM	1914-1918
HARRY W. CHASE	1919-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING.

W. C. RIDDICK, *President, West Raleigh.*

During the years in which North Carolina was slowly emerging from the economic havoc wrought by Civil War and Reconstruction, some far-sighted men began to see the necessity of rearing industrially equipped men. They felt keenly the need of competent men to build and direct new industries, and to restore the land which had been impoverished by slave labor. They recognized that men capable of doing what was needed would have to be educated in industrial schools and technical colleges. This recognition came slowly, because the Southern people up to that period had been wedded to classical education.

The first organized body to take steps for the establishment of an industrial institution in North Carolina was the Watanga Club. This Club, composed of bright young men, explained its mission by declaring that it was "an association in the city of Raleigh designed to find out and make known information on practical subjects that will be of public use." In 1885 this club presented to the Legislature the following memorial:

"We respectfully memorialize your honorable body:

"First. To establish an industrial school in North Carolina which shall be a training place for young men who wish to acquire skill in the wealth-producing arts and sciences.

"Second. To establish this school in Raleigh in connection with the State Agriculture Department.

"Third. To make provision for the erection of suitable buildings and for their equipment and maintenance.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WINSLOW, *Chairman*;
W. J. PEELE,
WALTER H. PAGE."

This memorial quickened general interest in the proposed school, and several bills looking to its foundation were introduced in the Legislature of 1885. On March 7th, one of these bills, introduced by Hon. Augustus Leazar of Iredell County, became a law. This law provided that the Board of Agriculture should seek proposals from the cities and towns of the State, and that the school should be placed in the town offering most inducements. The Board of Agriculture finally accepted an offer from the city of Raleigh.

Meantime, the ideas of the advocates of the school have been somewhat broadened as to the character of the proposed institution. They saw that Congress was about to supplement the original land grant by an additional appropriation for agricultural and mechanical colleges in each State. The originators of the conception then sought the aid of progressive farmers in order to change the school into an Agricultural and Mechanical College. Col. L. L. Polk, the editor of the newly established *Progressive Farmer*, threw the weight of his paper heartily into the new idea. Meetings were held in various places, and two very large meetings in Raleigh considered the proposition. As a result, the school already provided for was by action of the Legislature of 1887 changed into an Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Land Scrip Fund was given the newly formed institution. In addition, the law directed that any surplus from the Department of Agriculture should go into the treasury of the college. Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen, one of Raleigh's most broad-minded citizens, gave the institution eighty-three acres of land in a beautiful suburb of Raleigh. The first building was completed in 1889 and the doors of the college were opened for students in October, 1889. Seventy-two students, representing thirty-seven counties, were enrolled the first year. The faculty consisted of six full professors and two assistants.

From this small beginning in 1889 the college has grown to be the second in size in students and faculty among the colleges for men in the State.

The Legislature of 1917 changed the name of the college to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

The college confines its curriculum entirely to technical and industrial education. No general or academic courses are offered.

The courses of study are as follows:

First, *Agriculture*, including under this general term Agronomy, Horticulture, Trucking, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Poultry Science, and a course in Agricultural Education.

Second, *Engineering*. These courses include Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering. The equipment for field and for laboratory work in these courses makes them very practical, as well as scientific.

Third, *Textile Industry*. Students in Textiles have an entire mill building for their use. In addition to carding, spinning, weaving and designing, they have a thoroughly practical course in dyeing in the chemistry of dyes, and in textile engineering.

Fourth, *Industrial Chemistry*. Four-year courses in Agricultural Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, and Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

In all these courses, mathematics, English, physics, chemistry and one modern language are required.

For young men who have not time or means to spend four years in college, and yet who want to fit themselves as far as possible for industrial employments, short courses of one and two years are offered in Agriculture, and two years in Mechanic Arts and Textiles.

In January of each year, a three-weeks practical course for farmers is given.

During the summer there is conducted at the college a two-weeks course for Home Demonstration Agents, a Summer School for Teachers, a short course for Club Boys and Girls, a course for Farm Demonstration Agents and the Farmers' Convention.

These activities, in addition to the regular college session, keep the plant in active service every day in the year.

The college, in coöperation with the State Department of Agriculture, conducts the North Carolina Experiment Station and the North Carolina Extension Service, which employ more than two hundred men and women, and touch the lives of at least three-fourths of the people of the State.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1889
Number of buildings	32
Number of acres of land	485
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$1,250,000.00
Value of land	250,000.00
Number of volumes in library	10,000
Number of students	1,056
Number of faculty	80
State appropriation per annum	150,000.00

PRESIDENTS.

ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY	1889-1899
GEORGE TAYLOE WINSTON	1899-1908
DANIEL HARVEY HILL	1908-1916
WALLACE CARL RIDDICK	1916-

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

JULIUS I. FOUST, *President, Greensboro, N. C.*

The State Normal and Industrial College was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1891. The General Assembly of 1919 changed the name of this institution to The North Carolina College for Women. The purpose of the College, as stated in chapter 199 of the Public Laws of North Carolina, session 1919, amending the charter, is as follows:

"The objects of the institution shall be (1) to teach young white women all branches of knowledge recognized as essential to a liberal education, such as will familiarize them with the world's best thought and achievement and prepare them for intelligent and useful citizenship; (2) to make special provision for training in the science and art of teaching, school management, and school supervision; (3) to provide women with such training in the arts, sciences, and industries as may be conducive to their self-support and community usefulness; (4) to render to the people of the State such aid and encouragement as will tend to the dissemination of knowledge, the fostering of loyalty and patriotism, and the promotion of the general welfare. Tuition shall be free, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the board of directors, to those who signify their intention to teach in the schools of North Carolina; and also, in the discretion of said board, to those who signify their intention to enter other fields of public service.

* * * * *

* * * That it shall be the duty of the faculty of the North Carolina College for Women to extend its influence and usefulness as far as possible to the persons of the State who are unable to avail themselves of its advantages as resident students, by extension courses, by lectures, and by such other means as may seem to them most effective."

In 1892 the institution began with \$30,000 donated by the city of Greensboro and ten acres of land, the gift of Mr. R. S. Pullen, Mr. R. T. Gray, Mr. E. P. Wharton, and others, with an annual appropriation of \$10,000 from the State. In addition to the State appropriation and tuition fees, the institution received during the first few years about \$3,000 annually from the Peabody Fund and for three years received \$2,500 annually from the General Education

Board. It also received about \$11,000 from the faculty and students, and a small amount from Mr. George Foster Peabody, and a library building from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The plant is now worth more than \$1,500,000; the annual State appropriation is \$165,000, and the loan and scholarship funds received from various sources in the State and out of it now amount to \$25,000. The faculty numbers 92, and there were enrolled during the past session 784 students, and during the summer session 665 students; total, 1,449.

The chief mission of the institution lies in furnishing the public school system of the State well-equipped teachers who are capable of rendering the State intelligent and useful service. It provides regular degree courses, whose admission requirements, curriculum of instruction, and standards of scholarship are in keeping with the requirements of our best Southern colleges for men and women.

Special industrial and commercial courses are open to those who do not have free tuition and are not under contract to teach. Provision is also made for teachers who may wish to take brief courses in pedagogy and in the subjects taught in the public schools. For those who cannot remain longer, a two-year course is offered. For various reasons a number of ambitious teachers are not able to avail themselves of the two-year course, and to meet the demands of these a regular summer session has been inaugurated. The advantages of the institution are thus open to every worthy young white woman who has availed herself of the opportunities offered in the public schools of the State.

The patronage of the institution has justified the wisdom of the founders. During the twenty-eight years of its life, beginning October, 1892, and closing with the session of May, 1920, there have been enrolled more than 10,000 young women as students. These students have come from all the 100 counties of the State, and in their political and religious faith, their financial condition, their professional and social life, their intellectual ability and previous educational opportunities, are representative of the people of North Carolina. Of the more than 10,000 young women who have sought the help and strength thus provided, more than 80 per cent received their training in the rural public schools, one-third defrayed their own expenses, and two-thirds, according to their own written statement, would not have attended any other North Carolina college. In brief, one of the strongest forces of the college, and a prime source of its usefulness, has been the representative character of its patronage. This coming together of all classes from all sections

of the State necessarily results in creating an atmosphere of wholesome democracy and equal opportunity. The spirit of the State College for Women is, therefore, what the spirit of every State college should be, and, as a result, its representatives acquire that larger sympathy, that breadth of vision, and that intelligent insight into the needs of their State that no text-books or lectures or mere academic training can ever hope to give.

Some indication of the serviceableness of the college is suggested by what has been said of the scope and character of its patronage. It has, since its establishment, been an open door of opportunity for the white women of North Carolina. Through it the State has added to its resources over 10,000 educated women, who have taught lessons of patriotism and right living to at least 500,000 North Carolina children. Two-thirds of all the students enrolled and nine-tenths of all who graduate become teachers in North Carolina. No large movement for the uplift of the State has failed to have support from its faculty and students, and today there is not a county in the State where representatives of the college are not to be found actively engaged in public service.

SUMMER SESSION.

The special purpose of the North Carolina College for Women in organizing the Summer Session was to offer the advantages of its instruction to those women in the State whose occupation during other months of the year prevent their attendance upon the regular session. In the selection and arrangement of its summer courses the college has in view the needs of the following classes:

First.—Teachers wishing special work in the principles and methods of teaching (Primary, Grammar, and High School), with opportunities for practice and observation work under experienced supervisors.

Second.—Teachers desiring advanced or collegiate courses in Philosophy, Science, Psychology, and the History of Education.

Third.—Teachers of special subjects, such as Domestic Science, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Manual Arts.

Fourth.—High school teachers who desire advanced or extra work along the line of their specialties with free use of good department libraries and well-equipped laboratories.

Fifth.—College students who wish to earn advanced credit or to remove conditions.

Sixth.—Students preparing for college.

Seventh.—Mothers, wives, and home-makers who feel the need of practical help in such subjects as food and food values, cookery, kitchen conveniences, home nursing, sanitation, and household decoration.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT DURING THE SESSION OF 1919-1920.

Enrolled during the regular session, 784 students.

Enrolled during the summer session, 665 students.

Total number taught at the college during the session 1919-1920, 1,449 students.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1891
Number of buildings used	17
Number of acres of land	100
Value of buildings and land	\$1,500,000.00
Number of volumes in library	8,000
Number of students in college (regular session)	784
Number of students in college (summer session)	665
Total number of students enrolled during sessions of 1919-1920	1,449
Number of faculty	92
Annual state appropriation (maintenance)....	\$165,000

PRESIDENTS.

CHARLES D. McIVER	1891-1906
JULIUS I. FOUST (Dean).....	1906-1907
JULIUS I. FOUST	1907-

CULLOWHEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

R. L. MADISON, *President, Cullowhee, N. C.*

The Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School is a State co-educational institution mainly for the training of teachers. The school was chartered in 1891 as a private institution, and in 1905 became a State institution. It has trained more than 1,000 teachers for public school work and has furnished ten county superintendents. The institution is equipped with steam heat, electric lights, and a gravity water line. It is built to accommodate about 200

boarding students. The organization of the school embraces: Practice School, High School, Normal Collegiate School, Domestic Science School, Domestic Arts School, and Music School.

SUMMARY.

Number of buildings	8
Number of acres of land owned.....	27.5
Number of instructors	10
Value of buildings and lands	\$123,500
Annual appropriation	\$16,000

PRESIDENTS.

R. L. MADISON	1889-1912
A. C. REYNOLDS	1912-1920
R. L. MADISON.....	1920-

THE APPALACHIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

B. B. DOUGHERTY, *Superintendent, Boone.*

The Appalachian Training School for Teachers was established by act of the Legislature of 1903. The school is located at Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina, in the midst of North Carolina's unsurpassed mountain scenery. It is the center of education for the northwestern section of North Carolina, embracing some of the best of her mountainous counties.

The institution makes no pretension to being a college. It is a normal school, and its mission is to give a high school and professional education to hundreds of young people who cannot go elsewhere.

During the years 1919-1920 there were 433 students in the school. It supplies a large proportion of the public school teachers for the surrounding counties, and has had a marked influence upon the improvement of scholarship and professional training of these teachers. In addition to this, the school has opened a way to the State University and the State Normal College to a large number of students who otherwise would not have entered those institutions.

The first appropriation made by the Legislature was \$2,000 for maintenance, voted by the Legislature of 1903. The Legislature of 1907 increased this to \$4,000, and made an additional appropriation

of \$10,000 for the enlargement of the plant. In 1909 the Legislature appropriated \$6,000 a year for maintenance, and \$8,000 per year for general improvements. The Legislature of 1911 appropriated \$10,000 per annum for maintenance and \$10,000 for improvements. The Legislature of 1913 appropriated \$15,000 for a new dormitory and \$12,500 for maintenance.

In 1917 the maintenance fund was raised to \$20,000 and \$50,000 to improve the plant.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1903
Number of buildings	9
Number of acres of land owned	450
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$500,000
Value of land	\$50,000
Number of students	435
Number of faculty	15
Income from State appropriation for maintenance, per annum	\$20,000

SUPERINTENDENT.

B. B. DOUGHERTY1903-

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL.

R. H. WRIGHT, *President, Greenville.*

The East Carolina Teachers Training School was established by act of the General Assembly of 1907. The school is located at Greenville. The site contains 50 acres of land, a large part of which is natural forest.

Eight buildings have been erected; two dormitories with a capacity for 300 students; an administration building containing the offices, auditorium, and classrooms; a building for the kitchen and dining-room (this building contains storerooms for supplies and a refrigerating plant); an infirmary, a building containing the power plant and laundry, an eight-room Model School and a residence for the President.

The buildings and equipment are modern in every sense and are valued at \$834,000. The town of Greenville and county of Pitt voted \$100,000 in bonds for this school, and the State has made an appropriation of \$354,332.57 for buildings and equipment. These

buildings, for lack of funds, have not yet been thoroughly equipped, but enough equipment has been installed to enable the school to do efficient work. The equipment installed is of the best type procurable.

Section 3 of the charter reads: "That the said school shall be maintained by the State for the purpose of giving to young white men and women such education and training as shall fit and qualify them to teach in the public schools of North Carolina."

This clearly sets forth the purpose of this school. To those students who agree to teach there is no charge for tuition. Practically all of the students sign this agreement to teach. This shows that the management is adhering rigidly to the purpose of the school as stated in its charter.

The school first opened its doors for students October 5, 1909. During the past nine years, including the summer terms, there have been enrolled 6,869 students.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1907
Number of buildings	8
Number of acres of land	50
Value of buildings and grounds.....	\$834,000
Number of students 1907-1920.....	6,869
Annual appropriation	\$65,000
Other income	3,125

PRESIDENT.

R. R. WRIGHT.....1907-

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF.¹

G. E. LINEBERRY, *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

This institution was established by act of the General Assembly passed January 12, 1845, while Hon. W. A. Graham was Governor of North Carolina. On the first day of May following the school opened with seven pupils, which number increased to seventeen

¹The State schools for the blind—white children and for the blind and the deaf negro children, though separate institutions, in separate buildings located in different parts of the city, are under the same supervision.—Editor.

during the session. The first appropriation amounted to \$5,000 annually. Two years later it was made \$10,000. W. D. Cooke, of Virginia, was elected first principal, and for some years the school was conducted in a building on Hillsboro Street, rented for the purpose.

On April 14, 1849, the corner-stone of the present main building on Caswell Square was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons. At first deaf children only were received, but later blind children were admitted.

In 1868 a department for the education of the negro deaf and blind children of the State was established on Bloodworth Street, in the southeastern part of the city. This has grown to be the largest and best equipped school for the negro deaf and blind in the South.

In 1894 the white deaf children were removed to their new school at Morganton.

The auditorium building furnishes dormitories for the boys and a good auditorium, but it is now too small to accommodate the number of students in attendance.

The school has a small library and a partially equipped gymnasium which have aided much in the work it is doing.

The industrial building furnishes room for the broom, mattress, and cane-seating department of the school. Similar buildings are at the colored department.

The increased attendance has made it necessary to increase the appropriation for maintenance, and the Legislature has made additions from time to time until the annual income is now \$85,000.

This is equivalent to only about \$280 per child—an amount far less than that used by any school for the blind in the United States. Seventeen years ago the allowance per child was more than \$214. With the increased cost of living, one can readily see how cramped must be the financial condition.

The school is now seriously handicapped for lack of room and of funds. The present quarters are entirely too circumscribed. There is no room for exercise ground, and if any children need exercise, it is the blind; nor is there any place for additional buildings. The overcrowded condition of the buildings demands serious attention. His Excellency, the Governor, recommended in his message to the General Assembly of 1911 the purchase of 100 acres in the suburbs of the city upon which to erect new buildings upon the cottage system. This suggestion was emphasized by the State Board of Internal Improvements, the State Board of Health, and the Board of Charities.

Six years ago the General Assembly provided for the purchase of about 75 acres of land adjacent to other State property and Pullen Park, and hence most admirably located; but unfortunately made no provision for buildings nor even for repairs to the old buildings. Four years ago the General Assembly, by special act, appropriated \$150,000 for buildings to be erected on the new site. Also two years ago another appropriation of \$150,000 was made. The first appropriation and a part of the second has been used in the erection of an administration building and two cottages. These buildings are complete except floors, heating and plumbing. It is hoped that the necessary appropriation will be made at the coming session of the legislature to put up the needed buildings so that the white department may be moved next fall.

The literary work of the school begins with kindergarten and continues up through the grades and full four years' high school course paralleling in this work the courses approved by the State Board of Education.

We also give thorough courses in piano, pipe organ, violin, and voice, and have an excellent orchestra.

All of the girls in the white department take fancy work, also work in the sewing department. The boys take work in the broom and mattress shops or piano tuning.

We have similar departments for the colored blind. The deaf are also trained in the shoe shops, the carpenter shops and in agricultural work on the school farms.

It is the aim of the school not only to give each child a good literary training, but vocational training as well, so that each one will be fitted for making a good living.

Those who have made a careful study of the former students claim that 85 per cent of the graduates of the school are making a good living. In their chosen professions and business a large number are leaders in their communities.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1845
Number of buildings	7
Number of acres of land	122
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$200,000
Value of land	\$80,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print).....	1,900
Number of volumes in library (tactile print)....	5,425
Number of students	116

Number of faculty	21
State appropriation (including both departments)	\$85,000
Income from other sources	None

NAMES AND TERMS OF SERVICE OF ALL PRINCIPALS.

W. D. COOKE	1845-1860
WILLEY J. PALMER.....	1860-1869
JOHN NICHOLS	1869-1871
S. F. TOMLINSON	1871-1873
JOHN NICHOLS	1873-1877
HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER.....	1877-1883
WILLIAM J. YOUNG	1883-1896
FREDERICK R. PLACE.....	June, 1896-September, 1896
JOHN E. RAY	1896-1918
JOHN T. ALDERMAN	Jan., 1918-August, 1918
G. E. LINEBERRY	1918-

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Founded	1869
Number of buildings	4
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$75,000
Number of volumes in library (ink print).....	500
Number of volumes in library (tactile print).....	1,700
Number of students	145
Number of faculty	17

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE (WHITE) DEAF.

E. McK. GOODWIN. *Superintendent, Morganton.*

In 1845 this State first attempted the education of her deaf and dumb children, being the ninth State in the Union to undertake the education of this class of children. The first year, seven pupils were admitted. Soon thereafter the blind children of the State were provided for under the same management, and the institution became the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Both classes were admitted into the institution at Raleigh till the Legislature of 1891 was made to realize that there was only a small part of either class being educated, for up to that time only about 25 per cent were being even partially educated.

In 1891 the General Assembly passed an act creating and establishing the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb for the white race only, and located it at Morganton. The school was opened for the reception of pupils in 1894. All white deaf children then in

school at Raleigh were admitted to the new school, which had very limited support. There were only 102 present the first year, but as soon as the Legislature made provision, the school admitted 162, and the attendance has increased steadily till 303 were admitted last year. But there are still, perhaps, 25 per cent of the eligible deaf children not in school, and there are many adult deaf in North Carolina now entirely uneducated. It is a significant fact, however, that this State has the largest attendance in proportion to her population of any Southern State, and, indeed, compares favorably with the Northern States in this respect.

The statute prescribes the public school course of the State, and allows high school work for those who want to go to college.

In addition to the regular school work, we have four industrial departments for the boys, where they are given, as far as possible, the knowledge of handicraft in the elementary branches. The four departments for the boys are farming and gardening, woodwork and carpentry, typesetting and printing, and shoemaking and tailoring. The girls are taught general domestic work, including cooking, plain sewing and dressmaking. Primary handicraft is taught to the small children.

America leads the world in her provision for the education of the deaf. From 1817, when the first school was established in America, till about 1868, all the schools used the French system, which is the manual or sign method; but in 1868 the German or oral method was introduced, and while the progress has been slow, the proportion has constantly increased till at present about 85 per cent of all the deaf children in the United States, now in school, are being taught by the oral method. Many of these children learn to speak and read speech of others sufficiently to become invaluable to themselves and to the great convenience of the members of their families. But even if their speech is not natural nor good, the written language of the orally taught deaf is more natural and smoother in expression than that of the deaf taught manually.

The North Carolina School has two departments to meet the demands, and is known in the profession as a "combined school." Our orally taught pupils become as adept "sign makers" as the manually taught. They acquire the manual language by association with those who sign and spell on their fingers. The orally taught get all the manually taught get, and also what speech and speech-reading they get from the oral system, beyond what those manually taught even

claim to get. Some of the largest and best schools for the deaf in America are "pure oral" schools.

The North Carolina School has prepared a number of students for Gallaudet College, where they have graduated with distinction. Many of our former students have done well in the race of life, making a good living and good citizens.

Our school plant is worth at least \$700,000, and our greatest needs today are a hospital building and industrial equipments. The school from its creation has had a broad and liberal-minded board of directors of practical business men. The present board is composed of J. L. Scott, Jr., president; A. C. Miller, Mrs. I. P. Jeter, W. W. Neal, W. R. Whitson, Archibald Johnson, and Dr. J. O. Atkinson, and E. McK. Goodwin has been superintendent since its establishment.

The school has now a staff of twenty-five regular grade teachers and an educational principal, a supervising teacher in Goodwin Hall, our new primary school, and five industrial teachers.

Over 1,000 pupils have been enrolled since opening in 1894.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1894
Number of buildings	5
Number of acres of land	327
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$700,000
Value of land	\$60,000
Number of volumes in library	3,700
Number of faculty (including one principal).....	33
State appropriation	\$80,500
Income from other sources, about.....	\$5,000

THE STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CHARLES E. BOGER, *Superintendent, Concord.*

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1907, the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School was established. The law permits the school to receive donations, and it is largely due to several liberal-minded people that the school has made such wonderful progress for the few years it has been in existence. Mr. Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, has furnished the material to make

the work uniforms for the boys since the opening of the school. Since the death of Mr. Cone, Mr. Barnard M. Cone, in memory of his brother, continues this contribution. General Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C., recently gave the school \$200 to supply a pressing and urgent need. In January, 1909, the first cottage was completed, which was the gift of the King's Daughters of North Carolina; it was erected on a 298-acre tract of land, which was donated by the city of Concord. Since that time many additions have been made: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds of Winston-Salem contributed \$1,000 towards the building of a barn; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Roth, of Elkin, furnished \$3,500 to erect the Industrial Building, in which is located the school department, printing office, woodworking shop, engine room, and space for the storage of lumber and supplies; the Administration Building and two more cottages have been constructed. A beautiful Chapel has been built of rough granite, which cost \$6,500. It is another gift of the King's Daughters.

Four cottages are now in operation, giving room for 120 boys. One hundred and thirty-two are crowded into them at present.

SUMMARY.

Opened	1909
Buildings	12
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$249,000
Value of land	\$30,000
Number of acres of land	298
Pupils	132

STATE APPROPRIATION.

Maintenance	\$30,600
Permanent improvements	4,300

Another cottage to be known as the Mecklenburg Cottage is in course of erection. This building is being erected by funds secured from citizens of the town and county.

A new school building has been erected. This building contains, in addition to school rooms, an auditorium, gymnasium room, society hall, barber shop, band room, etc.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED RACE AND FOR THE CHEROKEE INDIANS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

A. T. ALLEN, *Supervisor, Raleigh.*

The State maintains three normal schools for the training of negro teachers, and one for the training of teachers for the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County. The normal schools for the negroes are located in Fayetteville, Elizabeth City, and Winston-Salem; the school for the Cherokee Indians of Robeson County is located at Pembroke.

The first superintendent of these schools was Charles L. Coon, elected in 1904. In January, 1907, he was succeeded by John Duckett, who died November 16, 1908. J. A. Bivins was superintendent from January, 1909, until his death, March 2, 1913. E. E. Sams was superintendent from March, 1913, to June 1, 1919. A. T. Allen has been superintendent since June 1, 1919.

Most of the negro teachers in the section where these schools are located have received their training in these schools. Industrial training, especially in domestic science, is required in all of them. In the Slater School at Winston-Salem shop and farm work are taught.

In 1917 the Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 out of the bond issue for the improvement of the colored normals. This fund was restricted to fireproof constructions, and we have been unable to use it as it was only \$3,300 per school, and no fireproof construction could be erected for that amount of money.

The General Assembly of 1919 made an appropriation of \$90,000 for the improvement and enlargement of the three normal schools for the colored teachers, and \$1,250 for the repair of the buildings at Pembroke for the Cherokee Indians, and increased the maintenance fund for the four institutions, making the following distribution:

Slater Normal	\$15,000.00
Elizabeth City Normal	11,000.00
Fayetteville Normal	9,000.00
Pembroke Normal	3,600.00

This makes a total for maintenance of \$38,600 and a total for building purposes of \$91,250.

The \$1,250 for the repair of the Pembroke Normal School has been spent and the buildings have been repaired, but very little of the

\$90,000 available for building at the negro normal schools has been used, for the reason that building has been so expensive in the last two years, and it was thought wise to hold this fund in reserve until such time as the cost of building would be reduced.

The General Education Board has made a conditional offer of \$20,000 to the Elizabeth City Normal School for the purpose of building a practice school in connection with the normal school.

All of the property of these normal schools is held by the State Board of Education.

FAYETTEVILLE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

E. E. SMITH, *Principal*.

Founded	1877
Number of buildings	3
Number of acres of land	39
Value of buildings	\$32,000
Value of land	\$4,000
Value of furniture and equipment.....	\$3,000
Number of students below seventh grade.....	276
Number of students above seventh grade.....	226
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$9,000
State appropriation (buildings and permanent improvements)	\$33,333.33

ELIZABETH CITY COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

P. W. MOORE, *Principal*.

Founded	1892
Number of buildings	2
Number of acres of land	41
Value of buildings	\$35,000
Value of land	\$15,000
Number of students below seventh grade.....	297
Number of students above seventh grade.....	253
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$11,000
State appropriation (buildings and permanent improvements)	\$33,333.33

STATE INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINSTON- SALEM.

S. G. ATKINS, *Principal*.

Founded	1895
Number of acres of land	17
Number of buildings	4
Value of buildings	\$60,000
Value of land	\$20,000.00
Other property, including furniture and fixtures	\$14,699.87

Number of students below seventh grade.....	401
Number of students above seventh grade.....	231
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$16,000
State appropriation (buildings and permanent improvements)	\$43,333.33

INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL AT PEMBROKE.

T. C. HENDERSON, *Principal*.

Founded	1887
Number of buildings	2
Number of acres of land	10
Value of buildings	\$7,000
Value of land	\$500
Number of students from first to ninth grades..	150
State appropriation (maintenance)	\$3,600

SUPERINTENDENTS.

CHARLES L. COON.....	1904-1907
JOHN DUCKETT	1907-1908
J. A. BIVINS	1908-1913
E. E. SAMS	1913-1919
A. T. ALLEN	1919-

THE NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

JAMES B. DUDLEY, *President, Greensboro, N. C.*

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College is located at Greensboro. Its charter was granted March 9, 1891; the first building was completed in 1893, and the school opened in the fall of the same year. The citizens of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land and \$11,000 to be used in the construction of buildings. In 1893 the General Assembly supplemented this gift with an appropriation of \$11,000.

The financial support of the college comes from the United States Government under an act of Congress known as the Morrill Act, passed August 2, 1890; and from the State of North Carolina, which makes appropriations for maintenance and for improvements.

The management of the institution and the care of its property is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of fifteen members. The trustees, by an act of the Legislature, have power to elect the president, teachers, and as many other officers and servants as they think necessary.

This institution has four brick buildings, one brick-veneered building, three barns, a small dairy building, two greenhouses, a broom shop, a blacksmith shop, a poultry plant, and a few smaller buildings.

The college confines its courses of study entirely to agricultural and mechanical education. No purely academic courses are offered.

The Agricultural Department of this institution is one of the best to be found in any negro school in the country. Its aim is to train practical farmers and teachers of agriculture. It offers four courses.

(1) A Four-year Course for those who want a well-rounded agricultural education combined with technical and practical training.

(2) A Two-year Course for those who have little time to spend in school and want to get only such information as bears directly on their chosen vocation.

(3) A Winter-short Course for farm boys who are unable to get into school until after harvesting their crop, and who must leave before the close of school in order to prepare for another crop.

(4) A One-week Course for farmers and others who can spend only a limited time away from their business.

Throughout the State and the South may be seen the splendid work of the men who have completed their courses. Some of the finest farms in the State are managed by its graduates, and the leading negro institutions seek them as teachers of agriculture. The Farm Demonstration work in this State is, to a large extent, being done by the graduates of this department.

Through farmers' meetings and short courses this department is endeavoring to stimulate the negro farmers in every section of the State. A vocational course for training teachers of agriculture was established by the Smith-Hughes Fund in 1917. The object of this department is to prepare agricultural teachers for the Rural High Schools of this State.

The work of the Agricultural Department is greatly handicapped because of the lack of sufficient classrooms, laboratories, equipment, and teachers.

The courses in the Mechanical Arts Department are designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the trades offered in this department. Aside from the technical skill of his particular trade, the student is given a course in Mechanical Drawing and a working knowledge of at least two kindred trades. Students and graduates of this department are leading useful and thrifty lives in this and other States as carpenters, bricklayers, auto-mechanics, machinists, plumbers, electricians, broom and mattress makers, blacksmiths, architects, contractors, and teachers.

Some indications of the usefulness of the college may be suggested by the scope and character of its work. Ever since this institution was established, it has been the open door of industrial opportunity for the negro boys of this State. It has added to the industrial resources of the State more than 500 trained workers who have taught the lessons of patriotism, thrift, and right living to more than a hundred thousand negro men, women, and children in this State.

It is hoped that the General Assembly will see its way clear to give this institution an appropriation sufficiently adequate to meet its growing demands, and to enable it to take first rank among the negro land-grant colleges of this country.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1891
Number of buildings	11
Number of acres of land owned	128½
Value of buildings and equipment.....	\$200,000
Value of land	49,000
Number of volumes in library	27,000
Number of regular students (1920).....	401
Number of Summer School students (1920)..	365
Total number of students (1920).....	766
Number of faculty	24
Income from State Appropriation	16,000
Income from Federal Appropriation	16,500

PRESIDENTS.

JOHN O. CROSBY	1892-1896
JAMES B. DUDLEY.....	1896-

THE CASWELL TRAINING SCHOOL.

C. BANKS MCNAIRY, M.D., *Superintendent, Kinston.*

On July 1, 1914, the institution was opened and fifteen girls received. Since then the enrollment has steadily increased until the total number now has reached 326. At the close of the last biennial period, November 30, 1918, we had present 198 children. Two disastrous fires since then have destroyed two of the three dormitories. Both fires were the results of cunning and well-guarded schemes by a few of the criminally inclined to destroy the entire institution. This left us with a population of 198 and a capacity for only 60. We sent quite a number to their homes, 44 were sent to the State

Hospital at Raleigh for temporary care, and those who could not be sent anywhere else were crowded into the remaining dormitory and in every corner where a bed could be placed. We have in this way been able to care for something over a hundred since the fires.

The Legislature of 1919 appropriated \$300,000 for rebuilding and enlarging this institution.

The purpose of the institution as it relates to the child himself is identical with that of the home, the school, and the community; to establish wholesome conditions in which the child may find his fullest happiness, and to train and educate to the extent of his mental ability and to throw around him such protection and safeguards as will prevent him from being overcome by the things he is unable to meet, and also prevent him as far as possible from being a burden or nuisance to those by whom he is surrounded. Then the institution goes further and seeks to educate the people to the alarming increase of the number of this class and to initiate methods for cutting off this increase and thus saving our homes, our communities, and our State from the ever present burden and responsibility of the care of these who all admit are a heavy liability to any community.

Our aim is to inaugurate and keep up such an educational propaganda that will create public sentiment sufficient to cause the State to make adequate appropriations to segregate, care for, train and educate, as their mentality will permit, the State's mental defectives; to disseminate knowledge concerning the extent and menace of mental deficiency; and to suggest and initiate methods for its control and ultimate eradication from our people.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1911
Number of buildings	2
Number of acres of land	900
Value of buildings and equipment	\$150,000
Value of land	\$30,000
Number of pupils	155
Number of employes	20
Income from State (1920)	\$75,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

DR. IRA M. HARDY.....	1911-1913
DR. C. BANKS McNAIRY.....	1914-1920

PART VI.

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
2. WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.
3. EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE (NEGRO) INSANE.
4. NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.
5. NORTH CAROLINA STATE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL-SCHOOL.
6. OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR WHITE CHILDREN.
7. NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.
8. THE SOLDIERS' HOME.
9. CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

ALBERT ANDERSON, M. D., *Superintendent, Raleigh.*

The State Hospital at Raleigh is situated in the city of Raleigh. The house was erected on the apex of the watershed between Walnut Creek on the south and Rocky Branch on the north, and is drained in the best natural sanitary manner possible.

Every one knows that this institution was built for the unfortunate of North Carolina by the unceasing and persistent efforts of Miss Dorothy Dix, who appeared before the Legislature in 1848 and, with the effective help and eloquent plea of Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, secured the passage of the bill by a vote of 101 yeas to 10 nays.

The act provided for the appointment of six commissioners, John M. Morehead, of Guilford; Calvin Graves, of Caswell; T. N. Cameron, of Cumberland; G. W. Mordecai, of Wake; C. L. Hinton, of Wake, and G. O. Watson, of Johnston, to select and purchase a tract of land upon which to erect a building for the purpose of providing for the insane. These commissioners did their work without compensation, and that they did it well is manifested by the elegant and substantial structure upon this site.

In 1856 the building was near enough to completion for the first board of directors to instruct Dr. E. C. Fisher to order in 40 patients, Dr. Fisher having been elected superintendent by the board. Dr. Fisher held this office until July 7, 1868, when he was superseded by Dr. Eugene Grissom. Dr. Grissom held the office until succeeded by Dr. William K. Wood, of Halifax County, who remained in office but a short while, and was succeeded by Dr. George L. Kirby, who died of pneumonia in February, 1901. Dr. James McKee was elected the following March as his successor. He died in office in 1912 and was succeeded by Dr. J. L. Picot, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of one year. On May 14, 1913, Dr. Albert Anderson, of Raleigh, N. C., was elected for a term of six years and re-elected 1919 for a second term.

The Legislatures have gradually awakened to the necessity of providing for the insane. The Legislature of 1907 enacted a law providing for a Hospital Commission, and gave them \$500,000 to add to the building of all State Hospitals and erect upon the

grounds such structures as would be conducive to the comfort and restoration of the health of the insane.* A storehouse was the first building put up by the Commission, at a cost of \$4,200; then a carpenter shop at a cost of \$3,800. Next an annex for 100 men at a cost of \$48,265.

In 1908 the Commission disbursed the following amounts: In February, \$11,405.75 for heating, plumbing, sewer pipes, sewers, and an addition to complete storeroom; in October, 1908, one building for women, \$21,900; three groups of buildings, making nine, at \$14,831 a piece, one of these groups being for male convalescent patients and the other two for male and female epileptics, respectively, and with a cost of sewer and pipe connection with the A. and M. College, costing \$500, aggregating \$66,919.

The Legislature of 1915 gave \$5,000 for repairing and improving the heating plant, and \$35,000 for erecting a receiving building. Out of the receipt account of the institution our board ordered a nurses' home built, costing \$23,000, and the equipment of the above two buildings with plumbing fixtures and heating outfit at a cost of several thousand dollars.

The Legislature of 1917 appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to this Hospital. This amount has been spent in building a new boiler house and overhauling and repairing the heating plant, costing about one hundred thousand dollars. The other hundred thousand dollars has been used in overhauling and repairing G ward building and female congregated dining room and erecting a laundry building which was lost by fire.

The Legislature of 1919 appropriated eighty thousand dollars for building a kitchen.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1856
Number of buildings	17
Number of acres of land.....	1,305
Total number patients under treatment last two years	1,416
Number of attendants and nurses	75
Annual Appropriation	\$265,000

*\$53,500 of this amount was specially appropriated for the purchase of land.

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.JOHN McCAMPBELL, M.D., *Superintendent.*

The appropriation for maintenance for the past two years was \$325,000 annually. Owing to the steady advance in the price of all commodities and wages, this amount was insufficient and a debt of approximately \$80,000 will be incurred. Money to meet this deficit was provided by the General Assembly in extra session 1920. We have requested through our budget an annual appropriation of \$425,535.80 annually for the next two years. It is hoped that this sum will enable us to care for a 10 per cent increase in population, bringing our total population up to 1,450.

Upon the recommendation of the State Building Commission, we are asking for \$1,000,000 for permanent improvements less \$200,000 which has previously been appropriated but as yet unexpended. These permanent improvements are itemized as follows:

1. Building to House Refrigerating Plant....	\$ 65,000.00
2. Receiving Building for Men	100,000.00
3. Men's Dormitory	100,000.00
4. Industrial Building	25,000.00
5. Remodeling Power House	50,000.00
6. New Kitchen and Equipment.....	100,000.00
7. Refrigerator Plant and Cold Storage Equip- ment	45,000.00
8. Reconstruction of Heating and Power Plant	250,000.00
9. General Repairs to Building and Plumbing..	100,000.00
10. Water Mains and Fire Hydrants	21,000.00
11. Sprinkler System Main Building, Laundry, Mattress Factory, Shoe Shop, Storage Build- ing, Fire Escapes, Fire Doors and Fire Shutters	92,000.00
12. Repairs to Electric Wiring	2,000.00
13. Furniture and Equipment	50,000.00

SUMMARY.

Institution founded	1875
Number of buildings	14
Number of acres of land.....	900
Number of inmates	1,330
Number of attendants	100
Annual appropriation	\$325,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

DR. P. L. MURPHY.....	1882-1907
DR. JOHN McCAMPBELL	1907-

STATE HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.

W. W. FAISON, M.D., *Superintendent, Goldsboro, N. C.*

This institution was opened for the reception of patients August 1st, 1880. The number of patients received since its beginning is 6,386. Number discharged, 5,386. Number of patients remaining on roll, 1,000.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1880
Number of buildings	13
Number of acres of land	720
Value of Buildings and Equipments	\$700,000.00
Value of land	\$100,000.00
Number of inmates	1,000
Number of attendants	36
State Appropriation for 1919 and 1920.....	\$375,000.00

SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. H. MOORE	1880-1882
J. D. ROBERTS	1882-1888
J. F. MILLER.....	1888-1906
W. W. FAISON	1906-

NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

L. B. McBRAYER, M.D., F.A.C.P., *Superintendent, Sanatorium, N. C.*

The North Carolina Sanatorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis was established by an act of the General Assembly in 1907, which appropriated for the purpose \$15,000 for construction and \$5,000 for annual maintenance.

SUMMARY.

Number of buildings	30
Value of buildings	\$500,000
Number of acres of land	1,200
Value of land	72,000
Number of patients	130

Appropriations 1919 and 1920:

Permanent improvements	\$2,000
Maintenance, 1919	60,000
Maintenance, 1920	50,000
Extension, 1919	14,000
Extension, 1920	15,000

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. E. BROOKS, M. D.	1907-1912
M. E. STREET, M. D.	1912-1914
L. B. McBRAYER, M. D., F. A. C. P.	1914-

NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL

ROBERT B. BABINGTON, *President, Gastonia, N. C.*

The North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital, erected in 1920 for the scientific treatment and healing of crippled children, was chartered April, 1914, and was created a State institution by an act of the General Assembly of 1917, which appropriated \$20,000 for permanent improvements and \$7,500 annually for maintenance. The General Assembly of 1919 made a like appropriation for permanent improvements and also for maintenance, however, as the institution is not completed as yet, owing to insufficient funds, and as no patients have been received, therefore none of the \$30,000 appropriation above cited, as made for maintenance, has been asked for nor appropriated by the State.

The completion and opening of the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital will supply the State of North Carolina with one of the most needed charities of the day, and will be the fifth such State institution in the United States.

The aim and purpose of the institution is to scientifically treat, heal and teach the orphaned, poor and neglected crippled and deformed children of sound mind of North Carolina.

The institution is located in Gaston County on a 28.5 acre tract of land, two miles east of Gastonia on the New Hope asphalt road, beautifully situated on a high elevation of more than 1,000 feet. The land is well watered, also beautiful groves on it.

The Trustees hope to be able to open its doors by June 1st, 1921.

All buildings are under the supervision of the North Carolina Building Commission and the State Architect, and are fireproof and beautiful in architectural design.

The institution is under the management of a board of nine trustees, appointed from time to time by the Governor, of which the Governor is *ex officio* Chairman.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1909
Chartered	1914
Created a State Institution	1917
Number of acres of land.....	28.5
Value of land.....	\$28,500.00
Value of buildings and improvements.....	\$77,000.00

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.*

R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent, Oxford.*

In the year 1872 the Oxford Orphan Asylum was established by the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Order of Masons of North Carolina.

It was the first institution of its character established in the State and one of the first in the South.

This property was originally the old St. John's College, and was established in 1855 by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for educational purposes. After being tried for a number of years and proving a failure financially, the Grand Lodge in 1872 decided to turn the property into a home for the orphan children of the State.

This was accomplished largely through the instrumentality of John H. Mills, who offered the resolution at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and worked for its adoption without very great encouragement. It was, therefore, quite fitting that he should have been chosen to be the first superintendent of the Orphanage.

This action of the Grand Lodge brought into existence the first orphanage in North Carolina.

The purpose of the institution is to provide a temporary home and training school for the homeless boys and girls of the State.

The conditions of admission of the white children of North Carolina are: That they are really destitute and homeless; that they are of sound mind and body; and they are not over twelve years of age.

*For white children.

The benefits of Oxford Orphan Asylum have never been restricted to the children of Masons alone. Only about 22 per cent of its children had fathers who were Masons.

Three thousand four hundred and twenty-two children have received the care and training of the institution since 1872 to October 31, 1920.

The institution is providing the necessities of life for these children, the opportunity to acquire an English education, industrial training in cottages, kitchen, sewing room, domestic science, laundry, shoe shop, printing office, telegraphy and typewriting, woodworking shop, dairy, and on farm. Each child is in school at least the half of each school day during the school term of nine and a half months. Moral and religious instruction is prominent in the work.

In recognition of the services of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, its value to our commonwealth in its work, the State of North Carolina appropriates \$20,000 annually to aid in its maintenance and extension.

Annually a report of the operations of the institution is made to the Governor of the State and to the State Board of Public Charities, and to the Grand Lodge.

At the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons, the State of North Carolina is represented by three members on the board of directors of the Orphanage. These are appointed by the Governor of the State.

SUMMARY.

Founded	1872
Number of buildings	26
Number of acres of land	242
Value of land, buildings, and equipment.....	\$500,000
Number of volumes in library	1,800
Number of children in institution (Nov. 1, 1918) ..	376
Number of officers and teachers	44
Annual income (State appropriation).....	\$20,000.00
Annual income (other sources)	\$131,480.73

SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. H. MILLS.....	1872-1882
B. F. DIXON.....	1883-1890
JULIUS T. HARRIS (Sept. 1-Nov. 21).....	-1890
B. F. DIXON (Nov. 21-Dec. 31).....	-1890
W. S. BLACK.....	1891-1894
N. M. LAWRENCE.....	1894-1898
W. J. HICKS	1898-1911
R. L. BROWN.....	1911

NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGE FOR THE COLORED RACE.

HENRY P. CHEATHAM, *Superintendent, Oxford, N. C.*

The North Carolina Orphanage for the Colored Race was founded in 1883 as the result of the joint efforts of Rev. Augustus Shepard, then pastor of the colored Baptist Church in Henderson, and Henry P. Cheatham, then a teacher in the Henderson public schools. Their plans contemplated the establishment of an orphanage in North Carolina for the fatherless and homeless children of the colored race without regard to religious sects. Calling together certain leaders of the colored race, they laid their plans before them. The plans were adopted, a board of directors elected, and a site purchased for the orphanage about a mile and a half south of the town of Oxford. Upon this site were two old and dilapidated buildings, which were repaired and put into immediate use. During the first ten years of its existence the Orphanage was entirely dependent upon the churches, Sunday schools, and sympathetic individuals for support, together with what the children could earn by cultivating the six acres of land then belonging to the Orphanage. In 1892 the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina adopted a provision allowing the Orphanage annually ten per cent of its gross receipts, and in 1893 the General Assembly began to make a small annual appropriation, which now amounts to \$8,000.

SUMMARY

Founded	1883
Number of buildings.....	10
Number of acres of land.....	234
Value of land, buildings and equipment.....	\$60,000
Number of children in institution.....	185
Number of officers, teachers and helpers.....	9
Annual appropriation from State.....	\$10,000
Other sources (for 1918).....	\$4,578
Annual per capita cost.....	\$112

SUPERINTENDENTS

REV. JOSHUA PERRY.....	1883-1884
MISS BESSIE HACKINS.....	1884-
REV. WALTER A. PATILLO.....	1886-1887
REV. ROBERT SHEPHERD.....	1887-1907
HENRY P. CHEATHAM.....	1907-

SOLDIERS' HOME.*

J. A. WIGG, *Superintendent.*

So far as can be ascertained from the records on file in the office of the Soldiers' Home, a home for indigent Confederate soldiers was first established in a rented house at the corner of Polk and Bloodworth streets, in the city of Raleigh, and declared to be opened on October 15, 1890, with five inmates. W. C. Stronach, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, acted as Superintendent and looked after the personal comforts of the men.

The General Assembly of 1891, chapter 60, Private Laws, incorporated Gen. Robert F. Hoke, Col. William L. Saunders, Col. A. B. Andrews, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Gen. A. M. Scales, Gen. Robert B. Vance, Gen. Thomas Clingman, Gen. W. P. Roberts, Gen. Julian S. Carr, Capt. Thomas J. Jarvis, Col. W. P. Wood, Gen. Matt. W. Ransom and other members of the Confederate Veterans' Association, under the name and style of "The Soldiers' Home Association," and conferred upon this association the usual corporate powers. The act gave to the Soldiers' Home Association a tract of land near the eastern section of the city of Raleigh, known as Camp Russell, to be used for the purpose of a soldiers' home, and, if it should cease to be so used, to revert to and belong to the State. The same act appropriated \$3,000 for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home and the support of its inmates. Section 6 of the act is as follows:

"The directors shall cause to be kept a minute-book of the home, in which full entries shall be kept concerning memorable incidents in the lives of its inmates. They shall also take steps to form a museum of Confederate relics and to perpetuate such historical records of the Confederate soldiers of North Carolina as they shall find it practicable to do."

The act was ratified February 14, 1901.

On April 27, 1891, the number of inmates of the Soldiers Home having increased to nine, they were removed to an old building at Camp Russell which had been fitted up for the purposes of the home. Miss Mary Williams was appointed matron, and served in that capacity until February 15, 1893, when Capt. J. H. Fuller was made

*This article was prepared for the MANUAL by Capt. W. F. Drake.

resident superintendent. On February 1, 1898, Superintendent Fuller resigned. Feebleness of age and the increase in number of inmates had made the duties too arduous for one of his strength.

Capt. R. H. Brooks was elected to succeed Captain Fuller, and served until his death on June 14, 1910. The number of inmates continued to increase during his term, and the necessity for new and larger buildings became urgent. A dormitory was built to accommodate 70 inmates, and furnished by liberal donations from the Daughters of the Confederacy and others. A large hospital was built, medical attention given, nurses employed, water, sewerage, and electric lights provided, and the grounds made attractive. Such heavy expense exceeded the appropriation made by the State, and at the close of Captain Brooks' term the books showed the home to be in arrears to the extent of \$6,000; but all felt confident that the Legislature would provide for the deficiency.

Capt. W. S. Lineberry was elected to succeed Captain Brooks, and entered upon his duties July 20, 1910.

Colonel D. H. Milton, who was elected to succeed Capt. W. S. Lineberry, September 26, 1916, took charge October 1, 1916. Colonel Milton resigned October 1, 1920, and was succeeded by J. A. Wigg.

An appropriation of \$35,000 was made by the Legislature of 1915 for the support of the home. The home is now out of debt; the buildings bright with new paint; the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and the walks clean. The comrades are, as a rule, contented. The fare is good, the rooms comfortable, the regulations reasonable, and an air of cheerfulness pervades. All this has come from the humble beginning of October, 1890.

SUMMARY

Founded	1890
Number of comrades received since its founding...	1,310
Number received since last report.....	105
Number of comrades died since its founding.....	616
Number died since last report.....	55
Number of comrades in the Home, December 1, 1920	150

SUPERINTENDENT

MISS MARY WILLIAMS.....	1891-1893
CAPT. J. H. FULLER.....	1893-1898
CAPT. R. H. BROOKS.....	1898-1910
CAPT. W. S. LINEBERRY.....	1910-1916
COL. D. H. MILTON.....	1916-1920
J. A. WIGG.....	1920-

THE CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME.

MISS FANNIE C. WATTERS, *Superintendent, Fayetteville.*

The Confederate Woman's Home of North Carolina was established by chapter 62 of the Public Laws of 1913. The act incorporated the Confederate Woman's Home Association, with Julian S. Carr, John H. Thorpe, Robert H. Ricks, Robert H. Bradley, E. R. Preston, Simon B. Taylor, Joseph B. Spainhour, A. D. McGill, M. Leslie Davis, T. T. Thorne, and W. A. Grier, as incorporators. The object of the Association was "to establish, maintain, and govern a home for deserving, needy and dependent wives and widows of North Carolina Confederate soldiers, and other worthy dependent women of the Confederacy who are *bona fide* residents of this State." Ample power for carrying out this purpose was conferred by the act upon the Association. The act authorized the Governor to appoint a board of directors of seven members who should be the governing board of the institution. The board appointed by the Governor consisted of J. A. Turner, James A. Bryan, W. H. Bahnson, Haywood Parker, A. G. McGill and Ashley Horne. Upon the death of Colonel Horne, the Governor appointed T. T. Thorne to the vacancy. An advisory board of women managers was established to assist the board of directors in the equipment and management of the Home. The State appropriates \$5,000 annually for its maintenance.

DIRECTORS

J. A. BRYAN, <i>Chairman</i>	New Bern, N. C.
GEO. M. ROSE, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Fayetteville, N. C.
W. H. WHITE.....	Oxford, N. C.
T. T. THORNE.....	Rocky Mount, N. C.
J. S. CARR.....	Durham, N. C.
J. W. McLAUGHLIN.....	Raeford, N. C.
E. R. MCKETHAN.....	Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVISORY BOARD

MRS. HUNTER SMITH	MRS. HARLEE TOWNSEND
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MRS. E. R. MCKETHAN	MRS. T. W. THRASH
MRS. T. W. BICKETT	MRS. MARSHALL WILLIAMS

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
2. THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
3. THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
4. NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.
5. STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
6. NORTH CAROLINA DAY.
7. LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
8. STATE FLAG.
9. THE GREAT SEAL.
10. STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN.
11. THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.*

A. H. ELLER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*†

The greatest of all enterprises so far attempted by the State of North Carolina in the nature of a public or internal improvement was the building of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro by way of Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury, to Charlotte.

Considering the experimental state of railroading at that time, the dread of public or private indebtedness, and the limited resources, the movement was a monumental enterprise—and one in advance of anything attempted by almost any other State in the Union. The success, however, which has crowned the labors and sacrifices of our fathers has established beyond all question that their wisdom was equal to, or superior to, any displayed before or since their day.

In 1833 the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the Wilmington and Raleigh, afterwards known as the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were chartered, and later these roads were built. In 1848 the former was in the hands of the State, and was in a bankrupt condition for the want of patronage. It was necessary to give it some connection, or to extend it. At the session of November, 1848, the western counties urged a charter for a road from Charlotte to Danville, asking no State aid; but the eastern members opposed that project. The finances of the State were in such an impoverished condition that it was generally deemed impracticable for the State to give any considerable aid to any railroad; but William S. Ashe, the Democratic Senator from New Hanover, introduced a bill to construct a road from Goldsboro to Charlotte, under the name of the North Carolina Railroad, and appropriating two millions of dollars for that purpose, on condition, however, that private parties would subscribe one million, and to secure the payment of the State bonds, when issued, a lien was given on the State's stock.

When the western men brought up the Charlotte and Danville bill in the House, Stanley and other eastern men opposed it so bitterly that it could not pass, and then in a dramatic scene, the friends of internal improvement agreed to send to the Senate and take the

*This article is brought forward from the MANUAL of 1913. The editor regrets that he has been unable to secure from the present secretary of the company a revised statement bringing it up to date.

†The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Capt. S. A. Ashe for his historical data contained in this sketch.

Ashe bill from the files and offer it as a substitute. After a great and prolonged struggle the bill passed the House of Commons. In the Senate it failed by an adverse majority of one; but the Senator from Cumberland was led to support it by passing the bill for the State to build the plank road from Fayetteville to Salem; and then the vote in the Senate was a tie. Speaker Graves, who had up to that moment maintained an impenetrable silence as to the measure, broke the tie in favor of building the road by State aid; and the measure was passed. Speaker Graves was never again elected to any office by the vote of his people.

To secure the needed one million of private stock, Speaker Graves, Governor Morehead and Mr. William Boylan made great exertions, and by their efforts, aided by Joseph Caldwell, Governor W. A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron and others, the necessary stock was eventually raised. On January 29, 1856, the railroad was ready for passage of trains from Goldsboro to Charlotte, and charters had been granted for two other roads—from Goldsboro to Morehead City and from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

By act ratified 14th of February, 1855, the General Assembly increased the capital stock to \$4,000,000, and subscribed for the State the whole of the added capital. From that time till now the State has owned three-fourths and individuals one-fourth of this road.

The first president of the company was Governor John M. Morehead, to whom so much was due for securing the subscription of the private stock, and under his direction the road was constructed. His successors were Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Paul C. Cameron, Josiah Turner, Jr., of Orange, and William A. Smith, of Johnston. During the administration of Mr. Smith the road was, on the 11th day of September, 1871, leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for thirty years, at a rental of 6 per cent per annum. The subsequent presidents of the company have been: Thomas M. Holt, Lee S. Overman, S. B. Alexander, J. F. Kornegay, R. M. Norment, J. L. Armstrong, H. G. Chatham, Charles M. Stedman and Benehan Cameron.

On the 16th day of August, 1895, in view of the approaching termination of the lease, the property was leased to the Southern Railway Company for a term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental of 6½ per cent for six years and 7 per cent for the remaining ninety-three years, and the stock of the company was selling at \$186 per share until the panic of 1907.

On the readjustment of the debt of the State, the State renewed the bonds issued for the purchase of the North Carolina Railroad stock, pledging the original lien on the stock for the payment of the debt.

Col. Peter B. Ruffin for more than thirty years was the faithful and efficient secretary and treasurer of the company.

The secretaries of the company in the order of their election and service are as follows: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Julius B. Ramsey, R. M. Mills, F. A. Stagg, J. A. McCauley, W. F. Thornburg, P. B. Ruffin, H. B. Worth, Spencer B. Adams, D. H. McLean, A. H. Eller, J. P. Cook and R. B. White.

The State, as is well known, has continued to own its \$3,000,000 of the original capital stock, and has acquired two (2) additional shares, thus giving it 30,002 shares, at par value amounting to \$3,000,200, which, however, at the recent market value aggregates \$5,580,372. And it is confidently believed that if the State desired to part with a controlling interest in the company, its stock would command a much greater price, and those who have watched the constant advance in the price of this stock expect it to go to \$200 per share at an early day.

Under the lease of 1871 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the company could not have claimed the betterments made by the lessee; but under the present lease the company is not only amply secured by bond for the prompt payment of its lease money and organization expenses, to wit, \$143,000, on the first day of January and July of each year, but upon the termination of said lease for any cause the company acquires the betterments made thereon.

In addition to the railroad and rolling stock leased to the Southern Railway Company, the company still owns valuable land in and about Company Shops, now known as the city of Burlington.

When the board of directors appointed by Governor Aycock took charge of the company's affairs, there was a floating indebtedness of \$10,000. The May balance, 1912, of the secretary and treasurer shows that said indebtedness has been paid and a special dividend of one-half of one per cent, amounting to \$20,000, and the company has to its credit in the bank the sum of \$21,128.64, all of which, except a small balance, is drawing 4 per cent interest. Again, on August 1, 1912, an extra one-half of one per cent dividend, amounting to \$20,000, was paid. Promptly upon the payment of the lease money on the first of January and July in each year, the directors

declare a dividend, and the secretary and treasurer pay to the State Treasurer immediately \$105,000, and a like dividend is paid to the private stockholders on the first day of February and August of each year. The present board of directors, as appointed by Governor Kitchin on the part of the State, are given below. The State's proxy is Jo. M. Reese; the expert is John W. Thompson, and the company's attorney is Frank R. McNinch.*

A true sketch of this company would be incomplete without calling attention to the long and invaluable services of Gen. R. F. Hoke as director. His experience and great knowledge of affairs, and lifelong devotion to the best interest of the company, entitle him to the gratitude of the State, as well as the private stockholders. His death on July 3, 1912, was deeply and universally lamented.

The question is sometimes asked why the organization of the North Carolina Railroad Company is kept up, and what particular functions it performs.

This company, as some people think, does not belong to the State of North Carolina. It is a quasi-public corporation like all other railroad companies, in which the State owns three-fourths of the stock. It is managed practically as any private corporation would be managed, the principal difference being that the Governor has the appointment of eight of the directors, while the private stockholders have the election of four of the directors.

The organization is maintained for the purpose of enforcing the terms of the lease to the Southern Railway Company, and, in case of the termination of that lease for any cause, to resume the operation of the road.

It is required to see that the bonds given for the prompt payment of the rent, and also the bond to maintain the rolling stock in good condition, are kept in force. It receives the rent money of \$280,000 per year, payable semi-annually, and declares a dividend and pays the same to the stockholders of record. It transfers stock like other corporations.

In leasing its property to the Southern Railway Company it reserved its office building, which is the residence of the secretary and treasurer, containing its vault and records, at Burlington, N. C. It owns certain real estate in and about the city of Burlington, which is sold by its land committee from time to time.

*This article was written in 1912.

The secretary and treasurer is required to give a bond in the sum of \$50,000, and his books and accounts are audited by a finance committee at stated times. It is required to file a report annually with the State Corporation Commission and one with the Interstate Commerce Commission, as other railroad companies must do. It also reports its income for Federal taxation like other corporations. Its stock is the most valuable holding that the State of North Carolina has amongst its assets, and whether it will be the policy of the State to hold its stock perpetually or to dispose of the same is a matter for the Legislature of the future.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[Reprinted from the North Carolina Manual of 1915. The editor regrets that he has not been able to get the data necessary to bring the article up to date.]

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1852, duration of the charter being ninety-nine years. The charter was amended in 1854 and 1855. Work on the railroad was begun shortly afterwards, and pushed to completion from Goldsboro to a point on the seacoast now known as Morehead City, a distance of 95 miles, in 1858.

Not having the necessary data at hand, I state from memory, and from information gained from other sources, the names of the different presidents of the railroad company, in the order of their service from the beginning up to the time when the railroad was leased to the Howland Improvement Company, during the administration of Hon. C. B. Aycock as Governor of North Carolina, on September 1, 1904, as follows: John D. Whitford, Charles R. Thomas, John D. Whitford, E. R. Stanley, R. W. King, L. W. Humphrey, John Hughes, John D. Whitford, Washington Bryan, W. S. Chadwick, Robert Hancock, D. W. Patrick, James A. Bryan.

The road was capitalized at \$1,800,000; the par value of the stock was fixed at \$100 per share. The State of North Carolina owns 12,666 shares of the stock. The county of Craven owns 1,293 shares, the county of Lenoir owns 500 shares,* the county of Pamlico owns 202 shares. The balance of the stock of the road is owned by private individuals. The equipment of the road was by no means complete

*Sold to private individuals.

when the War between the States began (1861), and by reason of the fact that a good portion of the road was under the control of the Federal arms from the fall of New Bern in 1862 to the close of the war in 1865, the road when turned over to its rightful owners was little more, if any, than a burden to carry, which was in part the cause of no returns to the stockholders on their investments for thirty-four years after the road was constructed.

During the administration of the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, the railroad was leased to W. J. Best, who had control and operated same for a short time only, and then returned it back to its owner.

There is an outstanding bonded indebtedness against the road of \$325,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, the interest payable semi-annually. Bonds for same were issued in 1887 and will mature in 1917.* During the last year of the presidency of James A. Bryan two suits were instituted in the Federal Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the appointment of receivers of the road—first by K. S. Finch of New York, and the second by John P. Cuyler of New Jersey. Receivers were appointed in both cases, but relief was granted by higher courts.

The vast amount of unsettled business in which the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company was in any way interested at the time the Howland Improvement Company, "lessees," assumed control of the railroad, was very largely adjusted during the first two years. The expiration of the third year of the lease found only a small amount of difference to be looked after, which in time was settled. Suit was brought in the Superior Court of Craven County, in 1906, to annul the lease to the Howland Improvement Company, resulting in a decision upholding the lease, which decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The contract for lease with the Howland Improvement Company terminates in ninety-one years and four months from the date of its execution, and the stipulations contained in same have, up to the last meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, in 1912, been largely complied with, as will be seen from the annual reports to the stockholders' meeting of the president, treasurer and expert of the lessor company. The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad has, with some other short

*Written in 1914.

lines in Eastern North Carolina, been merged into and now forms part of the Norfolk Southern Railway system.

The following have been presidents of the company: James A. Bryan, J. W. Grainger, S. W. Ferree, L. F. Tapp, H. H. Grainger and Thomas D. Warren.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JOSEPH E. POGUE. *Secretary, Raleigh.*

The North Carolina Agricultural Society, which operates the State Fair annually in Raleigh during the third week in October, was chartered by special act of the Legislature more than half a century ago "to provide a place for the holding of annual fairs, in order that the citizens may be encouraged by exhibitions, premiums and other means to develop and improve the productions of agriculture and every species of native industry; and to this end, and for these great and valuable purposes, and to no other, shall the corporation apply all the funds which by any means it may acquire."

No capital stock was provided for in that charter. Various public-spirited citizens loaned to the Society a sum of money sufficient to purchase grounds and erect buildings for the purposes of an annual fair, taking therefor the bonds of the Society. The real property pledged to secure this bonded debt is held in trust. The bonded debt was originally \$26,550, but was reduced in 1905 to \$22,600, and refunded for twenty years at five per cent instead of six per cent, the former rate. These bonds are now generally held at par value. In 1917 ten thousand dollars more was borrowed from the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, at six per cent, to build the Woman's Building. This is payable in annual installments of \$1,000 each, \$4,000 of which has been paid.

Any profits made in the operation of the Fair go into a surplus fund, which is spent in permanent improvements of all kinds at the Fair Grounds, for increased premiums, and other betterments that go toward making the Fair more efficient.

The present Fair Grounds are just west of the city of Raleigh, at the terminus of the electric street car line. They were purchased about forty years ago, and cover more than sixty acres of land in one of the most desirable of Raleigh's suburbs. The Society has twelve large buildings on these grounds. Some of these buildings

were erected when the site was acquired, but most of them have gradually been added from annual profits of the Fair. Most of them have been put up in recent years. The three live-stock buildings were erected in 1913. The "Sandhills" Building was donated through President Leonard Tufts in 1916, and the Woman's Building was built in 1917. A new sheep building was erected, 25 x 162 feet in dimension. Modern bleacher seats to accommodate 1,500 persons and many changes and improvements on the grounds were made in 1920. Nearly all of the old buildings have been remodeled and practically rebuilt out of the current income.

A few years ago a Machinery Shed, 48 x 200 feet, with metal roof, was erected for the accommodation of exhibits of heavy farm machinery. This has proved a boon to these exhibitors and is greatly appreciated by the public. A modern reinforced concrete building 60 x 150 feet has been put up for the exhibitors of agricultural and horticultural products. This is well arranged and equipped with a concrete floor. The State Board of Agriculture usually occupies about one-half of this building with a most attractive exhibit of the various activities of the Department of Agriculture. A modern fireproof poultry house has been erected and gives 9,000 square feet of space to exhibits of this valuable and growing industry of the State, which the Society strenuously seeks to encourage in every possible way.

Among other improvements might be mentioned the widening three times of the "Midway" within the last dozen years, to afford room for the ever increasing crowds, and the macadamizing of this thoroughfare; the overhauling and remodeling of the Arts and Crafts Building, known as "Floral Hall"; a large increase in the number of box stalls for exhibition and race horses, the wiring of the buildings for electric lights, the extension of the city water pipe to the Fair Grounds, providing running water throughout. The live-stock buildings are as good as could be built, and cost nearly \$10,000; the swine building has a concrete floor. And all of these improvements, with the exception of the Woman's Building, have been erected and paid for out of the current revenues, without adding one dollar of bonded debt. This is an achievement of which the management feels proud.

In addition to this, the present management found the Society heavily in debt and facing the possibility of a foreclosure of the mortgage. All floating debts have been paid. Nearly \$13,000 has been paid for past-due interest and in reducing the bonded debt.

It may be said in the most conservative terms that the Fair has grown from modest beginnings, until in recent years, just as the Old North State is taking her proper place among the foremost States of the Union, her State Fair is taking rank with the leading institutions of the kind in the country. Moreover, it has been gaining more and more the enthusiastic support, coöperation and advice of men in all industries of the State, a thing that is absolutely necessary for the making of a larger and greater fair.

It is the intention of the management to continue to put up new permanent buildings as fast as the profits from the fair will permit, or the public policy of the State towards her agricultural and industrial interests as expressed at the State Fair will make possible, replacing all of the old wooden structures with buildings that are adapted to the rapidly increasing needs of the more representative exhibitors that are year by year demanding larger and better accommodations.

Some definite idea of the growth of the Fair during the last few years may be gathered from the fact that in one year the number of solid carloads of exhibits jumped from 42 to 83, and the number of separate entries from 1,201 in 1909 to 3,501 in 1910, and 4,136 in 1911, and each year since has shown a healthy growth, 1920 witnessing the most successful fair in the long history of the Society.

No other occasion in North Carolina draws anything like the throngs that visit the State Fair each year. The railroads for years have been putting on special rates and extra trains to handle the crowds, and thousands come by automobile.

Keeping pace with the most modern methods of stimulating the efforts to produce better and better crops of all kinds, the management during the last few years has instituted the corn contest feature for boys, cotton contests for men and boys, the tomato contest for girls, the Pig Clubs for boys and girls, and the Poultry Clubs for boys and girls, and still more and larger prizes for individual and county exhibits and agricultural products. The Girls' and Boys' Poultry Clubs were invited to enter our poultry show free of entry fees, and they made a fine showing and won a large percentage of the prize money in this department.

The Fair of 1920, by common consent, was pronounced the best in its long history of fifty-seven years. Especially did the exhibits in cattle, horses, swine and sheep excel anything yet seen at the State Fair or anywhere else in our Fair Zone.

The list of national live-stock associations offering their special premiums at the Fair keeps growing larger as the years go by, and in the case of one of the most prominent of these associations the North Carolina State Fair is honored among only four Southern fairs. It is thus apparent that our State Fair is recognized as one of the greatest gathering points for pure-bred live stock in the South.

For years the management has been working away from the big-midway and little-exhibit condition of a fair back to the fundamental purpose of its existence, the competition of the best to make better, and all questionable shows and doubtful games are absolutely forbidden in the grounds, and a clear field is given to the best shows offering legitimate amusement as well as educational features. *The management is working for the ideal State Fair, which shall be the meeting place of agriculture and industry, a delightful outing for all the members of the family, a short school for men and women, boys and girls, the best short course in agriculture in the State, a great industrial exchange, a university of experience and experiment, an annual advertisement of the greatness of a great State.*

In August, 1918, after great preparations had been made for the 1918 State Fair, and when practically everything was in readiness for the event, the United States Government sent representatives of the War Department to Raleigh, looking for a site for a Tank Training Camp. They found an ideal situation at the Fair Grounds—water, electric lights, street cars, a railroad spur track, and ten large buildings. Upon the urgent request of the War Department and upon the representation that the War Work of the Government would be advanced at least three months by the turning over of this property without delay, the North Carolina Agricultural Society unanimously voted to turn over the property for the purpose. This meant the abandonment of the Fair for 1918, but it meant that the Society could and would meet the test of patriotism, and save the Government three months of invaluable time and thousands of dollars in money.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL.

On the morning of June 21, 1831, the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire. Though the public records of the State were saved, the State Library, containing many valuable books and manuscripts, was lost.

The citizens of Raleigh naturally bemoaned the destruction of the building, but Governor Stokes did not regard it as a great loss. In his opinion there were some mitigating circumstances. In his message to the General Assembly, when it met the following November, he said that the calamity was not so great, because the old Statehouse, built in 1794, was almost ready to tumble down of its own accord, and that perhaps many valuable lives had been saved by its being destroyed by fire instead of tumbling down on the Legislature while in session.

At once Senator Seawell of Wake brought forward a bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol on the site of the old one. At the same time a similar bill was introduced in the House of Commons. As there was a strong sentiment in the State favorable to the removal of the capital from Raleigh to Fayetteville, these two bills to rebuild at Raleigh met with vigorous opposition. Accordingly, Senator Seawell's bill was quickly disposed of. Senator Wilson of Edgecombe moved to table it, and it was tabled. The House bill was longer discussed. The discussion was prolonged for two days, but on a ye and nay vote the bill failed, 65 to 68. The Assembly of 1831 refused to rebuild.

A year passed, and the ruins of the old Statehouse still marked the site of the former Capitol. But the Constitution, or rather the Ordinance, of 1789, located the capital at Raleigh, and the Legislature had no power to move it. It was even questioned with great seriousness whether the Assembly could hold its sessions in the Governor's Mansion, at the end of Fayetteville Street, as that was outside of the limits of the town. To move the capital a convention was necessary, and a majority of the Legislature was not favorable to a convention.

At the session of November, 1832, the Assembly, by a vote of 35 to 28 in the Senate and 73 to 60 in the House, resolved to rebuild on the old site, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

William Boylan, Duncan Cameron, Henry Seawell, Romulus M. Saunders and William S. Mhoon were appointed commissioners to

have the work done. The commissioners, with \$50,000 at their command, did not dally. The rubbish was cleared away, the excavations made and the foundations were laid. On July 4, 1833, the corner-stone was set in place. Up to that time W. S. Drummond was the superintendent and chief architect, and he was one of the principal persons in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

After the foundations were laid the work progressed more slowly, and it was so expensive that the appropriation was exhausted. The Legislature at its next session appropriated \$75,000 more. To do the stone and finer work many skilled artisans had been brought from Scotland and other countries. Part of the work was conducted under the supervision of W. S. Drummond and another part under Colonel Thomas Bragg, but these arrangements did not prove satisfactory, and a year later, in September, 1834, Mr. I. Theil Town of New York, acting for the commissioners, contracted with David Paton to come to Raleigh and superintend the work.

Mr. Paton was an architect who had come from Scotland the year before. He was then thirty-three years of age. He was the son of John Paton of Edinburgh, who was an extensive builder in that city and vicinity and who had built the greater part of the new town and constructed the famous Dean Bridge across the water of Leith, and he ranked high in his profession. Having received a liberal education at the University of Edinburgh, David Paton took up the profession of his father and was regularly bred as an architect and builder under his father and under Sir John Sloan, R.A., professor of architecture to the Royal Academy of London. He soon demonstrated his capacity. When he first came to Raleigh the cost of overseeing the work on the Capitol was \$25 a day. He reduced that cost to \$9. Twenty-eight stonecutters were paid \$81 a day. This he reduced to \$56. He made a saving in these two items alone of \$42 a day. He found himself to be not merely supervisor of the work, but the superintendent; not merely the superintendent, but the bookkeeper and paymaster. He had every detail of the work on his shoulders. And then he had to make the working drawings. He was the builder, the architect, the designer.

Both the commissioners and the architect had large ideas. The former were wise enough to expend the original \$50,000, which the General Assembly expected would complete the structure, *on its foundation*. Their work being severely criticised, they resigned January 1, 1835. Their successors were Beverly Daniel, chairman,

Samuel F. Patterson, Charles Manly and Alfred Jones. The Legislature was compelled to make appropriations for the work from time to time. The following is a table of the several appropriations made:

Session of 1832-33	\$ 50,000.00
Session of 1833-34	75,000.00
Session of 1834-35	75,000.00
Session of 1835	75,000.00
Session of 1836-37	120,000.00
Session of 1838-39	105,300.00
Session of 1840-41	31,374.46
Total	<u>\$531,674.46</u>

It must be remembered that the stone with which the building was erected was the property of the State. Had the State been compelled to purchase this material the cost of the Capitol would have been considerably increased.

The following is a description of the Capitol, written by David Paton, the architect:

"The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is 97½ feet in the center. The apex of pediment is 64 feet in height. The stylobate is 18 feet in height. The columns of the east and west porticos are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter. An entablature, including blocking course, is continued around the building, 12 feet high.

"The columns and entablature are Grecian Doric, and copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 years before Christ. An octagon tower surrounds the rotunda, which is ornamented with Grecian cornices, etc., and its dome is decorated at top with a similar ornament to that of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes.

"The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories: First, the lower story, consisting of ten rooms, eight of which are appropriated as offices to the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size—the one containing an area of 649 square feet, the other 528 square feet—the two committee rooms, each containing 200 square feet, and four closets; also the rotunda, corridors, vestibules, and piazzas, contain an area of 4,370 square feet. The vestibules are decorated with columns and antæ, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near the

Acropolis of Athens. The remainder is groined with stone and brick, springing from columns and pilasters of the Roman Doric.

"The second story consists of Senatorial and Representatives' chambers, the former containing an area of 2,545 and the latter 2,849 square feet. Four apartments enter from Senate Chamber, two of which contain each an area of 169 square feet, and the other two contain each an area of 154 square feet; also, two rooms enter from Representatives' chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 feet; of four presses and the passages, stairs, lobbies, and colonnades, containing an area of 3,204 square feet.

"The lobbies and Hall of Representatives have their columns and antæ of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes and the plan of the hall is of the formation of the Greek theater and the columns and antæ in the Senatorial chamber and rotunda are of the Temple of Erectheus, Minerva Polias, and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the above named Pathenon.

"Third, or attic story, consists of rooms appropriated to the Supreme Court and Library, each containing an area of 693 square feet. Galleries of both houses have an area of 1,300 square feet; also two apartments entering from Senate gallery, each 169 square feet, of four presses and the lobbies' stairs, 988 square feet. These lobbies, as well as rotunda, are lit with cupolas, and it is proposed to finish the court and library in the florid Gothic style."

In the summer of 1840 the work was finished. The Assembly had, in December, 1832, appropriated \$50,000 for the building. Mr. Boylan, Judge Cameron and State Treasurer Mhoon and their associates spent that sum in the foundation. They proposed to have a Capitol worthy of the State. At every subsequent session the Assembly made additional appropriations. There was some caviling, and the commissioners resigned; but the Legislature and the new commissioners took no step backwards. Year by year they pressed on the work as it had been begun, until at last, after more than seven years, the sum of \$531,674.46 was expended. As large as that sum was for the time, when the State was so poor and when the entire taxes for all State purposes reached less than \$100,000, yet the people were satisfied. The building had been erected with rigorous economy, and it was an object of great pride to the people. Indeed, never was money better expended than in the erection of this noble Capitol.

Speaking of this structure, Samuel A. Ashe, in an address on David Paton, delivered in 1909, says:

“Not seventy years have passed since the completion of this building, yet it has undying memories. It was finished the year Henry Clay was set aside and his place as the Whig leader given to General Harrison. Four years later Clay spoke from the western portico; but, like Webster and Calhoun, the prize of the presidency was denied him. The voices of other men of large mould also have been heard within this Capitol. Here, too, our great jurists—Gaston, Ruffin, Pearson and their associates—held their sessions and brought renown to North Carolina. Here Badger, Mangum, Dobbin and scores of men known to fame held high debates. Here was brought forth in great travail our system of internal improvements, and of education, ramifying the State, disseminating enlightenment and opening the pathways to prosperous, contented and happy homes for our people.

“Here Ellis and Clark and the mighty Vance directed the affairs of State in the trying days of war and suffering and desolation, the glories mingled with pain and sorrow, and fading away in heart-rending defeat; but through it all the women and men, alike heroes, worthy the poets’ loftiest strains. Then, when the people were still bowed in anguish, Carolinians turned their faces to the future, and, with resolution and intelligence, themselves modified their laws and institutions to meet the new conditions; but in vain, for these mute walls are the witnesses of the saturnalia of Reconstruction, still awaiting some Dante to portray the scenes with realistic power. Yet the dark cloud had its silver lining, and the courageous devotion of Jarvis, John Graham and their Spartan band adds historic interest to that time of fearful storm.

“Later, here was the scene of the great State trial, the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth and the contest between the intellectual giants of that generation, Governor Graham and Bragg and Merrimon, contesting with Smith and Conigland and Richard Badger.

“And these walls have witnessed the reversal of that State policy forced on an unwilling people by the mailed hand of the conquering power, and the full restoration of Anglo-Saxon control. Never in history has a people been so clearly and effectually vindicated as those gallant souls of North Carolina, who, emulating the constancy of Hamilcar, swore their children to undying opposition to those

who would destroy their civilization. Let the oppressed of future ages gaze on the scene and take courage. Already hallowed are the memories that these chambers evoke. What grand occasions yet await them! We may not lift the veil of the future, but experience warns us that history constantly repeats itself, and as the web woven by destiny unrolls itself there will yet occur within these enduring walls occasions of surpassing magnitude affecting the weal and woe of our posterity."

STATE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Mindful of the fact that only a little more than a generation ago the State Capitol of North Carolina was destroyed by fire, entailing the loss of many valuable records and papers, for some years prior to the convening of the 1911 session of the General Assembly the demand has been insistent for a safer housing of several departments of the State Government at Raleigh, notably the books and records of the North Carolina Historical Commission, which has now grown to be one of the most important branches of the work at the seat of government.

Early in the session a movement was started for the building of a State administration building at the capital, and after numerous conferences and compromises of differences as to the amount that should be appropriated for that purpose a bill was at length unanimously passed by both houses, appropriating the sum of \$250,000 for this purpose and conferring upon the Government the appointment of a State Building Commission for the consummation of this worthy undertaking. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature Governor W. W. Kitchin named as the members of the Commission Ashley Horne of Clayton, William E. Springer of Wilmington, Julian S. Carr of Durham, W. L. Parsons of Rockingham, A. S. Rascoe of Windsor, J. A. Long of Roxboro, and J. Elwood Cox of High Point, men of affairs and recognized business ability in the State.

The State Building Commission held its first meeting in the office of the State Auditor at 12:30 p. m., May 9, 1911, and organized by the election of Ashley Horne, of Clayton, as chairman, and William E. Springer, of Wilmington, as secretary. Following organization a conference was held with the Board of Public Buildings and

Grounds, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. It was stated as the purpose of the General Assembly to provide ample room for the Supreme Court, all valuable State records, the State Library, offices for the Attorney-General, and several of the other State departments. The grounds were carefully gone over, the situation canvassed, and a subcommittee composed of Chairman Horne, Secretary Springer, and Commissioner Cox was appointed to go further into the matter of a building and site.

At a subsequent meeting, on May 19, 1911, the committee reported that it had secured an option on three sites, and recommended the purchase of the Grimes tract for \$45,000. This recommendation was accepted by the Commission as a whole, and on June 6, 1911, plans as prepared by P. Thornton Marye, of Atlanta, were accepted after hearing a number of others and after several conferences. These plans were later reviewed by Glenn Brown, of Washington, D. C., another expert in building construction, and were declared eminently proper and in order in every respect. The plans call for a modern fireproof building four stories in height and admirably adapted to the purpose to which it will be put.

On November 1, 1911, the Commission met again in Raleigh, after proposals had been invited for the building, and after considering a number of bids for the construction, the contract was at length awarded to the John T. Wilson Company, of Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$188,000, the building to be completed and ready for occupancy by January 19, 1913.

How well the State Building Commission wrought is attested by the splendid building, which now stands opposite the Capitol grounds and which was occupied in January, 1914, by the several departments of government as agreed upon after the numerous conferences of the Commission. The departments occupying the building are as follows: First floor, State Library; second floor, North Carolina Historical Commission and the Library Commission; third floor, the Supreme Court and Attorney-General; fourth floor, Supreme Court Library.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY.

The following act, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Celebration of North Carolina Day in the Public Schools," is chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1901:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the 12th day of October in each and every year, to be called "North Carolina Day" may be devoted, by appropriate exercises in the public schools of the State, to the consideration of some topic or topics of our State history, to be selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. *Provided*, that if the said day shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, then, the celebration shall occur on the Monday next following; *Provided, further*, that if the said day shall fall at a time when any such schools may not be in session, the celebration may be held within one month from the beginning of the term, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall designate some other time.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of February, A. D. 1901.

October 12th, the date selected for North Carolina Day, is the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the University of North Carolina, October 12, 1793. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has had prepared and distributed to the schools of the State each year a program of exercises devoted to the study of some phase of North Carolina history.

Since the creation of North Carolina Day the following subjects have been studied each year (back numbers of the programs can be secured from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.):

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1901. The Roanoks Island Colonies. Prepared by Fred A. Olds. | |
| 1902. The Albemarle Section. Prepared by a Committee. | |
| 1903. The Lower Cape Fear Section. Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1904. The Pamlico-Neuse Section. Prepared by Charles L. Coon. | |
| 1905. The Scotch Highlanders in North Carolina. Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1906. Charles D. McIver Memorial Day. Prepared by R. D. W. Connor. | |
| 1907. The Scotch-Irish in North Carolina. Prepared by Charles H. Mebane. | |
| 1908. The German Settlements in North Carolina. | } |
| 1909. Western North Carolina. | |
| 1910. North Carolina Poets and Poetry. | } |
| 1911. Local and County History. | |
| 1912. Charles B. Aycock Memorial Day. | } Each prepared by
R. D. W. Connor. |
| 1913. North Carolina Rural Life and Knapp Memorial Day. Edited by N. C. Newbold. | |
| 1914. Community Service. | |
| 1915. School and Neighborhood Improvement Day. | |
| 1916. Murphy Day: Archibald DeBow Murphy. Prepared by Edgar W. Knight. | |
| 1917. Thrift, Conservation, Patriotism. | |

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Although certain great days in each year—such as New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day—have long been observed as general holidays, there were no "legal" holidays in North Carolina prior to 1881. The Legislature of that year, in the interest of commercial transactions, passed an act to make these customary holidays "legal" holidays. It is chapter 294, Public Laws of 1881, and was brought forward in The Code of 1883 as sections 3784-3786 of chapter 61. It provides:

"That the first day of January, twenty-second day of February, tenth day of May, twentieth day of May, fourth day of July, and a day appointed by the Governor of North Carolina as a thanksgiving day, and the twenty-fifth day of December of each and every year be, and the same are hereby declared to be public holidays; and that whenever any such holiday shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday, and papers due on such Sunday shall be payable on the Saturday next preceding, and papers which would otherwise be payable on said Monday shall be payable on the Tuesday next thereafter.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted.* That whenever either of the above named days shall fall on Saturday, the papers due on the Sunday following shall be payable on the Monday next succeeding.

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted.* That whenever the above named days shall fall on Monday, the papers which should otherwise be payable on that day shall be payable on Tuesday next succeeding."

Ten years later, the nineteenth of January was made a "legal" holiday, by chapter 58, Public Laws of 1891, which provides:

"That the nineteenth day of January, the birthday of the peerless Robert E. Lee, in each and every year hereafter, shall be a public holiday."

In 1899, the first Thursday in September was designated as Labor Day and made a "legal" holiday. The Legislature of 1901 amended this Act by changing the holiday from the first Thursday to the first Monday in September. The reason for this change was recited in the preamble of the act as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable that the same date should be set aside by both State and Federal statutes for the observance of the same holiday;

"And whereas the first Monday in September is designated by statutes in various States and also by Federal Statute as Labor Day,

while the first Thursday in September is designated as Labor Day by statute of this State, thereby causing confusion and annoyance in mercantile transactions, therefore," etc.

These several Acts were all brought forward in the Revisal of 1905 as section 2838.

The Legislature of 1907 added another legal holiday to the list by setting aside as a holiday "Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when a general election is held." This is chapter 996, Public Laws of 1907.

The latest of our legal holidays is the twelfth day of April. This was provided for by chapter 888, Public Laws of 1909, which is as follows:

"Whereas the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, in this State, in April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, after providing for the military organization of the State, did, on the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, adopt the following resolutions, generally known as the 'Halifax Resolutions,' to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony."

"And whereas said resolution is the first declaration in favor of independence by the people of the whole State, through their duly authorized representatives, and was adopted more than two months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and whereas an occurrence so momentous in the history of our State and Nation, and so illustrative of the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people of North Carolina, should be commemorated, therefore,

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"SECTION 1. That the twelfth day of April in each and every year be, and the same is hereby made a legal holiday in North Carolina."

Legal holidays in North Carolina, therefore, are as follows:

January 1—New Year's Day.

January 19—Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

February 22—Birthday of George Washington.

April 12—Anniversary of the Resolutions adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, at Halifax, April 12, 1776, instructing the delegates from North Carolina to the Continental Congress to vote for a Declaration of Independence.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.

May 20—Anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

July 4—Independence Day.

September, first Monday—Labor Day.

November, Tuesday after first Monday—General Election Day.

November 11—Armistice Day.

November, last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.

December 25—Christmas Day.

THE STATE FLAG.

The first legislation on the subject of a State flag was enacted by the Convention of 1861. May 20, 1861, the Convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession.

On that same day Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the Convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was passed and referred to a select committee of seven:

"Be it ordained that the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, encircling which shall be the words 'Surgit astrum, May 20th, 1775.'"

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Garl Brown, an artist of Raleigh. Brown prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model was adopted by the Convention on the 22d day of June, 1861. It will be observed that the Brown model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears on the Journal of the Convention:

"AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG."

"Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the center, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20th, 1775,' and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of 'May 20, 1861.' That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars; the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. (Ratified the 22d day of June, 1861.)"

This State flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to the first ten regiments of State troops during the summer of that year, and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the National and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature of that year adopted a new model.

The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on the 5th of February, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the center thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

SEC. 3. That above the star in the center of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription: "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12, 1776."

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A. D. 1885.

No change has been made in the flag since the passage of this act. By an act of 1907 it is provided:

"That the board of trustees or managers of the several State institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and material as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any State officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

"That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the Judges stand, in each and every courthouse in the State, and that the State flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper."

THE GREAT SEAL.*

The Constitution of North Carolina, Article III, section 16, requires that

“There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may acquire, and shall be called ‘The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina.’ All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with ‘The Great Seal of the State,’ signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.”

The use of a Great Seal for the attestation of important documents began with the institution of government in North Carolina. There have been at various times nine different seals in use in the colony and State. The first seal was adopted by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina soon after receiving their charters from the Crown in 1665. This seal is to be seen in the Public Record Office in London. It is described as follows:

“The obverse side has a shield bearing on its face two cornucopias crossed, filled with products and having for supporters, on the sinister side, an Indian chief holding an arrow. On the dexter is an Indian squaw with a papoose by her side and one in her arms. These natives, I imagine, are supposed to be bringing tribute. The crest is a stag upon a wreath above a helmet from which there is a mantling. On the scroll below the shield is the motto, *Domitus Cultoribus Orbis*. Around the shield are the words MAGNUM SIGILLUM CAROLINAE DOMINORUM. On the reverse side is a disc bearing a cross, around which are arranged the coats-of-arms of the Lords Proprietors in the following order: Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, John Berkeley, Cooper, Carteret, William Berkeley, and Colleton. The size of this seal is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and was made by placing together two wax cakes with tape between before being impressed, and was about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. This seal was used on all the official papers of the Lords Proprietors for Carolina, embracing North and South Carolina.”

About 1665 the government of Albemarle County was organized, and for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors was adopted. It bore the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E, beginning with the letter A between the names of Clarendon and Albemarle, L between the arms of Albemarle and Craven, BE between the arms of Craven, Lord John Berkeley, etc.

* Abridged from “The Great Seal of North Carolina,” by J. Bryan Grimes; Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 5.

This was a small seal 1 7-16 inches in diameter, with one face only, and is now frequently to be found attached to colonial papers. It was first used for the government of the County of Albemarle, and then became the seal of the Province of North Carolina, being used until just after the purchase by the Crown.

In 1730, after the purchase of the colony by the Crown, the Lords of Trade proposed to the King a new seal "whereon Liberty is represented introducing Plenty to your Majesty with this motto, *Quæ sera tamen respexit*, and this inscription round the circumference, *Sigillum Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinæ, Septentrionalis.*" The background on which the King and these figures stand is a map of the coast of North Carolina, and in the offing is a ship. On the reverse of this seal are the Royal Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters and Motto, with this inscription around the circumference, *Georgius Secundus Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Lunenbergi Duc. Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius, et Elector.*

This seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, between which was the ribbon or tape with which the instrument was interlaced and by which the seal was appended. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of these cakes before they were impressed. The seal complete was $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick and weighed about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

In 1767 Governor Tryon received from the King a new Great Seal for the Province. The new seal was engraved on the one side with the Royal Arms, Garter, Crown, Supporters and Motto, and this inscription round the circumference "*Georgius III D: G: Mag. Bri. Fr. et Hib. Rex. F. D. Brun, et Lun. Duc, S. R. I. ar Thes. et El.*" On the other side are figures of the King and Liberty who is introducing Plenty to the King with this Motto, *Quæ Sera Tamen Respexit*. Round the circumference is the following legend: *Sigillum, Provinciæ Nostræ Carolinæ, Septentrionalis*. This seal was 4 inches in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick, and weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used, as commissions and grants are often found with a small heart-shaped seal about one inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick which was impressed with a crown. Also a seal was occasionally used about three inches long and two inches wide and a half an inch thick, in

the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also sometimes used their private seals.

When the government of the independent State of North Carolina was organized, the Constitution adopted at Halifax, December 18, 1776, provided, Section XVII, "That there shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina and be affixed to all grants and commissions."

The Convention of 1868 changed the section of the Constitution, with reference to the seal, to read as it now stands.

The Assembly of 1778 appointed William Tisdale to cut and engrave the first State seal, under the direction of the Governor. This seal was used until 1794. Its actual size was three inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressed between the dies forming the obverse and reverse sides of this seal.

The seal of 1778 is described as follows:

"On one side is the figure of Minerva or Liberty holding in the right hand the pole with cap and in the left hand with arm extended is held a large scroll on which appears in large capital letters the word 'Constitution.' Under the figure the words, IN LEGIBUS SALUS. Around the circumference are the words, THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the other side of the shield is the figure of a woman, probably Plenty. The right arm is folded across her breast and in her right hand inclining toward her left shoulder is held a distaff. In the left hand with arm extended is held an ear of corn. In the distance beyond a tree browses a cow. Under these figures appear the word and letters 'INDEPENDENCE—MDCCLXXVI.' Around the circumference appear the words O. FORTUNATOS, NIMIUM. SUA. SI. BONA. NORINT, COLONOS."

In December, 1781, the General Assembly authorized the Governor to procure a seal that should "be prepared with one side only, and calculated to make the impression on the face of such grant, commission, record, or other public act," etc. An artist in Philadelphia submitted a sketch to the Governor as follows: Minerva is represented in the act of introducing Ceres with her horn of plenty to Liberty, who is seated on a pedestal holding in her right hand a book on which is inscribed the word "Constitution." In the

background are introduced a pyramid, denoting strength and durability and a pine tree which relates immediately to the products of the State.

This sketch, omitting Minerva and with some minor changes, was accepted by Governor Speight. The new seal was very much like the present one. It has two figures, Liberty and Plenty. Liberty is seated on a pedestal with her pole in her right hand, and her cap on the pole; in her left hand is a scroll with the word "Constitution" upon it. Plenty is standing to the left and front of Liberty; around her head is a circlet of flowers; in her right hand, leaning against her shoulder, is her cornucopia, mouth upwards, overflowing with fruits and produce. In her left is an ear of corn. Around the circumference are the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This seal was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, slightly larger than the present one, and was used until about 1835.

In 1834 the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act states that the old seal had been in use since the first day of March, 1793. The seal adopted in 1835, which was used until 1883, was very similar to its predecessor. On it Liberty and Plenty faced each other. Liberty was standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand, and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty is sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of her horn rolling out. Around the circumference were the words THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. This seal was $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

In 1883 an act was passed relative to the seal, which was incorporated in the Code as section 3329. The seal therein provided for is described as follows:

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended towards Liberty.

three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out."

In 1893 an act, introduced by Jacob Battle, added at the foot of the coat or arms of the State as a part thereof the motto "Esse Quam Videri," and required that the words "May 20, 1775," be inscribed at the top of the coat of arms.

The present Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is described at the top of the coat of arms.

"The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design is a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half fronting each other, and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word 'Constitution' inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of wheat in her right hand, and in her left the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of horn rolling out. In the exergon is inserted the words May 20, 1775, above the coat of arms. Around the circumference is the legend 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina' and the motto 'Esse Quam Videri.' "

STATE MOTTO AND ITS ORIGIN.*

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date "20 May, 1775," should be placed with our Coat of Arms upon the Great Seal of the State.

The words "Esse Quam Videri" mean "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every State has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. The reason for their mottoes being in Latin is that the Latin tongue is far more condensed and terse than the English. The three words, "Esse Quam Videri," require at least six English words to express the same idea.

Curiosity has been aroused to learn the origin of our State motto. It is found in Cicero in his essay on Friendship (Cicero de Amicitia, chap. 26). He says, "Virtute enim ipsa non tam multi prediti

*Adopted from an article by Chief Justice Walter Clark in *The North Carolina Booklet*, Vol. IX, No. 3.

esse quam videri," *i. e.*, "Virtue is a quality which not so many desire to possess as desire to seem to possess," or, translated literally, "For indeed not so many wish *to be* endowed with virtue *as* wish *to seem to be.*"

The phrase is a striking one, and Cicero's version of it has been caught up and often used as a motto. No less than three houses of British nobility have adopted it, to wit: the Earl of Winterton, Earl Brownlow and Lord Lurgan.

It has been adopted by many associations, especially literary societies. In this State it is the motto of Wilson Collegiate Institute and, with some modifications, of one of the societies at Wake Forest College.

The figures on our State Coat of Arms are Liberty and Plenty. It has been objected that the motto has no reference or application to the figures on the coat of arms. It is very rarely that such is the case. The national motto, "E Pluribus Unum," has no reference to the Eagle and Shield and the Thunderbolts on the national coat of arms. Nor has the "Excelsior" of New York, the "Dirigo" of Maine, the "Qui Transtulit, Sustinet" of Connecticut any application to the figures above them. Indeed Virginia's "Sic Semper Tyrannis" is one of the very few instances in which the motto bears such reference. But, in fact, is our motto so entirely without reference to the coat of arms as is usually the case? The figures are, as just stated, Liberty and Plenty. Is it inappropriate to say we prefer *to be* free and prosperous than *seem to be so*. There have been States that had all the appearance of liberty and prosperity, when in truth having lost the reality of both, they were tottering to their fall.

It is a little singular that until the act of 1893 the sovereign State of North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was one of the very few States which did not have a motto, and the only one of the original thirteen without one.

It may be noted that up to the time it became a "sovereign and independent State" the Colony or Province of North Carolina bore on its great seal "Quae sera tamen respexit." This was taken from the first Eclogue of Virgil (line 27) and, referring to the figure of Liberty, meant "Which, though late, looked upon me"—the full line in Virgil being "Liberty, which though late, looked upon me indolent." No wonder that this was dropped by the new State. Nothing could possibly have been more inappropriate. Liberty came

not to her late; and it came not to a people inert or unseeking her rewards. To such, liberty never comes.

It may be mentioned, to prevent any misunderstanding as to the scope of the Act of 1893 (now Revisal, sec. 5320), that it does not apply to county seals. Each county is authorized to adopt its own seal. Revisal, sec. 1318 (24). Many counties now have on their county seals the appropriate phrase, "Leges Jaraque Vindicamus." Some have adopted the State motto. But this is a matter left to the discretion of the county commissioners in each county.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS (of *The Booklet*).—The bill which was passed in 1893 to adopt our State motto was introduced by Senator Jacob Battle, of Nash, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court. We have before us a letter from him in which he states that the motto was selected by Judge—since Chief Justice—Walter Clark, who also drew the bill and requested him to present it. He adds that the words "20 May, 1775," secured the hearty coöperation of Senator Brevard McDowell, of Mecklenburg, and by their joint efforts the bill passed by the unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and without amendment.

THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT RICHMOND.

In the house in Richmond, Virginia, which was the Executive Mansion of the Confederate States, and as such was occupied by President Jefferson Davis from 1861 to 1865, the United Daughters of the Confederacy support a museum of relics of the Confederacy. To each of the former Confederate States is assigned a room which it supports. To the support of the North Carolina Room, the General Assembly appropriates \$200 annually. About eight years ago it was decided that each room must raise an endowment of \$2,000. The officials of the North Carolina room increased theirs to \$3,000, and up to date are the only ones who have completed their fund. The North Carolina room contains one of the largest collections of relics, and the largest collection of portraits, in the museum. About 15,000 persons visit the museum annually.

The State Regent for North Carolina is, in 1918, Mrs. Latta C. Johnson of Charlotte, the Vice-Regent is Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.

PART VIII.

PLATFORMS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, 1920.

1. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
2. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
3. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.
4. NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.
5. STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
6. STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.
7. STATE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM 1920.

The Democratic Party, in its national convention now assembled, sends greetings to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and hails with patriotic pride the great achievements for country and the world wrought by a Democratic administration under his leadership.

It salutes the mighty people of this great republic, emerging with imperishable honor, from the severe tests and grievous strains of the most tragic war in history, having earned the plaudits and the gratitude of all free nations.

It declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice and advance, and purposes to resume the great work of translating these principles into effective laws, begun and carried far by the democratic administration and interrupted only when the war claimed all the national energies for the single task of victory.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world, and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the President of the United States, in prearrangement with our allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the imperial German government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany, as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." Hence, we not only congratulate the President on the vision manifested and the vigor exhibited in the prosecution of the war, but we felicitate him and his associates on the exceptional achievements at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to previously expressed American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized people everywhere.

We commend the President for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the associated and allied nations at war with Germany, and we condemn the Republican Senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of Democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of peace and renewed prosperity of the world. By every accepted standard of international morality the President is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business; and we point to the accusing fact that before it was determined to initiate political antagonism to the treaty, the now Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for separate peace with Germany such as he and his party associates thereafter reported to the Senate, would make us "guilty of the blackest crime."

On May 15, last, the Knox substitute for the Versailles treaty was passed by the Republican Senate, and this convention can contrive no more fitting characterization of its obloquy than that made in the Forum Magazine of December, 1918, by Henry Cabot Lodge, when he said:

"If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in Northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify."

The intent of Congress and the intent of the President was that there would be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us also if we undertook to make a separate peace.

Thus to that which Mr. Lodge, in saner moments, considered "the blackest crime" he and his party in madness sought to give the sanctity of law, that which eighteen months ago was of "everlasting dishonor," the Republican Party and its candidates today accept as the essence of faith.

We endorse the President's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty and we commend the Democrats in Congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the nation. We advocate the immediate

ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but we do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States in the league associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this Nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of orders throughout the world, and to take the place which we should assume in the front ranks of spiritual, commercial, and industrial advancement.

We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the Republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the League of Nations would in any way impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations, all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours, is a sufficient refutation of such charges. The President repeatedly has declared, and this convention reaffirms, that all our duties and obligations as a member of the league must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the Constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the Congress before this Nation becomes a participant in any war.

CONDUCT OF WAR.

During the war President Wilson exhibited the very broadest conception of liberal Americanism. In his conduct of the war, as in the general administration of his high office, there was no semblance of partisan bias. He invited to Washington as his counsellors and coadjutors hundreds of the most prominent and pronounced Republicans in the country. To these he committed responsibilities of the gravest import and most confidential nature. Many of them had charge of vital activities of the Government.

And yet, with the war successfully prosecuted and gloriously ended, the Republican party in Congress, far from applauding the masterly leadership of the President and felicitating the country on the amazing achievements of the American Government, has meanly requited the considerate course of the chief magistrate by savagely defaming the commander-in-chief of the army and navy and by assailing nearly every public officer of every branch of the

service intimately concerned in winning the war abroad and preserving the security of the Government at home.

We express to the soldiers and sailors and marines of America the admiration of their fellow countrymen. Guided by the genius of such commanders as Gen. John J. Pershing, the armed force of America constituted a decisive factor in the victory and brought new luster to the flag.

We commend the patriotic men and women who sustained the efforts of their Government in the crucial hours of the war and contributed to the brilliant administrative success, achieved under the broad-visioned leadership of our President.

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

A review of the record of the Democratic Party during the administration of Woodrow Wilson presents a chapter of substantial achievements unsurpassed in the history of the republic. For fifty years before the advent of this administration periodical convulsions had impeded the industrial progress of the American people and caused inestimable loss and distress. By the enactment of the Federal Reserve act the old system, which bred panics, was replaced by a new system, which insured confidence. It was an indispensable factor in winning the war, and today it is the hope and inspiration of business. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency and credits of the nation. Already there are well defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of Republican success in the elections in November.

Under Democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The Treasury wisely insisted upon the meeting of an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans, and, during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the delay, obstruction and extravagance of a Republican Congress.

The nonpartisan Federal Reserve authorities have been wholly free of political interference or motive; and, in their own time and their own way, have used courageously, though cautiously, the instruments at their disposal to prevent undue expansion of credit in the country. As a result of these sound Treasury and Federal Reserve policies, the inevitable war inflation has been held down to a minimum, and the cost of living has been prevented from increasing here in proportion to the increase in other belligerent countries and in neutral countries which are in close contact with the world's commerce and exchange.

After a year and a half of fighting in Europe, and despite another year and a half of Republican obstruction at home, the credit of the Government of the United States stands unimpaired, the Federal Reserve note is the unit of value throughout all the world and the United States is the one great country in the world which maintains a free gold market.

We condemn the attempt of the Republican party to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in the financing of the war—an achievement without parallel in the financial history of this or any other country, in this or any other war. And in particular we condemn the pernicious attempt of the Republican party to create discontent among the holders of the bonds of the Government of the United States and to drag our public finance and our banking and currency system back into the arena of party politics.

TAX LAW REVISION.

We condemn the failure of the present Congress to respond to the oft-repeated demand of the President and the secretaries of the Treasury to revise the existing tax laws. The continuance in force in peace times of taxes devised under pressure of imperative necessity to produce a revenue for war purposes is indefensible and can only result in lasting injury to the people. The Republican Congress persistently failed, through sheer political cowardice, to make a single move toward readjustment of tax laws which it denounced before the last election and was afraid to revise before the next election.

We advocate tax reform and a searching revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions so that the wealth of the nation may not be withdrawn from productive enterprise and diverted to wasteful or nonproductive expenditure.

We demand prompt action by the next Congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification with a view to secure greater equity and justice in tax burden and improvement in administration.

PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Claiming to have effected great economies in Government expenditures, the Republican Party cannot show the reduction of one dollar in taxation as a corollary of this false pretense. In contrast, the last Democratic Congress enacted legislation reducing taxes from eight billions, designed to be raised, to six billions for the first year after the armistice, and to four billions thereafter; and there the total is left undiminished by our political adversaries. Two years after armistice day a Republican Congress provides for expending the stupendous sum of \$5,403,390,327.30.

Affecting great paper economies by reducing departmental estimates of sums which would not have been spent in any event, and by reducing formal appropriations, the Republican statement of the expenditures omits the pregnant fact that Congress authorized the use of one and a half billion dollars in the hands of various departments and bureaus, which otherwise would have been covered into the Treasury, and which should be added to the Republican total of expenditures.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

The high cost of living and the depreciation of bond values in this country are primarily due to war itself, to the necessary governmental expenditures for the destructive purposes of war, to private extravagance, to the world shortage of capital, to the inflation of foreign currencies and credits, and, in large degree, to conscienceless profiteering.

The Republican Party is responsible for the failure to restore peace and peace conditions in Europe, which is a principal cause of post-armistice inflation the world over. It has denied the demand of the President for necessary legislation to deal with secondary and local causes. The sound policies pursued by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System have limited in this country, though they could not prevent the inflation which was world-wide. Elected upon specific promises to curtail public expenditures and to bring the country back to a status of effective economy, the

Republican Party in Congress wasted time and energy for more than a year in vain and extravagant investigation, costing the taxpayers great sums of money, while revealing nothing beyond the incapacity of Republican politicians to cope with the problem. Demanding that the President, from his place at the peace table, call the Congress into extraordinary session for imperative purposes of readjustment, the Congress when convened spent thirteen months in partisan pursuits, failing to repeal a single war statute which harassed business or to initiate a single constructive measure to help business. It busied itself making a pre-election record of pretended thrift, having not one particle of substantial existence in fact. It raged against profiteers and the high cost of living without enacting a single statute to make the former afraid of doing a single act to bring the latter within limitations.

The simple truth is that the high cost of living can only be remedied by increased production, strict governmental economy, and a relentless pursuit of those who take advantage of post-war conditions and are demanding and receiving outrageous profits.

We pledge the Democratic Party to a policy of strict economy in Government expenditures and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

THE TARIFF.

We reaffirm the traditional policy of the Democratic Party in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and to confirm the policy of basing tariff revisions upon the intelligent research of a nonpartisan commission, rather than upon the demands of selfish interests, temporarily held in abeyance.

BUDGET.

In the interest of economy and good administration, we favor the creation of an effective budget system that will function in accord with the principles of the Constitution. The reform should reach both the executive and the legislative aspects of the question. The supervision and preparation of the budget should be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as the representative of the President. The budget, as such, should not be increased by the Congress except by a two-thirds vote, each House, however, being free to exercise its constitutional privilege of making appropriations through inde-

pendent bills. The appropriation bills should be considered by the single committees of the House and the Senate. The audit system should be consolidated, and its powers expanded so as to pass upon the wisdom of, as well as the authority for, expenditures.

A budget bill was passed in the closing days of the second session of the sixty-sixth Congress which invalidated by plain constitutional defects and defaced by consideration of patronage, the President was obliged to veto. The House amended the bill to meet the executive objection. We condemn the Republican Senate for adjourning without passing the amended measure, when by devoting an hour or two more to this urgent public business a budget system could have been provided.

SENATE RULES.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

To the great agricultural interests of the country the Democratic Party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually accomplished. For nearly half a century of Republican rule not a sentence was written into the Federal statutes affording one dollar of bank credits to the farming interests of America. In the first term of this Democratic administration the National Bank Act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established a system of farm loan banks, from which the borrowings already exceed \$300,000,000, and under which the interest rate to farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country.

Thus it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic President which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the further development of the nation's agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme Court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the Federal Farm Loan System, originally opposed by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, appealed in vain to a Republican Congress for an adequate financial

assistant to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the rural credits statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the Democratic Party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks, but it passed the Smith-Lever agricultural extension act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the Federal Agricultural Department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture, and animal life; it established the bureau of markets, the bureau of farm management, and passed the cotton futures act, the grain grades bill, the coöperative farm administration act, and the Federal warehouse act.

The Democratic Party has vastly improved the rural mail system, and has built up the parcel post system to such an extent as to render its activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming community. It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the Democratic Party for the farmers of the United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies of America and the allied nations of the war and succoring starving populations since armistice day.

Meanwhile the Republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their fifteen months of congressional power by urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the Farm Loan System and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals upon which the Government has expended \$70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertilizers at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally crippling the productive mediums through which the people must be fed.

We favor such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of coöperative handling and marketing of the products of the workshops and the farm, and such legislation as will facilitate the exportation of our farm products.

We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and the uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The Democratic Party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. It established the Department of Labor at Washington and a Democratic President called to his official council board the first practical working man who ever held a cabinet portfolio. Under this administration have been established employment bureaus to bring the man and the job together; have been peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor; were passed the child labor law, the workingman's compensation act (the extension of which we advocate so as to include laborers engaged in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce), the eight-hour law, the act for vocational training, and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the laboring classes. In the Department of Labor the Democratic administration established a woman's bureau, which a Republican Congress destroyed by withholding appropriations.

Labor is not a commodity, it is human. Those who labor have rights and the national security and safety depend upon a just recognition of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interest of sound-hearted and sound-headed men, women, and children. Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed, when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be lived to attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the national interest in the welfare of the people.

At the same time the Nation depends upon the products of labor, a cessation of production means loss, and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation depends must recognize reciprocal obligation between the worker and the State. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the conditions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated, and seek their amendment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the laws and regulations affecting the other relations of life.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefensible right of organization, of collective bargaining, and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time nor in any circumstances, take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and the Democratic Party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

In private industrial disputes, we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory but a failure in fact. With respect to Government service, we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike. However, we profess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public employment and pledge the Democratic Party to be instant inquiry into the pay of Government employees and equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We endorse the proposed 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, granting equal suffrage to women. We congratulate the Legislatures of thirty-five States which have already ratified said amendment, and we urge the Democratic Governors and Legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida and such States as have not yet ratified the Federal suffrage amendment to unite in an effort to complete the process of ratification and secure the 36th State in time for all the women of the United States to participate in the fall election. We commend the effective advocacy of the measure of President Wilson.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

We urge coöperation with the States for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care; in the prohibition of child labor and by adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. Coöperative Federal assistance to the State is immediately required for the instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born; increased appropriation for vocational training in home economics; re-establishment of joint Federal and State employment service

with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women. We advocate full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women's interest and a reclassification of the Federal Civil Service free from discrimination on the ground of sex; a continuance of appropriations for education in sex hygiene; Federal legislation which shall insure that American women resident in the United States, but married to aliens, shall retain their American citizenship, and that the same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Federal Government should treat with the utmost consideration every disabled soldier, sailor and marine of the world war, whether his disability be due to wounds received in line of action or to health impaired in service, and for the dependents of the brave men who died in line of duty the Government's tenderest concern and richest bounty should be their requital. The fine patriotism exhibited, the heroic conduct displayed by American soldiers and sailors and marines at home and abroad constitute a sacred heritage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the treasury and the glory of which must not be diminished by any such expedients.

The Democratic administration wisely established a war risk insurance bureau, giving four and a half millions of enlisted men insurance at unprecedentedly low rates and through the medium of which compensation of men and women injured in service is readily adjusted, the hospital facilities for those whose health is impaired are abundantly afforded.

The Federal board of vocational education should be made a part of the war risk insurance bureau in order that the task may be treated as a whole, and this machinery of protection and assistance must receive every aid of law and appreciation to fully and effectively operate.

We believe that no higher or more valued privilege can be afforded to an American citizen than to become a free holder in the soil of the United States and to that end we pledge our party to the enactment of soldiers settlements and home aid legislation which will afford to the men who fought for America the opportunity to become land and home owners under conditions affording genuine

government assistance unincumbered by needless difficulties of red tape or advance financial investment.

THE RAILROADS.

The railroads were subjected to Federal control as a war measure without other idea than the swift transport of troops, munitions and supplies. When human life and national hopes were at stake profits could not be considered and were not. Federal operation, however, was marked by an intelligence and efficiency that minimized loss and resulted in many and marked reforms. The equipment taken over was not only grossly inadequate, but shamefully outworn. Unification practices overcome the initial handicaps and provided additions, betterments and improvements. Economics enabled operation without rate raises that private control would have found necessary and labor was treated with an exact justice that secured the enthusiastic coöperation that victory demanded. The fundamental purpose of Federal control was achieved fully and splendidly, and at far less cost to the taxpayer than would have been the case under private operation. Investments in railroad properties were not only saved by government operation, but government management returning these properties vastly improved in every physical and executive detail. A great task flatly discharged.

The President's recommendation of return to private ownership gave the Republican majority a full year in which to enact the necessary legislation. The house took six months to formulate its ideas and another six months was consumed by the Republican Senate in equally vague debate. As a consequence, the Esch-Cummings bill went to the President in the closing hours of Congress, and he was forced to a choice between the chaos of a veto and the acquiescence in the measure submitted, however grave may have been his objections to it.

There should be a fair and complete test of the law until careful and mature action by Congress may cure its defects and insure a thoroughly effective transportation system under private ownership without government subsidiary at the expense of the taxpayers of the country.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry, but also to agriculture and rural life. The Federal Road Act for 1916, enacted by the Democratic Congress, represented

the first systematic effort of the government to insure the building of an adequate system of roads, in this country. The act, as amended, has resulted in placing the movement for improved highways on a progressive and substantial basis in every state in the union and in bringing under actual construction more than 13,000 miles of roads suited to the traffic of the communities in which they are located.

We favor a continuance of the present federal aid plan under existing federal and state agencies, amended so as to include as one of the elements in determining the ratio in which the several states shall be entitled to share in the fund, the area of any public lands therein.

Inasmuch as the postal service has been extended by the Democratic party to the door of practically every producer and every consumer in the country (rural free delivery alone having been provided for six million additional patrons within the past eight years without material added cost), we declare that this instrumentality can and will be used to the maximum of its capacity to improve the efficiency of distribution and reduce the cost of living to consumers while increasing the profitable operations of producers.

We strongly favor the increased use of the motor vehicle in the transportation of the mails and urge the removal of the restrictions imposed by the Republican Congress on the use of motor devices in mail transportation in rural territories.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We desire to congratulate the American people on the re-birth of our merchant marine, which once more maintains its former place in the world. It was under a Democratic administration that this was accomplished after seventy years of indifference and neglect, thirteen million tons having been constructed since the act was passed in 1916. We pledge the policy of our party to the continued growth of our merchant marine under proper legislation so that American producers will be carried to all ports of the world by vessels built in American yards, flying the American flag.

PORT FACILITIES.

The urgent demands of the war for adequate transportation of war materials as well as for domestic need, revealed the fact that

our port facilities and rate adjustment were such as to seriously effect the whole country in times of peace as well as war.

We pledge our party to stand for equality of rates, both import and export, for the ports of the country to the end that there might be adequate and fair facilities and rates for the mobilization of the products of the country offered for shipment.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

We call attention to the failure of the Republican National Convention to recognize in any way the rapid development of barge transportation on our inland waterways, which development is the result of the constructive policies of the Democratic administration. And we pledge ourselves to the further development of our inland waterways, and we recognize the importance of connecting the Great Lakes with the sea by way of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, as well as by the St. Lawrence River. We favor an enterprising foreign trade policy with all nations, and in this connection we favor the full utilization of all Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports, and an equitable distribution of shipping facilities between the various ports.

Transportation remains an increasingly vital problem in the continued development and prosperity of the nation.

Our present facilities for distribution by rail are inadequate, and the promotion of transportation by water is imperative.

We, therefore, favor a liberal and comprehensive policy for the development and utilization of our harbors and interior waterways.

FLOOD CONTROL.

We commend the Democratic Congress for the redemption of the pledge contained in our last platform by the passage of the flood control act of March 1, 1917, and point to the successful control of the floods of the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River, California, under the policy of that law, for its complete justification. We favor the extension of this policy to other flood control problems wherever the Federal interest justifies the expenditure required.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

By wise legislation and progressive administration we have transferred the Government reclamation projects representing an investment of \$100,000,000 from a condition of impending failure

and loss of confidence in the ability of the government to carry through such large enterprises, to a condition of demonstrated success, whereby formerly arid and wholly unproductive lands now sustain 40,000 prosperous families and have an annual crop production of over \$70,000,000, not including the crops grown on a million acres outside the projects supplied with storage water for Government works.

We favor ample appropriations for the continuation and extension of this great work of homebuilding and internal improvement along the same general lines to the end that all practical projects shall be built, and waters now running to waste, shall be made to provide homes and add to the food supply proper resources and taxable property, with the government ultimately reimbursed for the entire outlay.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

The Democratic party heartily endorses the creation and work of the Federal Trade Commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly and recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities so as to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patents in restraint of trade.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

For the purpose of insuring just and fair treatment in the great interstate live stock market, and thus instilling confidence in growers through which production will be stimulated and the price of meats to consumers be ultimately reduced, we favor the enactment of legislation for the supervision of such markets by the national government.

MEXICO.

The United States is the neighbor and friend of the nations of the three Americas. In a very special sense, our international relations in this hemisphere should be characterized by good will and free from any possible suspicion as to our national purpose.

The administration, remembering always that Mexico is an independent nation and that permanent stability in her government and her institutions could come only from the consent of her

own people to a government of their own making, has been unwilling either to profit by the misfortune of the people of Mexico or to enfeeble their future by imposing from the outside a rule upon their temporarily distracted councils. As a consequence, order is gradually reappearing in Mexico; at no time in many years have American lives and interests been so safe as they now are; peace reigns along the border and industry is resuming.

When the new government of Mexico shall have given ample proof of its ability permanently to maintain law and order, signified its willingness to meet its international obligations and written upon its statute books just laws under which foreign investors shall have rights as well as duties, that government should receive our recognition and systematic assistance. Until these proper expectations have been met, Mexico must realize the propriety of a policy that asserts the rights of the United States to demand full protection for its citizens.

PETROLEUM

The Democratic party recognizes the importance of the acquisition by Americans of additional sources of supply of petroleum and other minerals and declares that such acquisition both at home and abroad should be fostered and encouraged.

We urge such action, legislative and executive as may secure to American citizens the same rights in the acquirement of mineral rights and foreign countries as are enjoyed by the citizens of subjects of any other nation.

NEW NATIONS.

The Democratic party expresses its active sympathy with the people of China, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Persia and others who have recently established representative government and who are striving to develop the institutions of true democracy.

IRELAND.

The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objectives for which this country entered the war and victory established this principle.

Within the limitations of international comity and usage, this convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the Democratic party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

ARMENIA.

We express our deep and earnest sympathy for the unfortunate people of Armenia, and we believe that our government consistent with its constitution and principles should render every possible and proper aid to them in their efforts to establish and maintain a government of their own.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We favor the granting of independence without unnecessary delay to the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

HAWAII.

We favor a liberal policy of homesteading public lands in Hawaii to promote a larger middleclass citizen population, with equal rights to all citizens.

PORTO RICO

We favor the granting to the people of Porto Rico the traditional territorial form of government, with a view to ultimate statehood, accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

ALASKA.

We commend the Democratic Administration for inaugurating a new policy as to Alaska as evidenced by the construction of the Alaska railroad and opening of the coal and oil fields.

We declare for the modification of the existing coal land law, to promote development without disturbing the features intended to prevent monopoly.

For such changes in the policy of forestry control as will permit the immediate initiation of the paper pulp industry.

For relieving the territory from the evils of long distance government by authority and interlocking bureaucratic regulation, and to that end we urge the speedy passage of a law containing the essential features of the Lane-Curry bill now pending coördinating and consolidating all Federal control of natural resources under one department to be administered by a nonpartisan board permanently resident in the territory.

For the fullest measure of territorial self-government with the view to ultimate statehood, with jurisdiction over all matters not of purely Federal concern, including fisheries and game, and for an intelligent administration of Federal control, we believe that all officials appointed should be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

For a comprehensive system of road construction with increased appropriations and the full extension of the Federal road act to Alaska.

For the extension to Alaska of the Federal farm loan act.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants in a true expression of the judgment of our people and to the several States, whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto, of particular concern, we pledge our support.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The efficiency of the Postoffice Department has been vindicated against a malicious and designing assault by the efficiency of its operation. Its record refutes its assailants. Their voices are silenced and their charges have collapsed.

We commend the work of the joint commission on the reclassification of salaries of postal employees, recently concluded, which commission was created by a Democratic administration. The Democratic party has always favored and will continue to favor the fair and just treatment of all government employees.

FREE SPEECH AND PRESS.

We resent the unfounded reproaches directed against the Democratic administration for alleged interference of the freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

No utterances from any quarter have been assailed, and no publication has been repressed which has not been animated by the reasonable purpose and directed against the nation's peace, order and security in time of war.

We reaffirm our respect for the great principles of free speech and a free press, but assert as an indisputable proposition that they afford no toleration of enemy propaganda or the advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the State or nation by force or violence.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

The shocking disclosure of the lavish use of money by aspirants for the Republican nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people has created a painful impression throughout the country. Viewed in connection with the recent conviction of a Republican Senator from the State of Michigan for the criminal transgression of the law limiting expenditures on behalf of a candidate for the United States Senate, it indicates the re-entry, under Republican auspices, of money as an influential factor in elections, thus nullifying the letter and flaunting the spirit of numerous laws, enacted by the people to protect the ballot from the contamination of corrupt practices. We deplore those delinquencies and invoke their stern popular rebuke, pledging our earnest efforts to strengthening of the present statutes against corrupt practices and their rigorous enforcement.

We remind the people that it was only by the return of a Republican Senator in Michigan, who is now under conviction and sentence for the criminal misuse of money in his election, that the present organization of the Senate with a Republican majority was made possible.

CONCLUSION.

Believing that we have kept the Democratic faith, and resting our claims to the confidence of the people not upon grandiose promises but upon performances of our duty, we submit our record to the nation's Federation and ask that the pledges of this platform be appraised in the light of that record.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM 1920.

The Republican party, assembled in representative national convention, reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the Democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to the war itself.

The outstanding features of the Democratic administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

UNPREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the Democratic administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our Associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the first twelve months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the Armistice with munitions, planes and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperilment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. Today it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

UNPREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE.

Peace found the Administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war. The vital needs of the country demanded the early and systematic return to a peace-time basis.

This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the Government has continued on a war-basis. The Administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It

continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life. Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the Armistice, with its war-time powers unabridged, its war-time departments undischarged, its war-time army of place holders still mobilized, the Administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the Democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of the government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the Republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people their constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The foreign policy of the Administration has been founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conception of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations, with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice, our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired, and our Government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world.

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles characterized by a clear understanding of and a firm adherence to our own rights, and unflinching respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty, property and all in-

ternational rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed is essential to our own honor and self-respect, and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to happiness and welfare of its people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

(a) MEXICO.

The ineffective policy of the present Administration in Mexican matters has been largely responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and foreign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and social relations with Mexicans, and for the bringing of American ideals and justice, national honor and political integrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

The policy of wordy, futile written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the President himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously, or enforced, has but added in degree to that contempt, and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits, and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity.

We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected; that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The Republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy towards Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property, in accordance with established principles of international law and our treaty rights.

The Republican party is a sincere friend of the Mexican people. In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its borders a great service will be

rendered the Mexican people themselves; for a continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interests and patriotic aspirations.

(b) MANDATE FOR ARMENIA.

We condemn President Wilson for asking Congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the Republican Senate for refusing the President's request to empower him to accept the mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels. According to the estimate of the Harbord Commission, organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend \$276,000,000 in the first year and \$756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight; but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or with Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or of American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

(c) LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and with-

out involving them as participants and not as peace-makers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose, and contains stipulations, not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility, and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policies in favor of peace declared by Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, and pursued by all American administrations for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way, without any change and without any regard to the opinions of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the Treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which Senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the Treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority and the responsibility under the Constitution were theirs, and not his.

The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity. And we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreements with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

CONGRESS AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the President and the partisan obstruction of the Democratic Congressional minority, the Republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the President.

The Republican Congress has met the problems presented by the Administration's unpreparedness for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad systems of the country, the operation of which under the present Democratic Administration has been wasteful, extravagant and inefficient in the highest degree. The Transportation Act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the President's delay in appointing the Wage Board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure, recklessly poured into the lap of an inept Shipping Board, and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine; we took from the incompetent Democratic Administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership; we reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employes—the poorest paid of all public servants; we provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants; and for an increase in pay of soldiers and sailors. We reorganized the Army on a peace footing, and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient Navy.

The Republican Congress established by law a permanent Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor; we submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, and furnished twenty-nine of the thirty-five legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the Food Control Act, for broadening the scope of the War Risk Insurance Act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the Civil War and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the Great War, and for making practical the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, has been enacted by the Republican Congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the Administration, to realize upon the assets of the government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The Republicans in Congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000,000 since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the Federal Reserve Act to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade; and finally, amended the rules of the Senate and House, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

AGRICULTURE.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demanded a population distributed between industry and the farm, and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent upon the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved by: practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions; the right to form coöperative associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs, at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price-fixing and ill considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and its extensive use.

The Federal Farm Loan Act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry, and to furnish such long time credits as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long time production operations.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual and emphasizes the diversity

of interests of employer and employee. The other is that of co-partnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employees, and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means of settling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and interests of all government employees must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives, health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be morally but not legally binding, and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the Transportation Act of 1920.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The Government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

A Republican Congress reduced the estimates submitted by the Administration almost three billion dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the Administration to coöperate with Congress in an economy program. The universal demand for an executive budget is a

recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive departments are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman Act invested the President of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the Federal Government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench and demobilize. The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the Armistice, the United States Government is still on a war-time basis, and the expenditure program of the Executive reflects war-time extravagance rather than rigid peace-time economy.

As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the post-war policy of the Administration, we cite the fact that not including the War and Navy Departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the Armistice of 2,184 employees. The net decrease in pay-roll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the Administration is only one per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of the Federal Government can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace-time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better co-ordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employees, and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET.

We congratulate the Republican Congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an Executive Budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and business-like administration of the national finances; and we condemn the veto of the President which defeated this great financial reform.

REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the Federal departments and bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more business-like distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, delays and over-lapping of work, and the establishment of an up-to-date and efficient administrative organization.

WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President clings tenaciously to his autocratic war time powers. His veto of the Resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war-time legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the Nation and to the States the form of government provided for by the Constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

TAXATION

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in presenting a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that, while the character of the taxes can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next Republican administration will inherit from its Democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over three billion dollars, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations. Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the Government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of five billion dollars which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and procedure; prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty; tax laws which do not for tax laws which do, excessively mulct the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return; authorizing the Treasury Department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments barring fraud, and the creation of a Tax Board consisting of at least three representatives of the tax-paying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the Congress.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks, and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the Federal Reserve Board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the Administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time the practices of the Federal Reserve Board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the Treasury.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes at par, and extensive post-war speculation, followed today by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy, we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The Federal Reserve System should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

The prime cause of the "High Cost of Living" has been first and foremost a fifty per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits, and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power have been contributing causes in a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound fiscal policies of the Democratic administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out, and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedies. But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by rigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous and intelligent deflation of over-expanded credit and currency, by encouragement of heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable

profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift and by revision of war-imposed taxes unsuited to peace-time economy.

PROFITEERING.

We condemn the Democratic administration for failure impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the Republican Congress.

RAILROADS.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation; but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investment at a reasonable rate, and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure, and at the same time provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with fair hours and favorable working conditions, at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in similar lines of industry.

We endorse the Transportation Act of 1920 enacted by the Republican Congress as a most constructive legislative achievement.

WATERWAYS.

We declare it to be our policy to encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

We approve in general the existing Federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but since the

known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The Federal Trade Commission, under a Democratic administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This Commission properly organized and its duties efficiently administered should afford protection to the public and legitimate business interests. There should be no persecution of honest business, but to the extent that circumstances warrant we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices.

We pledge the party to an immediate resumption of trade relations with every nation with which we are at peace.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TARIFF.

The uncertain and unsettled condition of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

MERCHANT MARINE.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital, and operated by private energy. We endorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican Congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

We favor the application of the Workmen's Compensation Acts to the merchant marine.

We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama Canal without payment of tolls.

IMMIGRATION.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship of a nation are its most precious possessions, and the preservation

and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government. The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity, and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and of criminals, and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible, as well as at the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all aliens should be required to register annually until they become naturalized.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound, and should be maintained.

NATURALIZATION.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American, and adequate tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman, resident in the United States, should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an alien.

FREE SPEECH AND ALIEN AGITATION.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free speech, free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen representatives; but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation directed against the government or American institutions.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigra-

tion acts and in view of the vigorous malpractice of the Departments of Justice and Labor, an adequate public hearing before a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

LYNCHING.

We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country which continues to be a terrible blot on our American civilization.

PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

We favor liberal appropriations in coöperation with the States for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction in transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

In determining the proportion of Federal aid for road construction among the States the sums lost in taxation to the respective States by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reservations should be considered as a controlling factor.

CONSERVATION.

Conservation is a Republican policy. It began with the passage of the Reclamation Act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil and phosphate leasing act by a Republican Congress and the enactment of the waterpower bill fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent landmarks in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We denounce the refusal of the President to sign the waterpower bill, passed after ten years of controversy. The Republican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end to create a timber famine. The Federal Government, the States and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

RECLAMATION.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production.

We recognize in the development of reclamation through Federal action with its increase of production and taxable wealth a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to Congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy of development of natural resources in relation to reclamation through the now designated government agencies.

ARMY AND NAVY.

We feel the deepest pride in the fine courage, the resolute endurance, the gallant spirit of the officers and men of our army and navy in the World War. They were in all ways worthy of the best traditions of the nation's defenders, and we pledge ourselves to proper maintenance of the military and naval establishments upon which our national security and dignity depend.

THE SERVICE MEN.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful. Throughout their history they have shown their gratitude toward the nation's defenders. Liberal legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked Republican policy toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present Congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the World War.

The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of \$1,180,571,893. This legislation is significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of Congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of government workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progressive employment policy in the hands of the Civil Service Commission is worthy of all praise.

POSTAL SERVICE.

We condemn the present Administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service, and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government and for its failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the Republican Congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employees, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the Republican party. We earnestly hope that Republican legislatures in states which have not yet acted on the Suffrage Amendment will ratify the amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election of 1920 which is so important to the welfare of our country.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. Although the federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, they affect the welfare and interest of the nation as a whole. We pledge the Republican party to a solution of these problems through national and state legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

We endorse the principle of Federal aid to the States for the purposes of vocational and agricultural training.

Wherever Federal money is devoted to education, such education must be so directed as to awaken in the youth the spirit of America and a sense of patriotic duty to the United States.

A thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of 19, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft and would add to the economic and industrial strength of the nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to induce the States to adopt a wise system of physical training.

The public health activities of the Federal government are scattered through numerous departments and bureaus, resulting in inefficiency, duplication and extravagance. We advocate a greater centralization of the Federal functions, and in addition urge the better co-ordination of the work of the Federal, State and local health agencies.

CHILD LABOR.

The Republican party stands for a Federal child labor law and for its rigid enforcement. If the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable Congress to prevent the evils of child labor.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend Congress for the permanent establishment of a Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor to serve as a source of information to the States and to Congress.

The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the Federal government in which women are employed.

Federal aid for vocational training should take into consideration the special aptitudes and needs of women workers.

We demand Federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive industry, the product of which enters into interstate commerce.

HOUSING.

The housing shortage has not only compelled careful study of ways of stimulating building, but it has brought into relief the unsatisfactory character of the housing accommodations of large numbers of the inhabitants of our cities. A nation of home owners is the best guaranty of the maintenance of those principles of liberty, law and order upon which our government is founded. Both national and state governments should encourage in all proper ways the acquiring of homes by our citizens. The United States Government should make available the valuable information on housing and town planning collected during the war. This information should be kept up to date and made currently available.

HAWAII.

For Hawaii we recommend Federal assistance in Americanizing and educating their greatly disproportionate foreign population; home rule; and the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we declare that the Republican party has the genius, courage and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government; to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national standards of education, health and general welfare; to re-establish a peace-time administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without the denial of justice; to repel the arrogant challenge of any class and to maintain a government of all the people, as contrasted with government for some of the people, and finally to allay unrest, suspicion and strife, and to secure the coöperation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day; to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and of its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

In the national campaign of 1920 the Socialist party calls upon all American workers of hand and brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties, and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the program of the Socialist party.

The outgoing administration, like Democratic and Republican administrations of the past, leaves behind it a disgraceful record of solemn pledges unscrupulously broken and public confidence ruthlessly betrayed.

It obtained the suffrage of the people on a platform of peace, liberalism and social betterment, but drew the country into a devastating war, and inaugurated a regime of despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic.

It promised to the American people a treaty which would assure to the world a reign of international right and true democracy. It gave its sanction and support to an infamous pact formulated behind closed doors by predatory elder statesmen of European and Asiatic Imperialism. Under this pact territories have been annexed against the will of their populations and cut off from their source of sustenance; nations seeking their freedom in the exercise of the much heralded right of self-determination have been brutally fought with armed force, intrigue and starvation blockades.

To the millions of young men who staked their lives on the field of battle, to the people of the country who gave unstintingly of their toil and property to support the war, the Democratic administration held out the sublime ideal of a union of the peoples of the world organized to maintain perpetual peace among nations on the basis of justice and freedom. It helped create a reactionary alliance of imperialistic governments, banded together to bully weak nations, crush working-class governments and perpetuate strife and warfare.

While thus furthering the ends of reaction, violence and oppression abroad, our administration suppressed the cherished and fundamental rights and civil liberties at home.

Upon the pretext of war-time necessity, the Chief Executive of the republic, and the appointed heads of his administration, were clothed with dictatorial powers (which were often exercised arbi-

trarily), and Congress enacted laws in open and direct violation of the constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression.

Hundreds of citizens who raised their voices for the maintenance of political and industrial rights during the war were indicted under the Espionage law, tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and hysteria, and many of them are now serving inhumanly long jail sentences for daring to uphold the traditions of liberty which once were sacred in this country.

Agents of the Federal Government unlawfully raided homes and meeting places and prevented or broke up peaceable gatherings of citizens.

The Postmaster-General established a censorship of the press more autocratic than ever tolerated in a regime of absolutism, and has harrassed and destroyed publications on account of their advanced political and economic views, by excluding them from the mails.

And after the war was in fact long over, the administration has not scrupled to continue a policy of repression and terrorism under the shadow and hypocritical guise of war-time measures.

It has practically imposed involuntary servitude and peonage on a large class of American workers by denying them the right to quit work and coercing them into acceptance of inadequate wages and onerous conditions of labor. It has dealt a foul blow to the traditional American right of asylum by deporting hundreds of foreign-born workers by administrative order, on the mere suspicion of harboring radical views, and often for the sinister purpose of breaking labor strikes.

In the short span of three years our self-styled liberal administration has succeeded in undermining the very foundation of political liberty and economic rights, which this republic has built up in more than a century of struggle and progress.

Under the cloak of a false and hypocritical patriotism and under the protection of governmental terror the Democratic administration has given the ruling classes unrestrained license to plunder the people by intensive exploitation of labor, by the extortion of enormous profits, and by increasing the cost of all necessities of life. Profiteering has become reckless and rampant, billions have been coined by the capitalists out of the suffering and misery of their fellow men. The American financial oligarchy has become a dominant factor in the world, while the condition of the American workers has grown more precarious.

The responsibility does not rest upon the Democratic party alone. The Republican party, through its representatives in Congress and otherwise, has not only openly condoned the political misdeeds of the last three years, but has sought to outdo its Democratic rival in the orgy of political reaction and repression. Its criticism of the Democratic administrative policy is that it is not reactionary and drastic enough.

America is now at the parting of the roads. If the outraging of political liberty, and concentration of economic power into the hands of the few is permitted to go on, it can have only one consequence, the reduction of the country to a state of absolute capitalist despotism.

We particularly denounce the militaristic policy of both old parties of investing countless hundreds of millions of dollars in armaments after the victorious completion of what was to have been the "last war." We call attention to the fatal results of such a program in Europe, carried on prior to 1914, and culminating in the Great War; we declare that such a policy, adding unbearable burdens to the working class and to all the people, can lead only to the complete Prussianization of the nation, and ultimately to war; and we demand immediate and complete abandonment of this fatal program.

The Socialist party sounds the warning. It calls upon the people to defeat both parties at the polls, and to elect the candidates of the Socialist party to the end of restoring political democracy and bringing about complete industrial freedom.

The Socialist party of the United States therefore summons all who believe in this fundamental doctrine to prepare for a complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities; upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as from geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development; and with citizenship based on service; that we may end forever the exploitation of class by class.

To achieve this end the Socialist party pledges itself to the following program:

1. SOCIAL.

1. All business vitally essential for the existence and welfare of the people, such as railroads, express service, steamship lines, telegraph lines, oil wells, power plants, elevators, packing houses,

cold-storage plants and all industries operating on a national scale, should be taken over by the nation.

2. All publicly owned industries should be administered jointly by the government and representatives of the workers, not for revenue of profit, but with the sole object of securing just compensation and humane conditions of employment to the workers and efficient and reasonable service to the public.

3. All banks should be acquired by the government, and incorporated in a unified public banking system.

4. The business of insurance should be taken over by the government, and should be extended to include insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment, without contribution on the part of the worker.

5. Congress should enforce the provisions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments with reference to the negroes, and effective Federal legislation should be enacted to secure to the negroes full civil, political, industrial and educational rights.

2. INDUSTRIAL.

1. Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, based on an ascertained cost of a decent standard of life, to protect migratory and unemployed workers from oppression, to abolish detective and strike-breaking agencies and to establish a shorter workday in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

3. POLITICAL.

1. The constitutional freedom of speech, press, and assembly should be restored by repealing the Espionage Law, and all other repressive legislation, and by prohibiting the executive usurpation of authority.

2. All prosecutions under the Espionage Law should be discontinued, and all persons serving prison sentences for alleged offenses growing out of religious beliefs, political views or industrial activities should be fully pardoned and immediately released.

3. No alien should be deported from the United States on account of his political views or participation in labor struggles, nor in any event without proper trial on specific charges. The arbitrary power to deport aliens by administrative order should be repealed.

4. The power of the courts to restrain workers in their struggles

against employers by the writ of injunction or otherwise, and their power to nullify congressional legislation, should be abrogated.

5. Federal judges should be elected by the people and be subject to recall.

6. The President and the Vice-President of the United States should be elected by direct popular election, and be subject to recall. All members of the Cabinet should be elected by Congress and be responsible at all times to the vote thereof.

7. Suffrage should be equal and unrestricted in fact as well as in law for all men and women throughout the nation.

8. Because of the strict residential qualification of suffrage in this country, millions of citizens are disfranchised in every election; adequate provision should be made for the registration and voting of migratory voters.

9. The Constitution of the United States should be amended to strengthen the safeguards of civil and political liberty, and to remove all obstacles to industrial and social reform, and reconstruction, including the changes enumerated in this program, in keeping with the will and interest of the people. It should be made amendable by a majority of the voters of the nation upon their own initiative, or upon the initiative of Congress.

4. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1. All claims of the United States against allied countries for loans made during the war should be cancelled upon the understanding that all war debts among such countries shall likewise be cancelled. The largest possible credit in food, raw material and machinery should be extended to the stricken nations of Europe in order to help them rebuild the ruined world.

2. The Government of the United States should initiate a movement to dissolve the mischievous organization called the "League of Nations" and to create an international parliament, composed of democratically elected representatives of all nations of the world, based upon the recognition of their equal rights, the principles of self-determination, the right to national existence of colonies and other dependencies, freedom of international trade and trade routes by land and sea, and universal disarmament, and be charged with revising the Treaty of Peace on the principles of justice and conciliation.

3. The United States should immediately make peace with the Central Powers and open commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia under the Soviet Government. It should promptly recognize the independence of the Irish Republic.

4. The United States should make and proclaim it a fixed principle in its foreign policy that American capitalists, who acquire concessions or make investments in foreign countries, do so at their own risk, and under no circumstances should our government enter into diplomatic negotiations or controversies or resort to armed conflicts on account of foreign property claims of American capitalists.

5. FISCAL.

1. All war debts and other debts of the Federal Government should immediately be paid in full, the funds for such payment to be raised by means of a progressive property tax, whose burdens should fall upon the rich and particularly upon great fortunes made during the war.

2. A standing progressive income tax and a graduated inheritance tax should be levied to provide for all needs of the government, including the cost of its increasing social and industrial functions.

3. The unearned increment of land should be taxed, all land held out of use should be taxed at full rental value.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

The Prohibition Party assembled in National Convention in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, on this twenty-second day of July, 1920 expresses its thanks to Almighty God for the victory over the beverage liquor traffic which crowns fifty years of consecrated effort. The principles which we have advocated throughout our history have been so far recognized that the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drink have been forever prohibited in the fundamental law of the land; Congress has rightly interpreted the Eighteenth Amendment in laws enacted for its enforcement; and the Supreme Court has upheld both the Amendment and the law.

Asking that it be clothed with governmental power, the Prohibition Party challenges the attention of the Nation and requests the votes of the people on this Declaration of Principles.

NULLIFICATION CONDEMNED.

The organized liquor traffic is engaged in a treasonable attempt to nullify the amendment by such modification of the enforcement act as will increase the alcoholic content of beer and wine and thus thwart the will of the people as constitutionally expressed.

In face of this open threat the Republican and Democratic parties refused to make platform declarations in favor of law enforcement, though petitioned so to do by multitudes of people. Thus the Prohibition party remains the sole political champion of National Prohibition.

The Prohibition party in its platform in 1872 declared: "There can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing party competition for the liquor vote; any party not openly opposed to the traffic, experience shows, will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away the public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every object of good government for party success." Notwithstanding the liquor traffic is now outlawed by the Constitution this fitly describes the present political attitude of the old parties.

The issue is not only the enforcement but also the **maintenance** of the law to make the amendment effective.

The proposed increase in the alcoholic content of beverages would be fraught with grave danger in that it would mean the return of the open saloon with all its attendant evils.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations is now in existence and is functioning in world affairs. We favor the entrance of the United States into the League by the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace, not objecting to reasonable reservations interpreting American understanding of the covenant. The time is past when the United States can hold aloof from the affairs of the world. Such course is shortsighted and only invites disaster.

PEACE.

We stand for a constitutional amendment providing that treaties of peace shall be ratified by a majority of both Houses and Congress.

We stand by our declaration of 1916 against militarism and uni-

versal military training. Without it our boys were in a short time trained to whip the greatest army ever assembled and with national prohibition to make sure the most virile manhood in the world we should encourage universal disarmament and devotion to the acts of peace.

EDUCATION.

We stand for compulsory education with instruction in the English language, which, if given in private or parochial schools, must be equivalent to that afforded by the public schools, and be under state supervision.

SUFFRAGE.

The Prohibition party has long advocated the enfranchisement of women. Suffrage should not be conditioned upon sex. We congratulate the women upon the freedom which the party has helped them to achieve.

WOMAN AND THE HOME.

We approve and adopt the program of the National League of Women Voters providing for:

The prohibition of child labor;

Adequate appropriation for the Children's Bureau;

Protection for infant life through a federal program for maternity and infancy care;

A Federal department of education, Federal aid for the removal of illiteracy and the increase of teachers' salaries;

Instruction of the youth and the newcomer to our shores in the duties and ideals of citizenship;

Vocational training in home economics;

Federal supervision of the marketing and distribution of food, the enactment and enforcement of such measures as will open the channels of trade, prevent excess profits, and eliminate unfair competition and control of the necessities of life;

The establishment of a Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor to determine standards and policies which will improve working conditions for women and increase their efficiency;

The appointment of women in the mediation and conciliation service and on any industrial commissions and tribunals which may be created;

The establishment of a joint Federal and State employment service with women's departments under the direction of qualified women;

The merit system in the Civil Service free from discrimination on account of sex with a wage scale determined by skill demanded for the work and in no wise below the cost of living as established by official investigation;

Appropriation to carry on a campaign against venereal diseases and for public education in sex hygiene;

Federal legislation permitting an American born woman to retain her citizenship while resident in the United States, though married to an alien;

And further that an alien woman who marries an American citizen must take the obligation of citizenship before she can become a citizen.

ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

We believe in the Budget system and we stand for economy in governmental administration. There should be a reduction in boards, committees, commissions and offices which consume taxes and increase expenses.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

We stand for Industrial Peace. We believe the time has come for the government to assume responsibility for the protection of the public against the waste and terror of industrial warfare, and to that end we demand legislation defining the rights of labor and the creation of industrial courts, which will guarantee to labor and employing capital equal and exact justice, and to the general public protection against the paralysis of industry due to this warfare.

PROFITEERING.

The Prohibition party pledges the nation to rid it of the profiteer and to close the door against his return. It will endeavor to eliminate all unnecessary middlemen by the encouragement of organizations among producers that will bring those who sell and those who use nearer together. It will enact and enforce laws needful to effectively prevent excessive charges by such middlemen. To this end it will demand legislation subjecting to the penalties of the criminal law all corporate officers and employees who give or carry out instructions that result in extortion; it will make it unlawful for anyone engaged in Interstate Commerce to make a sale of one article dependent upon the purchase of another article

and it will require such corporation to disclose to customers the difference between cost price and selling price or limit the profit that can be legally charged as the rate of interest is now limited.

AGRICULTURE.

We pledge our aid to the farmer in working out a plan to equalize prices, to secure labor, and to organize a system of coöperative marketing, including public terminals, mills and storage for the purpose of encouraging agriculture and securing for the farmer such return as will tend to increased production.

We favor such extension of the parcel post as will further facilitate the direct traffic between the producer and consumer.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The qualifications for President stated in the Constitution have to do with age and citizenship. We call attention to the fact that of greater importance are those not so stated referring to moral, intellectual and spiritual endowments. The President of the United States in his daily life, his home and family relationships and in his official career is expected to typify the finest and best the country can produce. He is the leader of the nation. The moral force and power of his example are immeasurable. No man or woman should ever be elected to the high office who is out of harmony with the purposes of the people or who lacks sympathy with their highest and holiest ideals, and with the Christian principles upon which the nation was founded.

LAW AND ORDER.

A crying evil of the day is the general lax enforcement of law. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish.

The Prohibition party now, as ever, pledges impartial enforcement of all law.

CONCLUSION.

In this national and world crisis the Prohibition party reminds the people of its long time faithfulness and its wisdom, proved by the many reforms which it was the first to advocate; and on its record as the oldest minority party—one which has never sold its

birthright for a mess of pottage but throughout the years has stood for the best interests of the country—it asks the favorable consideration of the voters, believing that by its support they can make it necessary for all political organizations to come up to a higher level and to render a finer quality of service.

It pledges itself resolutely to stand for the right and oppose the wrong and dauntlessly to lead in the advocacy of righteous and patriotic principles. On its record and on this Declaration of Principles it submits its case to the American people.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM 1920.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party in North Carolina, in State convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of democratic government, formulated by Thomas Jefferson, and since his day constantly kept alive and applied in the administration of the affairs of our nation by the representatives of the Democratic party.

We endorse the administration of the governmental affairs of the United States by the Democratic party under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, and in doing so we direct attention to the fact that when the party assumed control on March 4, 1913, it found the people of this country hampered by a system of special privilege, a vicious tariff system, created for the benefit of a favored class, an archaic banking and currency system, which fostered a money trust in the hands of a few great bankers, and a monopolistic control of many of the great key industries of the country upon which the masses of the people depend for their necessary existence.

We endorse the Senators and Representatives in Congress from our State, who have so faithfully and ably performed their official duties.

We view with great pride the able and successful administration of the affairs of the Navy Department by our distinguished Secretary of the Navy, and we denounce unjust and unpatriotic efforts of the Republican party to discredit the great record of the Navy in the war, for purely partisan purposes.

CONSTRUCTIVE LAWS PASSED.

For six years the Democratic party was in complete control of the Government. During this period a greater number of constructive measures were enacted by Congress than were ever enacted in the same length of time by any administration in the history of the country. The complete program comprises, among many others, laws providing for the following:

(a) A graduated income tax, which placed the burden of taxation upon those most able to bear it.

(b) The completion of the measures for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

(c) Providing for publicity of campaign expenditures, for the purpose of preventing the scandalous use of money in primaries and elections. The imperative need of such laws has recently been demonstrated by a notorious example within the ranks of the Republican party.

(d) Federal aid to good roads—thus affording to those who live in the rural sections, and who are the mainstay of our nation—some of the benefits which arise from constant and easy contact with the outside world.

(e) Vocational education, by which every boy and girl in both city and country may enjoy the opportunity of acquiring technical training in his or her chosen vocation.

(f) The Agricultural Extension Act, by means of which the benefits of science and experimental research are carried to the door of the humblest farmer of the land.

(g) The establishment of a Department of Labor in the Cabinet, with a genuine representative of labor at its head.

(h) A nonpartisan tariff commission, for the purpose of taking the tariff out of politics, and relieving American business of the injury and uncertainty growing out of the constant tinkering with our tariff laws.

(i) The establishment of a Federal Trade Commission for the protection of honest business from monopoly and unfair competition.

(j) The Webb-Pomerene law, and the amendment to the War Finance Corporation Act, under the provisions of which our foreign commerce is being extended and fostered so that the United States may assume its rightful place of leadership in world trade.

(k) The creation of a great merchant marine, which gives us a ship tonnage equal to the combined tonnage of all the nations of the world, except that of Great Britain, which now exceeds ours by a small margin.

(l) Establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank System, which supplanted a system created and promoted by the Republican party, under which a small coterie of selfish men had for nearly fifty years controlled the financial resources not only of the people of this country, but of the government itself. This group, commonly known to the people as the "Money Trust," under the monopolistic control enjoyed by them, could, and frequently did, create currency panics to suit their convenience, and thereby visited upon the helpless masses untold misery and financial loss for which they were in nowise responsible.

The Republican party, always the champion of special privilege for the favored classes, could not and did not correct these abuses, because that party was largely controlled by the recipients of these special privileges.

It is generally conceded by statesmen and financiers, both here and abroad, that but for the magnificent functioning of the Federal Reserve Banking system the war could not have been financed, and therefore victory could not have been won.

(m) The Federal Farm Loan Banking System, whereby the farmers of the country were relieved from the extortions which previously existed, and enabled to borrow money freely on long time and at as low rates of interest as are available to any other class.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN WAR.

When this country was forced into the war against Germany in April, 1919, we were without an army of any consequence. There were only 82,000 regular soldiers. We had few ships. The Democratic Administration raised an army, and raised it quickly. It required a fleet of ships to carry food, supplies, and the army itself, across the seas to save the liberties of mankind.

This country under a Democratic administration created, trained, transported and put into action 2,000,000 men to fight 3,000 miles away from home. It had 2,000,000 more in training in the military camps of the country ready to go when needed. It won the war. The army was brought home safely and in good condition.

When the armistice was signed the United States, under President Wilson, occupied the chief position of moral leadership of the world.

Every newly liberated people looked to the United States as the light of the world.

Every nation wearied by the long years of war, hoping for a revelation of triumphant Democracy, looked to the United States for an enduring peace. Every honest man in every country in the world looked to the United States as the one nation of modern times whose motives were above suspicion, whose achievements in the war were great and untainted by greed or the desire for conquest, and saw here the one and only chance for the disinterested championship of peace and fair dealing among nations and the government of the world by just international laws, instead of by brute force.

REPUBLICAN WAR ON WILSON.

The Republican leaders, as soon as the armistice was signed, entered into a conspiracy to discredit the President in his peace negotiations. Personal spite and envy were everywhere discernible. Political animosity followed the President to the peace table. Slander, unjust criticism and threats of Senate opposition were constantly circulated, and finally the so-called Republican "round robin" was signed and communicated to the delegates assembled at the Peace Conference. Every unfair device which bitter partisanship could suggest was resorted to for the sole purpose of weakening the influence of the American peace delegates and if possible to make their task of negotiating a permanent and acceptable peace impossible.

At the very time when every consideration of fairness, every patriotic impulse, called for a whole-hearted and nonpartisan support of the American delegation, personal spite and envy and political bias characterized the Republican leadership in the Senate, in their attitude toward the President and his work at the Peace table.

When the President came back with the treaty, embodying the best thought of the world, including the covenant of the League of Nations, for the purpose of making future wars impossible, every natural impulse of the human heart everywhere was in accord with that purpose. But the Republican leaders were determined to discredit and embarrass the President, at whatever cost to America

and the world. At the outset they "packed and hand-picked" the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for the express purpose of defeating the treaty.

EFFORT TO DESTROY TREATY.

Their whole course for the eight months they have been considering the treaty has been definitely conceived and relentlessly pursued for the sole purpose of destroying that great instrument. These Republican leaders, for the time being, have succeeded in their unholy purpose. They have repudiated the treaty; they have wrecked the League of Nations; they have prevented world peace; they have repudiated a world leadership which all the civilized nations, including not only our allies, but also those who were not engaged in the war, according to America.

A small number of narrow and prejudiced partisan men, constituting the Republican leadership in the Senate, have nullified what it took 2,000,000 American soldiers on the fields of France to accomplish.

America demanded that the promises made to our soldiers in 1917 and 1918 be kept—that there should be an end of war; that the fruits of victory should be garnered and kept forever. America demanded an enduring peace. The Republican leadership in the Senate has repudiated these promises. It has caused the United States to repudiate its associates in the war. It is now endeavoring to place this great nation that sacrificed so much for victory, in the shameful position of a moral coward, seeking to shirk its duty to itself and the oppressed peoples of the world; it is at this very moment endeavoring to humiliate the country by having it go on its knees to Germany begging for a separate peace, upon such terms as the defeated War Lords of Germany may see fit to impose.

SENTIMENT FAVORS LEAGUE.

We believe that the enlightened sentiment of the men and women of this country is in favor of the ratification of the treaty with the covenant of the League of Nations as a virile part of it.

We believe that the Democratic party is the only instrumentality available through which the American people can repudiate the disgraceful action of the Republican leaders; and at the same time forever put an end to such a military autocracy as was bred in Prussia and hurled upon the democracies of the world at the outbreak of the World War.

We therefore approve the action of our President and our North Carolina Senators demanding the ratification of the treaty with Germany, including the covenant of the League of Nations, without destructive or nullifying reservations, or amendments.

We denounce the Republican majority in Congress for its efforts at the present time to criticize the part which the American army and navy played in winning the war. The balance of the world, including not only our allies, but the enemies, have accorded to America the honor of finally turning the scales against the enemy and making victory possible. The only denial of our conspicuous part in this great achievement has come from the Republican party in Congress.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We heartily endorse the measure adopted by a Democratic Congress which has given us a great Merchant Marine, a great ship-building industry, and we favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to maintain and operate, under the American flag, the large tonnage we now have, and also to constantly increase that tonnage, until the American flag is supreme on the high seas.

BUILDING UP SOUTH'S PORTS.

We strongly commend the action of the Director General of the Railroad Administration in granting to our South Atlantic ports, including those in North Carolina, the same favorable rates upon freight for export as have always been enjoyed by the great seaports of the North Atlantic States, and thus removing unjust discriminations which have for so long hampered and prevented us from exporting our own products and those of the Western States through our home ports.

We also endorse the action of the United States Shipping Board under President Wilson's administration for allocating to our Southern ports, including those of North Carolina, an ample number of ships for export traffic, thereby making it possible to establish regular shipping lines to and from these ports.

We glory in the courage and fortitude of our soldiers who fought and helped to win the Great War, and we favor a generous policy toward them by our National Government.

RECOMMEND RATIFICATION.

This convention recommends to the Democratic members of the General Assembly of North Carolina that at the approaching session thereof they vote in favor of the ratification of the proposed nineteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

In State affairs the Democratic party owes to the people responsibility for twenty-one years of continuous control of our government, and presents its record of stewardship as the surest guarantee of its capacity and ambition to measure up to the highest standards of public service in solving the problems of the future and the greater State.

The records of State administration headed successfully by Aycock, Glenn, Kitchen, Craig and Bickett—equaling the best traditions of the past in noble purpose, and successfully meeting the problems of a rapidly growing and developing State—furnish abundant inspiration for those who come after them.

We endorse the administration of Governor Thomas W. Bickett, and of all departments of the State Government.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.

Rigid economy in expenditure of public funds has been a fundamental tenet in Democratic faith and practice. The Democratic party came back into legislative control in this State in 1898 upon a platform pledging adherence to a policy of rigid economy. How well it has kept the faith during these years of continuous control is shown by the fact that, while keeping up with the march of progress, Government still costs the people of this State less per capita than in any other State in the Union, save one, and exactly even with that one, as shown by carefully collected reports of the United States Census Department.

Times have changed and North Carolina is no longer a poor State. Wealth has multiplied on every hand. Increased wealth brings increased opportunities and responsibilities to the State, but makes none the less imperative the fundamental principle, to which we declare renewed allegiance, that every dollar of public funds is a trust fund, to be administered with the utmost fidelity to the public interest.

BUDGET SYSTEM.

Further safeguarding economical expenditure of public funds the last General Assembly established the budget system, for future appropriations by the General Assembly, requiring that all demands for appropriations from the State Treasury, except for emergencies, be submitted to the scrutiny and investigation of a Budget Commission, in advance of the convening of the General Assembly.

REDUCED TAXES.

We approve the record of efficiency and economy which enabled the last General Assembly to reduce the tax on property for the use of the State. State expenditures have necessarily increased, as the State has every year enlarged the sphere of its service to the people, and with the declining value of money the cost of maintaining State institutions has necessarily increased but increased revenue has been secured by more efficient administration of other forms of tax, and the tax on property for the use of the State was reduced last year from 23 2-3 cents to 11 2-3 cents, and including both State and Pension tax was reduced from 27 2-3 cents to 15 2-3 cents. Under the higher valuations this year this rate will be reduced to about 4 cents on each \$100 of property.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

We endorse the action of the General Assembly in submitting to the voters the Income Tax Amendment, in order to correct the inequalities of the present income tax law.

No less fundamental as a public virtue than economy in expenditure of public funds is the necessity for equality of the tax burden upon every citizen. Careless administration of inadequate laws that result in gross inequality is no less vicious, in effect, and barely less intolerable, than practiced favoritism.

We solemnly declare that the one purpose of the Revaluation Act, enacted at a time when the State is decreasing its revenue from the property tax, and by unanimous vote of the Democratic and Republican members of the General Assembly, is to equalize the tax burden between all the people of the State as nearly as careful administration of just laws can accomplish this great purpose, and we solemnly pledge that under Democratic control it will be used for this single purpose. We call upon all the people of the State

to coöperate in this great purpose, to remove as far as possible all discriminations and inequalities in the listing and valuing of every class of property for taxation, to the end that every citizen may be required to contribute no more than his just share of the public burden, and we pledge the party to the enactment of appropriate amendatory legislation to correct any injustice to any citizen or class of citizens that may develop in the administration of our tax laws.

LIMITATION OF TAX RATES.

The Revaluation Act has justified its enactment by placing much property on the tax lists that has heretofore escaped taxation, and by correcting inequalities in revaluation, thereby relieving the honest taxpayer from unjust burden. It has for the first time shown the people of this and other States the wealth and resources of North Carolina, and has enabled the State to take her proper place among her sister States, all of which will be incalculable benefit to the State if the rate of taxation for State, county and municipality is properly safeguarded. The pledge of the General Assembly to reduce every tax rate levied in the State for any purpose in proportion to the revised valuations of property will be and must be kept inviolate and we pledge the General Assembly to submit an amendment to the Constitution, at its special session, when it will have full reports on revaluation sufficient to enable it to name a just and equitable rate, limiting the rate of tax that may be levied by the State, county and municipality that may not be exceeded except by vote of the people, and based on the principle of reducing the rate as the increase in valuation may justify and require.

The special objects of Democratic management of State affairs have been and will continue to be:

The care of the unfortunate and dependent classes.

A progressive policy of public education.

Protection of public health; and

The development of a modern system of public highways.

CARE FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

During this period of Democratic control every hospital in the State for the care of the insane has been greatly enlarged, the classes of patients received extended, and facilities for proper care and treatment improved and modernized.

Entirely new institutions have been established and maintained by the State for the treatment and instruction of those afflicted with tuberculosis, the feebleminded, and for delinquent boys and wayward girls. A hospital for surgical treatment of deformed children is under construction, and a new home for white blind children is under contract. In the care of dependent and defective classes of her population, and of neglected or erring children, North Carolina is now one of the most advanced States in the Union.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The education of the youth is the State's greatest enterprise, and it is imperative that our educational system shall not only be maintained, but every means available should be used to strengthen every part of the public school system in order that it may serve the people most effectively.

The last General Assembly gave a fine exhibit of the policy of the Democratic party to carry education to every class of people in every section of the State. It provided for the compulsory school term of at least six months, where heretofore it had been only four months; it increased the salaries of rural teachers in many counties 100 per cent, and in practically all at least 50 per cent; it provided ways and means for raising money with which to erect school buildings; it greatly improved the methods of teaching agriculture, home-making, and trades and industries, and many sections of the State are now for the first time giving vocational education to many people that can profit most by it; and finally recognizing the need of better trained teachers it provided the means of training schools for all teachers, thus making it possible to improve at once the instruction in the school and supply a better grade of teachers for the State.

We recognize that a happy and prosperous citizenship must be an educated citizenship. The schools, therefore, must be so equipped that the youth may be properly taught and patrons must be encouraged to take advantage of the schools. We favor, therefore, such an increase in the salaries of teachers and such a system of teacher training as will make it possible to preserve for future generations the best of our traditions and give the children of all succeeding generations the best instruction that a genuinely Christian citizenship can afford.

We favor, also, all efforts to organize rural communities into large coöperative units where better school buildings and homes for teachers suitable to the needs of all classes may be given.

Moreover, we favor all patriotic efforts of whatever kind to eliminate illiteracy from our State and pledge our best efforts to support every wise educational measure, to banish ignorance, to promote moral, social, and industrial progress, and to increase generally the teaching of true Americanism in our Commonwealth.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

As population becomes more dense, and as medical science has progressed in knowledge of the causes of disease, a more progressive policy in measures for protection of public health has become imperative. We approve the administration of all departments of the State Board of Health, and we particularly endorse the work of the Division of Medical Inspection of Schools, especially the conduct of the free surgical and dental clinics for treating defective school children; and we approve the appropriation by the State of funds direct to the State Board of Health sufficient for the expansion of this important service.

STATE SYSTEM OF ROADS.

We recognize that the establishment and maintenance of a system of State highways, connecting county seats and other principal towns of every county in the State, is a prime necessity of the growing demand of our urban and rural transportation.

This system of highways should not only adequately provide for the main lines of travel through cities and centers of population, but should also provide easy routes of communication to those remote parts of the State that have been too long denied suitable means of transportation to our own centers of trade and social life, and who have been forced to seek those advantages beyond our State lines.

We recognize that the system of State highways, both as to construction and maintenance, should be a State burden, with Federal assistance, and that the road funds of the several counties should be released for the building and maintaining of the necessary local roads to connect this State system with several communities in the counties.

We pledge the Democratic party to carry out this program as rapidly as possible without undue burden on the taxpayers of the State.

JUST FREIGHT RATES.

We endorse the efforts that have been made to further equalize interstate freight rates, and pledge our continued support of this cause until discriminations have been removed and until equal and just rates are established on a basis that will be just to shippers and that will permit common carriers to perform their full duties in furnishing adequate and efficient transportation.

PROSPERITY WITH US.

We rejoice in the prosperity that has come to all classes of our people:

To the farmers, who have given to North Carolina fourth place among all the States of the Union in the total annual value of their agricultural products.

To our manufacturing and commercial interests, that have given to North Carolina eighth place among the States in annual production of income.

To the wage earner, in the higher level of wages and more just and universal recognition of rights.

Under National Democratic administration a distinction has been drawn between labor and commodities, and the right of labor and producers of agricultural products to organize and bargain collectively, has been clearly recognized.

The Democratic party can never be a class party. Its obligations must ever be to the whole people, fostering the harmonious development of every legitimate interest, but the just aspirations of these great classes are assured of our coöperation and assistance.

It stands for, and will seek to promote, a policy of justice, harmony and progress for labor and capital. It seeks not only the development of our material resources, but the enrichment of life and opportunity for all classes, and the realization of the lamented Aycock's ideal—"The equal right of every child born on earth to burgeon out all there is within him."

TO THE NEW VOTER.

With the record of achievement and faithful service, and with a constructive program upon every vital subject of State activity, we invite the confidence and the coöperation and support of all the people of the State, and appeal especially to the thoughtful consideration of the new voter, who comes to the polls for the first time in November, 1920, to join us in this enlightened program of progress and State building.

STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We, the Republicans of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Greensboro, N. C., this March 3d, 1920, through our representatives, declare as follows:

We reaffirm our allegiance and devotion to the time-honored principles of the Republican party and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to make these effective in the State of North Carolina and in the country generally. We are proud of the history of the Republican party and of its matchless leaders.

NATIONAL ISSUES.

We commend that brave and patriotic band of Republicans in the United States Senate who have prevented the confirmation of the League of Nations unamended as attempted to be forced upon the American people by President Wilson. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles contained in the warnings of George Washington against the American people entering into entangling alliances with foreign nations.

We denounce the Democratic National administration; it has demoralized the industries of the country; its lack of foresight, want of preparedness and partisan conduct of the affairs of the nation during the World War have been inexcusable; it has been incompetent, wasteful and extravagant; it has failed to keep its promise to reduce the high cost of living.

STATE ISSUES.

Taxation.—We condemn in unmeasured terms the unfair methods by which the Democratic party in North Carolina is attempting to administer the taxation laws. We condemn the policy of basing

reevaluation of real and personal property in most instances upon inflated, fictitious or transitory values. The valuation of personal property as of the first day of January is unfair to many classes, particularly the farmer, and we favor the assessment of personal property as well as real property as of the first day of May. Such a system as is now being pursued is wholly opposed to a fair, honest and equitable system of taxation, which we favor.

Political Divisions.—We demand such a readjustment of the Congressional Districts in North Carolina as will make them contiguous, compact, and in harmony with the principles of a Republican form of government, and in conformity with the Federal statutes governing the formation of such districts; we also demand such readjustments of Judicial and Senatorial Districts as will be in harmony with the same principles.

Elections.—We favor the right of every person, who is a legal voter, to cast a ballot and have it duly counted; we stand for honest elections based on the Australian ballot, and to this end demand the repeal of the home-voting provisions of the Absentee Voter's Law.

We believe that each Judicial District is entitled to not only nominate, but elect its own Judge of the Superior Court, and we favor legislation to discontinue the present system of election of judges by the voters of the entire State.

Inasmuch as the Democratic practice of indiscriminate appointment of justices of the peace by act of the legislature has resulted in bringing that ancient and honorable office into disrepute, we stand for the election of justices of the peace by the voters of their respective townships.

Woman Suffrage.—We are unqualifiedly in favor of the ratification by the General Assembly of North Carolina of the proposed 19th Amendment to the Federal Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women.

Labor and Capital.—We stand for the just rights of both labor and capital. We believe that capital should be permitted and encouraged, under the protection of just laws, to develop and expand our industries and to receive reasonable returns therefrom. We likewise believe that labor should be employed under conditions honorable to manhood and favorable to life and health, and at a rate of wages which, taking into account economic conditions, will insure a comfortable living for the working man together with the education of his children and that he should have the same

opportunities for advancement and the enjoyment of life as are accorded to others; but we oppose any action, by either labor or capital, acting either in collusion or in antagonism to each other, which militates against the rights of all other American citizens. We hold that the interests of both labor and capital are subordinate to the public welfare and indeed that the public welfare shall always be supreme.

Agriculture.—We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to advance the well-being of the farmer; to secure for him a larger share of the profits of the product of the farm; to lower his burdens of taxation; to aid in construction and maintenance of roads for the quicker and cheaper transportation of his products, and for the betterment of the conditions of country life in general.

Roads.—We most heartily favor the encouragement and development of a State-wide system of public roads and to that end favor a policy of State and Federal coöperation.

Education.—We pledge our most hearty support to our public schools; we favor enlarging their scope and increasing their efficiency; we stand for better schoolhouses; better equipment, extended courses of study and the furnishing of school books by the State to all public school pupils; we favor a substantial increase in the salaries of teachers and a larger equipment for their work; and we are unqualifiedly in favor of the election of all school boards by popular vote.

Freight Rate Discrimination.—We denounce the betrayal of our State by the Democratic Corporation Commission in permitting continuous railroad rate discrimination against the State of such a gross character, and of such volume as to drive hundreds of business enterprises to other States and at the same time to levy upon our people an unjust and enormous burden of taxes in the form of excessive freight rates; and we pledge our members of the Legislature and our State officers to support any and all legislation necessary to bring about such relief.

STATE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

The political expression of the platforms of all parties voice the economic interests of the people or class, which they subserve. The Socialist party assumes to represent the interest of the working class of field and industry only.

As between the Democratic and Republican parties there is no essential difference, both standing for the competitive system. Dominant political parties in the present campaign confine their discussions to such issues as "The Capitalist League of Nations," and other equally unimportant issues, so far as the common people are concerned, unmindful of the fact that a large proportion of our population is being robbed by the capitalists system of four-fifths of its production, thus bringing destitution and crime as a natural correlative of the conditions under which they exist.

The Socialist party stands for the abolition of the competitive system and substitution therefor of the collective, or coöperative, ownership of all means of production and distribution, which are used for exploitation. The Socialist party of North Carolina affirms its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism as enunciated in the National Platform of the Socialist party.

While realizing that only by a complete revolution, or change, of the system of government now in vogue can we bring about the emancipation of the toiling masses, yet we are sensible to the fact that there are present immediate demands for the alleviation of conditions which now confront us.

Therefore, we call upon all workers of industry and farm to unite with us for the establishing of a government and industry owned and controlled collectively by the workers, and as a means to the establishment of these things we make the present demands.

POLITICAL.

The right of every citizen whether male or female, without regard to race or color, to the full use of the ballot. The elimination of the poll tax qualification for voting. The full use of the Initiative, the Referendum and Recall. The gradual substitution of occupational representation for the present territorial representation and the Australian ballot.

INDUSTRIAL.

The collective ownership and democratic management of all the essential, vital industries and natural resources of the State.

The full right of all labor to organize and bargain collectively.

Complete discontinuance of the use of the writ of the injunction and the use of the militia against labor, in the settlement of disputes.

The paying of old age pensions and the insurance against industrial accidents to an extent adequate to meet the cost of living, while keeping the person in his or her own home.

AGRICULTURE.

The paying into the State as taxes the full rental value of all lands held for speculation and investment. State aid to all renting and tenant farmers desiring to own land, to the end that all farming may be carried on by those owning their own land.

State aid in the marketing of the farmers product and the supplying of farm machinery and fertilizer at the lowest possible cost.

SOCIAL.

The consolidation of the school districts so as to make every school a standard high school, giving every child the opportunity of securing a high school education. Adequate pay to teachers in the schools so as to demand the best possible talent. The furnishing of free text books by the State.

The construction and maintenance of a State-wide system of improved public roads.

We especially favor that plank in the national platform in regard to a public banking system.

The development by the State of natural resources, to the end of promoting the industrial and social conditions of the whole people.

REVENUE.

The taxation of income, inheritances and industry to an extent sufficient to meet all the requirements of the State. The exemption of all properties or incomes of the amount of \$2,000.00 or less of any taxation whatever.

These demands are to be regarded as only of temporary value during the period of transformation of the government and industry from capitalism to socialism, and the ultimate aims should not be lost sight of. The people should move onward to the conquest of all the public powers to an entire change of the present system

for one which will secure to them collectively all blessings of modern civilization, and of that culture hitherto unknown to history.

NOTE—We extend our congratulations to the women of the State on their acquirement of the ballot after so long and courageous a fight, and call their attention to the fact that the Socialist party has since its inception stood unqualifiedly for the right of women to the full use of the ballot. They should realize that the end is not merely the acquirement of the use of the ballot, but to complete emancipation of all workers from the tyranny of industry and we call upon them to unite with us for the securing of these aims.

PART IX.

ELECTION RETURNS.

1. VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912-1920.
2. VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1912-1920.
3. VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1916-1920.
4. VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1920.
5. VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1912-1920.
6. VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1918-1920.
7. VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920.
8. VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES, 1920.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912-1916.

States	Popular Vote, 1912*			Popular Vote, 1916*			Electoral Vote, 1912		Electoral Vote, 1916	
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson	Hughes	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Wilson	Hughes
	Alabama	82,439	9,731	22,689	97,778	28,662	12			12
Arizona	10,324	3,021	6,919	33,170	20,524	3			3	
Arkansas	68,838	21,297	91,673	112,186	49,827	9			9	
California	283,436	3,914	283,610	466,289	462,516	2		11	13	
Colorado	114,223	58,386	72,306	178,816	102,308	6			6	
Connecticut	74,361	68,324	31,129	99,786	106,514	7			7	
Delaware	22,631	15,998	8,886	24,321	25,794	3			3	
Florida	36,417	4,279	4,535	56,108	14,611	6			6	
Georgia	93,171	5,190	22,010	125,831	11,225	14			14	
Idaho	33,921	32,810	25,527	70,021	56,368	4			4	
Illinois	405,048	253,613	386,478	650,081	1,152,316	29			29	
Indiana	281,890	151,267	182,007	324,063	341,005	15			15	
Iowa	185,325	119,805	161,819	221,699	289,449	13			13	
Kansas	143,670	74,844	130,133	314,588	277,656	10			10	
Kentucky	219,581	115,512	102,766	269,900	241,854	13			13	
Louisiana	69,906	3,331	3,323	79,875	6,644	10			10	
Maine	51,113	26,345	48,463	64,118	62,306	6			6	
Maryland	112,674	54,956	57,786	138,339	117,344	8			8	
Massachusetts	173,408	153,948	142,228	247,885	268,812	18			18	
Michigan	150,751	162,214	214,584	286,775	339,097	15		15	15	
Minnesota	106,426	64,334	135,856	179,152	179,444	12			12	
Mississippi	57,164	1,511	3,627	80,382	4,253	10			10	
Missouri	339,746	124,371	398,032	369,339	369,339	18			18	
Montana	27,941	18,512	23,456	101,063	66,750	4			4	
Nebraska	109,008	54,216	72,689	158,827	117,571	8			8	
Nevada	47,986	3,196	5,620	17,776	12,127	3			3	
New Hampshire	34,724	32,927	17,794	43,779	43,723	4			4	
New Jersey	178,289	88,835	145,410	211,018	268,982	14			14	
New Mexico	29,437	17,733	8,347	33,553	31,161	3			3	
New York	655,475	455,428	390,021	768,880	875,510	45			45	

North Carolina.....	144,507	29,139	168,383	120,890	12	12	5
North Dakota.....	29,555	25,090	55,271	52,651	5	5	5
Ohio.....	423,152	277,066	694,946	511,836	24	24	24
Oklahoma.....	119,156	90,786	148,123	97,233	10	10	10
Oregon.....	47,084	34,673	120,487	126,813	5	5	38
Pennsylvania.....	395,619	273,363	521,781	703,734	5	5	5
Rhode Island.....	50,142	27,703	16,878	41,858	5	5	5
South Carolina.....	48,355	1,293	61,816	1,809	9	9	5
South Dakota.....	48,912	7,536	56,501	24,621	9	9	5
Tennessee.....	130,355	59,444	153,334	116,114	12	12	5
Texas.....	221,589	28,853	285,909	64,499	20	20	12
Utah.....	36,579	42,100	83,090	54,133	4	4	4
Vermont.....	15,330	23,305	22,708	40,230	4	4	4
Virginia.....	90,352	23,288	102,824	49,359	12	12	7
Washington.....	86,810	70,445	183,388	167,244	12	12	7
West Virginia.....	113,197	56,734	140,403	143,124	8	8	1
Wisconsin.....	161,409	130,878	193,042	224,323	13	13	13
Wyoming.....	15,310	14,560	28,318	24,698	3	3	3
Totals.....	6,293,019	3,481,956	9,116,298	8,547,474	435	88	277
					435	88	277
					435	88	254

Debs, Socialist, in 1912 received 901,873 votes; Benson, Socialist, in 1916, received 750,000.*

Chalm, Prohibitionist, in 1912, received 207,925 votes; Hanly, Prohibitionist, in 1916, received 221,101.

*When this vote was compiled eight States had not reported their votes for Benson. Their estimated vote is included in this total.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1920.

State	Popular Vote							Electoral Vote		
	Harding, Republican	Cox, Democrat	Debs, Socialist	Christensen, Farm-Labor	Watkins, Prohibitionist	Scattering	Pluralities		Harding, Republican	Cox, Democrat
							Harding, Republican	Cox, Democrat		
Alabama.....	7,124	24,982	555		271		7,470	17,858	3	12
Arizona.....	37,016	20,546	135			10	7,470	36,292	3	9
Arkansas.....	71,117	107,409	5,111		25,085	587	395,801		13	
California.....	624,992	229,191	64,076	3,016	2,807		68,312		6	
Colorado.....	173,248	104,936	8,046	1,947	1,771	1,492	108,517		7	
Connecticut.....	229,238	129,721	10,350	1,947	986	132	12,947		3	
Delaware.....	52,858	39,911	988		2,941		45,662		6	
Florida.....	44,853	90,515	5,189						6	
Georgia ⁴	88,972	46,575	38	6	32	115	42,397		4	
Idaho.....	1,424,480	534,395	74,747	49,630	11,246	4,246	890,085		29	
Illinois.....	696,370	511,363	24,703	16,490	13,462	2,666	185,006		15	
Indiana.....	634,674	227,321	16,981	10,321	4,197	988	406,753		13	
Iowa.....	369,195	185,447	15,510				183,748		10	
Kansas.....	452,480	456,497	6,409		3,250	339		4,017	13	
Louisiana.....	38,538	87,519					48,981		10	
Maine.....	136,355	58,961	2,214			7	77,394		6	
Maryland.....	236,117	180,626	8,876	1,645			55,491		8	
Massachusetts.....	681,153	276,691	32,297		9,646	1,178	404,462		18	
Michigan.....	762,865	233,450	28,947	10,372		2,539	529,445		15	
Minnesota.....	519,421	142,994	56,106		11,489	5,828	396,427		12	
Mississippi.....	11,576	69,277	1,639				58,701		10	
Missouri.....	727,162	574,739	20,242	3,291	5,142	2,164	152,363		18	
Montana.....	169,430	57,372	9,600	12,204			52,058		4	
Nebraska.....	247,498	119,608	1,864		5,947		127,890		8	
Nevada.....	15,479	9,851	1,864				5,628		3	
New Hampshire.....	95,196	62,662	1,234				32,534		4	

New Jersey.....	611,541	256,887	27,141	2,200	4,734	1,440	354,654	14
New Mexico.....	57,634	46,668	2	1,097			10,966	3
New York.....	1,829,862	778,706	204,120	68,477	36,377		1,031,156	45
North Carolina.....	232,818	305,447	446		17		72,599	12
North Dakota.....	166,072	37,422	8,282				122,650	5
Ohio.....	1,182,022	780,037	57,147			2,447	401,985	24
Oklahoma*.....	241,320	216,390	25,685					10
Oregon.....	143,592	80,019	9,801		3,595	1,515	63,573	5
Pennsylvania.....	1,218,215	593,202	70,021	15,642	42,612	1,556	715,013	38
Rhode Island.....	107,463	55,062	4,351		510	100	52,401	5
South Carolina.....	24,610	64,170	26			900	74,754	5
South Dakota†.....	110,692	35,938	2,239				13,271	12
Tennessee.....	219,829	206,558	8,194					20
Texas†.....	115,649	289,688	3,159				174,048	
Utah.....	81,555	56,639		4,475				4
Vermont.....	68,212	29,919			774	56	24,916	4
Virginia.....	87,456	141,670	807	240	826		47,293	12
Washington.....	223,137	84,238	8,913	77,246	3,800	1,321	138,839	7
West Virginia.....	282,007	220,789	5,618				61,218	8
Wisconsin.....	498,576	113,422	80,635		8,647		385,154	13
Wyoming.....	35,091	17,429	1,288	2,180	265		17,662	3
Totals.....	15,999,781	8,894,580	913,692	280,488	201,927	33,142		404
								127

*Unofficial. †Non-Partisan League polled 34,707.

‡The so-called Black and Tans received 27,515 and the American party 47,669 votes.

Total vote, except Georgia, 26,323,610. Harding's plurality (without Georgia) 6,885,929. This table has been compiled in the editorial office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS after direct communication with officials of each of the forty-eight States. The figures are, with few exceptions, final, in some instances having been received by telegraph at the last moment before going to press in the middle of December.

•The following figures from Georgia were received too late to incorporate in the above table: Cox, 107,162; Harding, 41,089; Debs, 465; Watkins, no official report; Christensen, no official report.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1912-1920.

Counties	1912					1916				1920	
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chafin	Wilson	Hughes	Berger	Hamby	Cox	Harding
Alamance.....	2,032	150	1,637	10	.....	2,476	2,278	5	.....	5,255	4,619
Alexander.....	852	523	497	.....	.....	954	1,187	.....	.....	2,045	2,643
Alleghany.....	652	208	256	.....	.....	796	641	.....	.....	1,409	1,201
Anson.....	1,187	125	118	.....	.....	2,046	301	.....	.....	3,175	433
Ashe.....	1,643	478	1,211	1	.....	1,898	1,930	.....	.....	3,431	3,808
Avery.....	217	138	950	2	.....	369	1,158	.....	2	397	2,593
Beaufort.....	1,605	295	548	61	.....	1,957	1,274	.....	1	3,522	2,266
Bertie.....	1,571	43	61	.....	.....	1,461	116	.....	.....	1,840	212
Bladen.....	1,140	33	511	.....	.....	1,261	651	.....	.....	1,939	1,064
Brunswick.....	777	280	456	.....	.....	810	989	.....	.....	1,253	1,362
Buncombe.....	3,716	426	2,285	101	.....	4,229	3,830	1	.....	10,167	8,017
Cabarrus.....	1,365	48	1,288	.....	.....	1,621	1,474	.....	.....	3,262	3,592
Caldwell.....	1,758	389	1,581	.....	.....	2,080	2,314	22	.....	4,418	5,148
Camden.....	1,627	482	1,167	11	.....	1,725	1,659	.....	.....	2,931	3,298
Carteret.....	303	40	62	.....	.....	368	86	.....	2	540	142
Caswell.....	1,153	218	537	.....	.....	1,165	1,246	.....	.....	2,070	2,315
Catawba.....	705	154	45	.....	.....	849	338	.....	.....	1,239	505
Chatham.....	2,110	203	1,872	.....	3	2,569	2,614	4	10	5,404	5,935
Cherokee.....	1,652	70	1,343	2	.....	1,839	1,501	14	.....	3,186	2,906
Chowan.....	906	734	477	.....	.....	1,362	1,362	.....	.....	1,761	2,506
Clay.....	663	60	77	.....	.....	610	91	.....	1	1,091	209
Cleveland.....	372	17	387	.....	.....	400	453	.....	.....	755	911
Columbus.....	2,351	81	943	.....	.....	2,764	1,497	.....	.....	5,181	2,953
Craven.....	1,668	155	892	.....	.....	2,143	1,327	.....	2	3,111	1,783
Cumberland.....	1,819	79	190	.....	.....	1,780	542	.....	.....	3,413	731
Currituck.....	1,678	235	870	10	.....	1,971	1,217	.....	.....	3,233	1,972
Dare.....	622	6	8	.....	.....	945	87	.....	1	1,000	86
Davidson.....	397	238	80	.....	.....	470	363	.....	.....	825	632
Davidson.....	2,484	1,509	1,113	10	12	2,675	2,801	12	.....	4,797	5,960
Davie.....	823	810	345	.....	1	910	1,245	.....	6	1,624	2,591
Duplin.....	1,757	33	1,066	3	.....	1,824	1,527	.....	.....	3,398	2,697
Durham.....	2,497	124	1,204	1	.....	2,463	1,837	.....	.....	4,646	3,550
Edgecombe.....	1,851	102	77	49	.....	2,028	135	24	1	3,343	24
Forsyth.....	3,012	1,680	1,262	325	4	4,115	3,385	238	.....	8,123	6,792
Franklin.....	1,856	71	346	1	.....	2,057	396	.....	.....	2,742	589
Gaston.....	2,333	244	1,279	46	22	3,019	2,542	.....	11	7,148	5,803
Gates.....	618	95	179	.....	.....	826	309	.....	.....	796	327
Graham.....	416	261	223	.....	.....	476	460	.....	.....	614	915
Granville.....	1,561	192	343	.....	.....	1,713	648	.....	.....	2,622	833
Greene.....	894	124	152	.....	.....	1,066	294	.....	.....	1,649	439
Guilford.....	3,830	460	1,979	43	26	4,616	3,670	44	.....	9,615	7,920
Halifax.....	2,300	42	135	.....	.....	2,312	299	1	.....	3,429	524
Harnett.....	1,364	148	1,035	5	1	1,992	1,603	8	.....	3,919	3,311
Haywood.....	2,068	354	861	6	.....	2,403	1,523	.....	.....	4,229	3,000
Henderson.....	1,092	801	380	2	.....	1,166	1,795	.....	.....	2,496	3,337
Hertford.....	742	61	105	.....	.....	977	209	.....	1	1,101	221
Hoke.....	626	63	40	.....	.....	780	110	.....	.....	1,266	166
Hyde.....	636	76	300	.....	.....	840	277	4	3	1,134	530
Iredell.....	2,528	392	1,047	.....	2	3,335	2,073	.....	.....	6,470	4,402
Jackson.....	1,210	315	729	.....	5	1,306	1,288	.....	.....	2,385	2,355
Johnston.....	2,757	1,335	1,083	.....	.....	3,468	2,857	.....	.....	6,030	5,588
Jones.....	635	35	125	.....	.....	712	233	.....	.....	964	385
Lee.....	862	451	60	.....	.....	1,054	573	.....	.....	2,327	1,143

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Continued

Counties	1912					1916				1920	
	Wilson	Taft	Roosevelt	Debs	Chafin	Wilson	Hughes	Borger	Hanley	Cox	Harding
Lenoir.....	1,568	122	347	.....	.....	1,666	667	2	.....	2,560	1,153
Lincoln.....	1,280	49	1,066	3	12	1,521	1,369	8	1	3,331	3,137
Macon.....	1,020	134	841	.....	.....	1,146	1,069	.....	.....	2,177	2,050
Madison.....	897	430	1,320	.....	.....	972	1,965	.....	.....	1,340	3,616
Martin.....	1,251	229	34	.....	.....	1,472	281	.....	.....	2,561	530
McDowell.....	1,037	343	773	10	.....	1,274	1,218	.....	2	2,809	2,561
Mecklenburg.....	3,967	284	533	38	.....	4,508	1,257	6	.....	11,313	3,421
Mitchell.....	385	203	716	.....	.....	462	1,298	.....	.....	697	2,153
Montgomery.....	1,012	144	846	.....	.....	1,222	1,196	.....	.....	2,321	2,304
Moore.....	1,167	252	678	17	.....	1,337	1,047	22	.....	2,679	2,279
Nash.....	1,862	172	576	42	.....	2,189	826	19	.....	4,031	1,556
New Hanover.....	2,021	140	107	.....	.....	2,355	492	.....	.....	4,102	712
Northampton.....	1,625	57	53	.....	.....	1,518	45	.....	.....	2,305	165
Onslow.....	901	66	550	.....	.....	1,197	785	.....	4	1,557	853
Orange.....	997	172	821	4	.....	1,230	1,158	.....	.....	1,993	1,737
Pamlico.....	694	74	329	20	.....	710	527	18	.....	1,286	1,008
Pasquotank.....	972	77	184	.....	.....	1,177	270	.....	1	1,736	507
Pender.....	967	19	268	.....	.....	970	400	.....	.....	1,580	699
Perquimans.....	647	228	44	.....	.....	645	288	.....	1	1,042	487
Person.....	820	784	184	.....	.....	953	917	.....	.....	1,646	1,566
Pitt.....	2,303	347	433	3	.....	2,839	719	.....	.....	4,196	864
Polk.....	675	153	501	1	.....	679	750	1	.....	1,361	1,326
Randolph.....	2,665	370	1,809	6	8	2,747	3,031	.....	3	5,110	6,297
Richmond.....	1,319	82	174	3	.....	1,553	650	.....	.....	3,341	1,124
Robeson.....	2,706	154	660	.....	.....	2,894	1,453	.....	.....	6,183	2,220
Rockingham.....	1,939	694	778	51	9	2,316	1,957	.....	.....	4,507	3,605
Rowan.....	2,748	280	1,537	50	7	3,053	2,320	.....	.....	6,421	4,888
Rutherford.....	2,180	82	1,553	7	1	2,445	1,871	.....	.....	5,101	4,015
Sampson.....	1,265	84	2,520	.....	.....	1,369	2,727	.....	.....	2,426	5,353
Scotland.....	751	9	75	.....	.....	938	137	.....	.....	1,705	306
Stanly.....	1,702	105	1,548	.....	.....	2,110	1,941	5	4	3,843	4,312
Stokes.....	1,144	1,450	210	22	1	1,569	1,852	21	.....	1,999	2,926
Surry.....	1,919	2,277	608	.....	.....	2,029	2,977	12	.....	3,547	5,170
Swain.....	766	220	858	.....	.....	829	1,128	.....	.....	1,434	2,239
Transylvania.....	631	107	577	1	.....	821	841	.....	.....	1,542	1,680
Tyrrell.....	297	224	100	4	.....	416	392	.....	.....	718	532
Union.....	1,786	92	457	19	.....	2,662	702	4	.....	4,168	1,404
Vance.....	1,204	168	234	.....	.....	1,451	558	.....	.....	2,461	816
Wake.....	3,996	282	1,517	12	.....	4,627	2,461	5	.....	8,020	3,653
Warren.....	987	112	46	.....	.....	1,217	227	.....	.....	1,865	295
Washington.....	503	381	149	.....	.....	651	486	.....	.....	1,116	971
Watauga.....	933	420	819	2	.....	1,141	1,352	.....	.....	1,721	2,631
Wayne.....	2,293	95	1,090	16	9	2,625	1,446	3	2	4,791	2,822
Wilkes.....	1,636	331	2,571	.....	.....	1,632	3,470	.....	.....	2,813	6,451
Wilson.....	1,741	82	561	.....	.....	2,052	730	.....	.....	3,496	1,374
Yadkin.....	713	791	599	.....	.....	879	1,721	.....	.....	1,350	3,391
Yancey.....	1,112	60	1,336	.....	.....	1,273	1,082	.....	.....	2,280	2,596
Totals.....	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	117	168,383	120,890	509	53	305,447	232,848

Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) Electors, 446.

Aaron S. Watkins (Prohibitionist) Electors, 17.

**VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR IN DEMOCRATIC
PRIMARIES,* 1916-1920**

Counties	1916		1920 First Primary			1920 Second Primary	
	Bickett	Daughtridge	Morrison	Gardner	Page	Morrison	Gardner
Alamance.....	386	67	134	488	182	358	488
Alexander.....	214	14	187	183	14	375	203
Alleghany.....	124	18	131	60	60	320	200
Anson.....	1,458	276	590	834	569	986	1,082
Ashe.....	200	22	214	107	45	429	173
Avery.....	131	16	18	157	9	41	308
Beaufort.....	708	376	438	1,086	73	579	1,220
Bertie.....	971	689	694	229	350	627	517
Bladen.....	644	306	694	229	316	1,037	334
Brunswick.....	216	247	91	306	172	209	445
Buncombe.....	1,398	1,943	1,873	1,443	217	2,052	1,967
Burke.....	398	531	633	146	55	737	359
Cabarrus.....	295	89	303	149	284	532	321
Caldwell.....	347	181	270	262	31	361	443
Camden.....	368	84	161	277	106	142	158
Carteret.....	710	123	449	427	136	382	273
Caswell.....	509	161	89	219	375	292	433
Catawba.....	614	111	891	292	343	1,033	401
Chatham.....	697	212	535	349	319	689	390
Cherokee.....	231	90	147	195	17	315	106
Chowan.....	271	78	282	247	137	232	186
Clay.....	98	32	101	13	26	103	26
Cleveland.....	1,012	671	46	2,219	521	390	3,248
Columbus.....	1,081	826	806	699	420	1,011	1,322
Craven.....	563	268	1,263	718	124	1,451	951
Cumberland.....	644	968	413	957	443	840	1,323
Currituck.....	289	406	408	99	184	450	135
Dare.....	190	46	202	68	30	189	13
Davidson.....	1,115	237	553	281	833	886	752
Davie.....	316	39	180	50	237	277	211
Duplin.....	662	436	265	697	133	741	757
Durham.....	968	605	752	608	410	1,106	584
Edgecombe.....	353	1,181	1,254	713	457	1,604	767
Forsyth.....	663	295	514	1,094	510	936	1,410
Franklin.....	1,528	527	1,323	715	547	1,349	632
Gaston.....	1,186	364	956	1,258	279	1,375	1,494
Gates.....	118	41	128	196	120	189	145
Graham.....	185	19	53	-----	2	100	-----
Graunville.....	818	565	518	627	282	847	713
Greene.....	688	73	209	373	70	284	576
Guilford.....	1,212	1,010	497	692	1,298	1,031	1,307
Halifax.....	1,495	396	359	1,177	607	915	999
Harnett.....	640	375	368	595	542	783	682
Haywood.....	1,258	704	1,674	395	113	1,162	553
Henderson.....	261	313	378	228	22	478	257
Hertford.....	582	258	250	576	213	406	592
Hoke.....	283	316	450	177	233	469	189
Hyde.....	178	139	92	254	201	492	444
Iredell.....	1,555	915	1,578	478	313	1,959	1,011

*The Republican party held no gubernatorial primary.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1916-1920—Continued

Counties	1916		1920 First Primary			1920 Second Primary	
	Bickett	Daughtridge	Morrison	Gardner	Page	Morrison	Gardner
Jackson.....	479	76	397	297	30	266	339
Johnston.....	980	848	1,154	577	178	1,924	1,240
Jones.....	238	102	464	251	32	453	378
Lee.....	480	140	458	230	346	788	368
Lenoir.....	599	650	240	900	290	530	1,050
Lincoln.....	559	74	227	543	398	364	595
Macon.....	280	20	175	73	21	350	224
Madison.....	148	194	215	226	22	269	147
Martin.....	197	280	537	274	118	632	361
McDowell.....	237	268	309	421	21	422	507
Mecklenburg.....	1,742	1,207	3,022	496	2,048	3,443	1,506
Mitchell.....	93	42	108	160	14	62	182
Montgomery.....	558	114	205	49	615	474	304
Moore.....	516	486	298	69	697	695	202
Nash.....	619	1,021	953	521	321	1,395	873
New Hanover.....	813	1,587	615	1,097	482	1,167	735
Northampton.....	1,267	428	398	1,023	399	957	835
Onslow.....	458	236	418	313	98	431	298
Orange.....	374	199	85	358	256	181	440
Pamlico.....	238	95	201	327	28	246	220
Pasquotank.....	746	379	188	332	350	420	279
Pender.....	586	348	215	268	430	691	235
Perquimans.....	306	117	69	435	141	112	219
Person.....	363	227	62	170	164	180	277
Pitt.....	869	1,052	896	1,392	792	1,457	1,480
Polk.....	191	174	177	138	1	256	177
Randolph.....	811	311	1,031	147	811	1,373	512
Richmond.....	1,294	394	853	274	686	1,077	765
Robeson.....	1,830	669	1,974	2,536	615	1,861	2,472
Rockingham.....	940	376	76	546	290	447	718
Rowan.....	800	755	733	1,104	535	856	878
Rutherford.....	1,093	530	453	1,158	88	613	1,029
Sampson.....	435	73	194	183	162	331	206
Scotland.....	583	300	401	205	276	557	424
Stanly.....	232	76	316	333	468	721	464
Stokes.....	245	39	154	103	100	384	197
Surry.....	394	148	315	294	377	580	715
Swain.....	254	121	210	98	16	286	78
Transylvania.....	81	209	245	91	17	345	286
Tyrell.....	63	20	11	146	31	51	107
Union.....	1,850	303	528	1,152	898	791	1,463
Yancey.....	865	536	215	500	398	376	412
Wake.....	2,483	1,765	1,090	2,281	1,593	2,131	2,585
Warren.....	888	471	485	541	315	678	542
Washington.....	172	164	36	247	137	151	124
Watauga.....	201	5	92	25	43	271	24
Wayne.....	1,030	441	690	917	462	1,106	955
Wilkes.....	549	411	915	117	61	1,435	186
Wilson.....	922	647	1,161	292	354	1,640	823
Yadkin.....	237	59	130	130	140	261	195
Yancey.....	111	141	386	464	11	285	392
Totals.....	63,121	37,017	49,070	48,983	30,180	70,332	61,073

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES, 1920.

FOR GOVERNOR—

First Primary:

CAMERON MORRISON.....	49,070
O. MAX GARDNER.....	48,983
R. N. PAGE.....	30,180

Second Primary:

CAMERON MORRISON.....	70,332
O. MAX GARDNER.....	61,073

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—

W. B. COOPER.....	64,225
F. C. HARDING.....	51,605

FOR STATE TREASURER—

B. R. LACY.....	83,914
B. F. RENFROW.....	30,686

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—

W. A. GRAHAM.....	75,192
H. E. THOMPSON.....	37,845

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING—

M. L. SHUMAN.....	73,505
D. P. DELLINGER.....	35,227

FOR STATE AUDITOR—

First Primary:

BAXTER DURHAM.....	36,461
J. P. COOK.....	27,280
D. A. McDONALD.....	18,479
D. L. BOYD.....	16,427
W. T. WOODLEY.....	13,042

Second Primary:

BAXTER DURHAM.....	64,697
J. P. COOK.....	52,682

FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER—

STACY W. WADE.....	75,510
JOHN UNDERWOOD.....	25,874
C. T. McCLENEGHAN.....	16,792

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT—

First Primary:

W. A. HOKE.....	59,749
W. P. STACY.....	34,633
B. F. LONG.....	33,843
W. J. ADAMS.....	33,141
N. G. GULLEY.....	26,706
O. H. GIBSON.....	*
N. J. ROUSE.....	10,710

Second Primary:

W. P. STACY.....	71,437
B. F. LONG.....	49,110

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—

LEE S. OVERMAN.....	94,806
A. L. BROOKS.....	23,869

VOTE IN REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

FOR PRESIDENT—

LEONARD WOOD.....	5,603
HIRAM JOHNSON.....	15,375

*Figures not obtainable at time of publication.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1912-1920.

Counties	1912				1916			1920	
	Locke Craig	Thomas Settle	Iredell Mcraes	H. E. Hodges	Thomas W. Bickett	Frank A. Linney	L. Miller	Cameron Morrison	John J. Parker
Alamance.....	2,168	324	1,416	10	2,483	2,293	3	5,274	4,624
Alexander.....	871	852	141	.....	922	1,208	.....	2,000	2,643
Alleghany.....	676	366	103	.....	784	616	.....	1,417	1,187
Anson.....	1,513	135	80	.....	2,047	274	.....	3,340	422
Ashe.....	1,700	1,027	641	.....	1,889	1,950	.....	3,628	3,800
Avery.....	227	172	847	.....	324	1,283	.....	403	2,497
Beaufort.....	1,835	293	482	72	1,949	1,256	63	3,559	2,212
Bertie.....	1,636	28	57	.....	1,475	60	.....	1,886	147
Bladen.....	1,229	43	414	.....	1,269	598	.....	1,991	1,010
Brunswick.....	827	380	201	.....	825	981	3	1,311	1,381
Buncombe.....	3,875	1,045	1,493	78	4,487	3,835	.....	10,412	8,005
Burke.....	1,375	91	1,211	2	1,585	1,484	.....	3,314	3,566
Cabarrus.....	1,861	1,094	782	5	2,091	2,308	18	4,394	5,226
Caldwell.....	1,661	593	828	12	1,724	1,707	3	2,953	3,222
Camden.....	317	29	48	.....	374	64	.....	565	116
Carteret.....	1,165	222	489	.....	1,142	1,263	.....	2,094	2,292
Caswell.....	830	202	10	.....	838	342	.....	1,250	496
Catawba.....	2,136	300	1,763	2	2,717	2,685	4	5,424	5,912
Chatham.....	1,683	155	1,219	2	1,813	1,514	13	3,219	2,895
Cherokee.....	949	1,165	74	.....	1,003	1,361	.....	1,762	2,474
Chowan.....	695	48	60	.....	604	80	.....	1,129	162
Clay.....	381	9	386	.....	398	464	.....	763	913
Cleveland.....	2,398	114	845	.....	2,705	1,469	.....	5,116	2,978
Columbus.....	1,894	343	424	.....	2,192	1,245	.....	3,313	1,655
Craven.....	1,859	118	135	.....	1,787	507	.....	3,464	604
Cumberland.....	1,788	499	480	7	1,996	1,173	.....	3,316	1,849
Currituck.....	629	21	4	.....	921	72	.....	974	69
Dare.....	391	243	14	3	458	375	.....	846	624
Davidson.....	2,505	2,118	567	5	2,647	2,814	13	4,907	5,841
.....	835	1,082	68	15	901	1,259	8	1,634	2,583
Duplin.....	1,829	46	970	3	1,836	1,516	.....	3,422	2,704
Durham.....	2,264	349	932	6	2,505	1,786	6	4,706	3,494
Edgecombe.....	1,823	93	43	49	2,018	117	25	3,395	292
Forsyth.....	3,119	2,646	312	301	4,108	3,629	215	8,250	6,759
Franklin.....	1,941	113	292	1	2,092	381	.....	2,786	552
Gaston.....	2,363	390	1,076	39	3,019	2,531	.....	7,220	5,749
Gates.....	640	110	190	.....	800	287	.....	812	294
Graham.....	431	411	72	.....	475	460	.....	655	916
Granville.....	1,670	289	198	.....	1,792	642	.....	2,662	793
Greene.....	921	163	99	.....	1,062	286	.....	1,664	427
Guilford.....	3,874	661	1,685	39	4,588	3,643	47	9,594	7,788
Halifax.....	2,334	40	120	.....	2,337	246	1	3,540	413
Harnett.....	1,409	208	901	10	1,979	1,624	9	3,902	3,318
Haywood.....	2,087	561	625	4	2,376	1,526	.....	4,227	2,962
Henderson.....	1,086	695	805	2	1,154	1,794	1	2,525	3,604
Hertford.....	764	88	53	.....	967	178	.....	1,165	210
Hoke.....	658	24	32	.....	794	85	.....	1,266	156
Hyde.....	685	59	236	.....	792	284	.....	1,170	475
Iredell.....	2,649	512	1,000	1	3,290	2,076	6	6,351	4,419

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1912-1920—Continued

Counties	1912				1916			1920	
	Locke Craig	Thomas Settle	Iredell Meares	H. E. Hodges	Thomas W. Bickett	Frank A. Linney	L. Miller	Cameron Morrison	John J. Parker
Jackson	1,233	764	220	4	1,302	1,293	---	2,398	2,354
Johnston	2,959	1,761	507	---	3,227	2,946	---	6,076	5,336
Jones	694	76	66	---	705	231	---	999	328
Lee	888	95	386	---	1,049	581	---	2,319	1,155
Lenoir	1,666	214	201	---	1,696	653	---	2,882	1,024
Lincoln	1,324	67	1,015	5	1,502	1,386	---	3,326	3,127
Macon	1,056	314	614	---	1,126	1,053	---	2,101	2,037
Madison	925	842	900	---	941	1,991	---	1,330	3,609
Martin	1,264	231	18	---	1,463	270	---	2,577	496
McDowell	1,062	886	189	7	1,268	1,234	---	2,821	2,563
Mecklenburg	4,110	452	342	30	4,403	1,163	7	11,221	3,360
Mitchell	412	177	717	---	462	1,297	---	736	2,235
Montgomery	1,132	291	668	---	1,225	1,188	---	2,305	2,309
Moore	1,208	464	410	18	1,361	1,029	19	2,708	2,242
Nash	1,922	200	426	39	2,174	826	20	4,072	1,518
New Hanover	1,990	211	69	---	2,499	251	---	4,342	472
Northampton	1,672	43	42	---	1,462	30	---	2,329	126
Onslow	904	55	444	---	1,144	804	---	1,578	822
Orange	1,096	516	468	2	1,213	1,159	---	2,081	1,786
Pamlico	703	108	279	17	700	530	8	1,291	1,011
Pasquotank	1,011	61	117	---	1,168	229	---	1,816	417
Pender	988	21	234	---	973	353	---	1,611	672
Perquimans	686	310	42	---	631	286	---	1,057	480
Person	847	811	62	---	937	929	---	1,629	1,582
Pitt	2,420	457	239	4	2,762	740	---	4,156	834
Polk	676	621	5	1	683	743	---	1,387	1,349
Randolph	2,828	475	1,759	---	2,761	3,037	2	5,066	6,243
Richmond	1,357	116	85	4	1,606	593	---	3,219	1,134
Robeson	3,103	211	344	---	3,068	1,435	---	6,185	2,111
Rockingham	1,997	899	453	57	2,288	1,978	---	4,469	3,592
Rowan	2,839	808	961	27	3,001	2,454	35	6,427	4,853
Rutherford	2,241	165	1,423	---	2,432	1,871	---	5,092	4,002
Sampson	1,289	176	2,366	---	1,326	2,758	---	2,428	5,333
Scotland	774	8	48	---	944	161	2	1,671	296
Stanly	1,742	690	1,005	1	2,105	1,945	13	3,901	4,273
Stokes	1,168	1,585	48	21	1,513	1,871	20	2,001	2,899
Surry	2,066	2,529	288	6	2,022	2,982	9	3,569	5,173
Swain	799	789	246	---	794	1,141	---	1,418	2,252
Transylvania	640	310	321	1	821	836	---	1,549	1,659
Tyrell	382	309	43	---	410	388	---	717	535
Union	1,724	114	326	19	2,758	635	13	4,025	1,499
Vance	1,223	199	151	1	1,459	537	---	2,459	804
Wake	4,221	593	943	10	4,719	2,298	2	8,145	3,349
Warren	1,044	88	22	---	1,279	133	---	1,891	244
Washington	509	471	39	---	651	486	---	1,115	971
Watauga	981	723	455	---	1,134	1,381	---	1,753	2,600
Wayne	2,390	131	948	2	2,627	1,425	---	4,847	2,776
Wilkes	1,622	528	2,332	---	1,595	3,471	2	2,884	6,453
Wilson	1,877	65	412	---	2,050	676	---	3,530	1,296
Yadkin	774	1,068	426	---	858	1,738	---	1,355	3,295
Yancey	1,150	50	1,028	---	1,263	1,101	---	2,306	2,574
Totals	149,975	43,625	49,930	944	167,761	120,157	590	308,151	230,175

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1918-1920.

Counties	1918		1920	
	F. M. Simmons (D.)	John M. Morehead (R.)	Lee S. Overman	A. E. Holton
Alamance.....	2,528	2,241	5,289	4,604
Alexander.....	821	1,144	2,045	2,639
Alleghany.....	687	475	1,426	1,182
Anson.....	1,666	148	3,375	423
Ashe.....	1,778	1,875	3,630	3,793
Avery.....	198	690	404	2,496
Beaufort.....	1,704	688	3,564	2,214
Bertie.....	1,159	28	1,887	145
Bladen.....	951	349	2,000	1,003
Brunswick.....	385	520	1,317	1,378
Buncombe.....	4,104	3,281	10,413	7,914
Burke.....	1,352	1,510	3,311	3,562
Cabarrus.....	1,840	2,065	4,429	5,208
Caldwell.....	1,670	1,542	2,966	3,208
Camden.....	305	58	563	118
Carteret.....	1,064	992	2,094	2,289
Caswell.....	872	228	1,253	493
Catawba.....	2,323	2,485	5,436	5,907
Chatham.....	1,716	1,422	3,229	2,894
Cherokee.....	903	1,120	1,753	2,473
Chowan.....	608	46	1,133	172
Clay.....	370	428	763	913
Cleveland.....	2,410	1,116	5,202	2,945
Columbus.....	1,346	529	3,337	1,639
Craven.....	1,561	256	3,463	603
Cumberland.....	1,344	356	3,341	1,836
Currituck.....	507	34	974	67
Dare.....	364	293	845	624
Davidson.....	2,535	2,680	4,933	5,819
Davie.....	674	1,216	1,636	2,579
Duplin.....	1,672	1,051	3,442	2,699
Durham.....	2,030	1,144	4,772	3,472
Edgecombe.....	1,568	50	3,413	247
Forsyth.....	4,027	2,917	8,309	6,717
Franklin.....	1,597	188	2,799	540
Gaston.....	3,164	2,120	7,236	5,743
Gates.....	446	102	812	294
Graham.....	371	335	653	914
Granville.....	1,474	344	2,671	793
Greene.....	720	132	1,662	427
Guilford.....	3,747	2,394	9,808	7,733
Halifax.....	1,746	89	3,547	404
Harnett.....	1,865	1,373	3,918	3,312
Haywood.....	2,085	1,144	4,225	2,962
Henderson.....	984	1,450	2,522	3,498
Hertford.....	693	80	1,168	210
Hoke.....	769	32	1,274	154
Hyde.....	570	136	1,169	476
Iredell.....	3,398	1,664	6,493	4,384

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1918-1920—Continued

Counties	1918		1920	
	F. M. Simmons (D.)	John M. Morehead (R.)	Lee S. Overman	A. E. Holton
Jackson.....	1,040	915	2,399	2,354
Johnston.....	3,213	2,594	6,081	5,332
Jones.....	639	134	1,000	337
Lee.....	902	568	2,364	1,124
Lenoir.....	1,295	260	2,884	1,021
Lincoln.....	1,438	1,372	3,337	3,125
Macon.....	1,118	945	2,106	2,033
Madison.....	601	1,378	1,235	3,640
Martin.....	1,313	230	2,574	498
McDowell.....	1,198	1,183	2,817	2,568
Mecklenburg.....	3,995	782	11,542	3,253
Mitchell.....	311	779	737	2,554
Montgomery.....	1,116	950	2,337	2,294
Moore.....	1,189	830	2,747	2,223
Nash.....	1,579	354	4,084	1,511
New Hanover.....	1,177	31	4,342	472
Northampton.....	1,121	22	2,330	127
Onslow.....	939	418	1,574	821
Orange.....	711	641	2,127	1,727
Pamlico.....	522	400	1,291	1,010
Pasquotank.....	635	114	1,817	416
Pender.....	897	346	1,696	672
Perquimans.....	486	191	1,060	478
Person.....	791	814	1,656	1,565
Pitt.....	2,569	333	4,291	821
Polk.....	657	671	1,390	1,350
Randolph.....	2,655	2,884	5,978	6,238
Richmond.....	1,513	319	3,368	1,099
Robeson.....	2,576	625	6,297	2,055
Rockingham.....	2,091	1,733	4,512	3,587
Rowan.....	2,871	2,099	6,438	4,888
Rutherford.....	2,198	1,712	5,111	3,993
Samson.....	1,026	2,418	2,433	5,289
Scotland.....	893	81	1,702	286
Stanly.....	1,977	1,786	3,911	4,275
Stokes.....	1,345	1,724	2,009	2,988
Surry.....	1,815	2,577	3,581	5,153
Swain.....	617	949	1,419	2,252
Transylvania.....	799	737	1,549	1,664
Tyrrell.....	308	246	717	535
Union.....	2,157	267	4,293	1,365
Vance.....	1,230	294	2,508	768
Wake.....	3,710	1,318	8,307	3,278
Warren.....	1,081	71	1,894	240
Washington.....	511	451	1,115	970
Watauga.....	1,095	1,271	1,757	2,598
Wayne.....	2,245	963	4,867	2,766
Wilkes.....	1,720	2,752	2,884	6,458
Wilson.....	1,416	290	3,539	1,319
Yadkin.....	607	1,495	1,360	3,290
Yancey.....	1,108	791	2,306	2,574
Totals.....	143,524	93,697	310,501	229,343

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	John H. Small (D.)	C. R. Pugh (R.)	Hallett S. Ward	Wheeler Martin
Beaufort.....	1,640	698	3,526	2,164
Camden.....	263	108	581	97
Chowan.....	603	53	1,102	160
Currituck.....	490	66	977	48
Dare.....	304	346	811	520
Gates.....	439	106	790	305
Hertford.....	571	108	1,143	184
Hyde.....	532	183	1,227	441
Martin.....	1,303	221	2,487	552
Pasquotank.....	517	240	1,759	399
Perquimans.....	467	204	1,045	458
Pitt.....	2,518	375	4,135	699
Tyrrell.....	306	231	715	532
Washington.....	474	462	1,116	936
Totals.....	10,427	3,401	21,414	7,495

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918	1920	
	Chasde Kitchen (D.)	Chasde Kitchen (D.)	W. O. Dixon (R.)
Bertie.....	1,139	1,838	81
Edgecombe.....	1,519	3,398	180
Greene.....	662	1,648	383
Halifax.....	1,717	3,502	295
Lenoir.....	1,307	2,889	808
Northampton.....	1,094	2,293	121
Warren.....	1,106	1,900	220
Wilson.....	1,412	3,422	1,279
Totals.....	9,986	20,890	3,367

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920—Continued

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Samuel L. Brinson (D.)	Claude R. Wheatley (R.)	Samuel L. Brinson (D.)	Richard L. Herring (R.)
Carteret.....	951	1,070	2,077	2,280
Craven.....	1,527	278	3,454	591
Duplin.....	1,607	1,036	3,414	2,676
Jones.....	621	134	984	319
Onslow.....	923	422	1,528	858
Pamlico.....	530	390	1,289	998
Pender.....	874	314	1,541	642
Sampson.....	1,009	2,404	2,440	5,298
Wayne.....	2,163	952	4,820	2,687
Totals.....	10,205	7,000	21,547	16,347

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Edward W. Pou (D.)	Robert H. Dixon (R.)	Edward W. Pou (D.)	James D. Parker (R.)
Chatham.....	1,708	1,441	3,192	2,890
Franklin.....	1,565	172	2,772	476
Johnston.....	3,141	2,594	6,066	5,267
Nash.....	1,551	317	3,957	1,470
Vance.....	1,215	274	2,415	762
Wake.....	3,673	1,230	8,068	3,219
Totals.....	12,853	6,028	26,470	14,084

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920—Continued

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Charles M. Stedman (D.)	John W. Kurfess (R.)	Charles M. Stedman (D.)	William D. Merritt (R.)
Alamance.....	2,487	2,339	5,272	4,566
Caswell.....	852	216	1,195	506
Durham.....	1,965	1,133	4,604	3,522
Forsyth.....	4,004	2,905	8,240	6,569
Granville.....	1,469	327	2,570	822
Guilford.....	3,693	2,373	10,000	7,422
Orange.....	724	640	2,057	1,685
Person.....	754	786	1,411	1,753
Rockingham.....	1,997	1,718	4,479	3,585
Stokes.....	1,316	1,716	1,969	2,932
Surry.....	1,815	2,582	3,504	5,122
Totals.....	21,076	16,635	45,301	38,484

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Hannibal L. Godwin (D.)	Alexander L. McCaskill (R.)	Homer L. Lyon (D.)	R. S. White (R.)
Bladen.....	923	356	2,025	981
Brunswick.....	359	514	1,357	1,263
Columbus.....	1,370	515	3,382	1,463
Cumberland.....	1,356	329	3,329	1,813
Harnett.....	1,833	1,361	3,918	3,295
New Hanover.....	1,156	—	3,930	406
Robeson.....	2,578	627	6,233	1,819
Totals.....	9,575	3,702	24,174	11,040

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920—Continued
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Leonidas D. Robinson (D.)	James D. Gregg (R.)	William C. Hammer (D.)	William H. Cox (R.)
Anson.....	1,678	140	3,393	395
Davidson.....	2,523	2,659	4,870	5,742
Davie.....	659	1,204	1,627	2,552
Hoke.....	758	32	1,259	138
Lee.....	887	560	2,321	1,102
Montgomery.....	1,112	949	2,310	2,274
Moore.....	1,194	812	2,707	2,197
Randolph.....	2,645	2,895	5,072	6,183
Richmond.....	1,539	333	3,343	1,095
Scotland.....	1,804	84	1,684	325
Union.....	2,163	253	4,167	1,217
Wilkes.....	1,710	1,214	2,972	6,322
Yadkin.....	603	1,417	1,346	3,242
Totals.....	18,275	14,116	37,071	32,784

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Robert L. Doughton (D.)	Frank A. Limney (R.)	Robert L. Doughton (D.)	J. Ike Campbell (R.)
Alexander.....	827	1,148	2,052	2,613
Alleghany.....	719	448	1,455	1,115
Ashe.....	1,792	1,829	3,642	3,686
Cabarrus.....	1,863	2,042	4,380	5,178
Caldwell.....	1,700	1,521	3,015	3,135
Iredell.....	3,390	1,677	6,483	4,378
Rowan.....	2,888	2,083	6,283	4,515
Stanly.....	1,955	1,797	3,836	4,279
Watauga.....	971	1,279	1,788	2,557
Totals.....	16,105	13,826	32,934	31,456

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1918-1920—Continued
 NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Edwin Y. Webb (D.)	Charles A. Jonas (R.)	A. L. Bulwinkle (D.)	Jake F. Newell (R.)
Avery.....	279	607	417	2,457
Burke.....	1,329	1,490	3,323	3,511
Catawba.....	2,332	2,468	5,474	6,176
Cleveland.....	2,406	1,134	5,143	2,947
Gaston.....	3,152	2,154	7,160	5,696
Lincoln.....	1,418	1,387	3,284	3,060
Madison.....	628	1,271	1,337	3,607
Mecklenburg.....	3,969	770	11,047	3,494
Mitchell.....	365	773	729	2,198
Yancey.....	1,104	776	2,281	2,540
Totals.....	16,982	12,830	40,195	35,686

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties	1918		1920	
	Zebulon Weaver (D.)	James J. Britt (R.)	Zebulon Weaver (D.)	L. L. Jenkins (R.)
Buncombe.....	4,015	3,442	10,295	8,096
Cherokee.....	913	1,188	1,745	2,458
Clay.....	375	431	771	908
Graham.....	262	351	648	923
Haywood.....	2,090	1,139	4,228	2,943
Henderson.....	976	1,482	2,523	3,513
Jackson.....	1,040	923	2,395	2,359
McDowell.....	1,198	1,183	2,827	2,554
Macon.....	1,085	998	2,103	2,018
Polk.....	645	717	1,379	1,367
Rutherford.....	2,169	1,738	5,048	3,585
Swain.....	668	937	1,436	2,221
Transylvania.....	787	742	1,525	1,680
Totals.....	16,323	15,271	36,923	34,625

VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES, 1920.

THESE AMENDMENTS

1. Give authority to the State to tax net income from all sources above exemption of not less than \$2,000 for married man or widow or widower having dependent minor child or children, and to all other persons not less than \$1,000.
2. To limit poll tax to not exceeding \$2 for State, and for municipalities, \$1.
3. To reduce rate of tax on property for general expenses of State and counties from 66 2-3 cents to a limit of 15 cents on each \$100 worth of property.
4. To substitute a rule of one instead of two years residence in State and four months in precinct, as qualification for voting.
5. To abolish payment of poll tax as qualification for voting.

—————

Chapter 5, Public Laws, Extra Session of 1920, is as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 129 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF 1919, AND TO
FURTHER AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and nineteen be and the same is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

SECTION 2. That the Constitution of the State of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby, amended in manner and form as follows:

I. Amend article five, section three, by repealing the proviso in said section, "that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, the rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed six per cent (6%), and there shall be allowed the following exemptions, to be deducted from the amount of annual incomes, to wit: for a married man with a wife living with him, or to a widow or widower having minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than \$2,000; to all other persons not less than \$1,000, and there may be allowed other deductions (not including living expenses) so that only net incomes are taxed."

II. By striking out section one of article five and substituting therefor the following:

"SECTION 1. The General Assembly may levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which said tax shall not exceed two dollars, and cities and towns may levy a capitation tax which shall not exceed one dollar. No other capitation tax shall be levied. The commissioners of the several counties and of the cities and towns may exempt from the capitation tax any special cases on account of poverty or infirmity."

III. By striking out section six of article five and substituting therefor the following: "The total of the State and county tax on property shall not exceed fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars value of property, except when the county property tax is levied for a special purpose and with the special approval of the General Assembly, which may be done by special or general act: *Provided*, this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied for the maintenance of the public schools of the State for the term required by article nine, section three, of the Constitution: *Provided further*, the State tax shall not exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars value of property."

IV. By striking out that part of the first sentence of section two of article six ending with the word "election" before the word "provided," and substituting therefor the following: "He shall reside in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election."

V. By abrogating the following requirement of section four of article V: "And before he shall be entitled to vote he shall have paid on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year, as prescribed by article V, section 1, of the Constitution," and by abrogating the following proviso at the end of section 4 of article VI: "Provided such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required."

SEC. 3. That amendments I, II, and III to the Constitution shall be considered as one amendment, and amendments IV and V shall be considered as one amendment, and shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State at the next general election.

SEC. 4. That the electors favoring the adoption of amendments I, II, and III shall vote ballots on which shall be written or printed, "For Amendments to Limit Rate of State and County Taxes, and Amount of Poll Taxes, and to Authorize Income Tax," and those

opposed, ballots on which shall be written or printed "Against Amendments to Limit Rate of State and County Taxes, and Amount of Poll Tax, and to Authorize Income Tax."

SEC. 5. That the electors favoring the adoption of amendments IV and V shall vote ballots on which shall be written or printed, "For Amendments to Change Requirement of Two Years Residence in the State and Payment of Poll Tax as Qualification for Voting," and those opposed, ballots on which shall be written or printed, "Against Amendments to Change Requirement of Two Years Residence in the State and Payment of Poll Tax as Qualification for Voting."

SEC. 6. That the election upon the amendments shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided by the laws governing general elections, and if the majority of the votes cast be in favor of the amendments, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify the amendments receiving a majority of votes cast under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendments so certified among the permanent records of his office, and the same shall be in force, and every part thereof, from and after the date of such certification.

SEC. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 26th day of August, A. D. 1920.

VOTE ON FOREGOING AMENDMENTS

Counties	Amendment to Art. V, Sections 1, 3, 4 and 6: Limiting Rate of State and County Taxes, and Poll Taxes, and Authorizing Tax on Net Income from all Sources		Amendment to Art. VI, Sections 2 and 4: Changing Residence Requirement for Voting from Two to One Year in the State, and to Four in County, and Abolishing Payment of Poll Tax as Requisite for Voting	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alamance.....	5,190	658	5,703	818
Alexander.....	1,974	1,682	1,974	1,752
Alleghany.....	1,156	194	1,124	301
Anson.....	1,965	803	1,675	1,241
Ashe.....	2,738	441	1,988	31
Avery.....	1,395	15	884	15
Beaufort.....	3,018	1,653	2,625	1,718
Bertie.....	1,569	255	1,508	254
Bladen.....	2,068	537	1,844	459
Brunswick.....	612	227	382	254
Buncombe.....	7,707	1,413	6,931	1,803
Burke.....	3,787	1,117	3,848	467
Cabarrus.....	3,223	1,352	991	1,219
Caldwell.....	1,939	582	1,711	355
Camden.....	605	8	482	4
Carteret.....	2,618	124	2,582	254
Caswell.....	851	164	569	182
Catawba.....	7,154	684	7,187	699
Chatham.....	2,986	1,357	1,922	770
Cherokee.....	1,588	342	1,347	232
Chowan.....	928	269	397	255
Clay.....	867	54	867	54
Cleveland.....	5,305	656	4,781	835
Columbus.....	2,840	861	2,922	713
Craven.....	3,115	410	2,942	339
Cumberland.....	1,942	1,735	1,803	1,587
Currituck.....	931	50	93	50
Dare.....	868	36	868	36
Davidson.....	4,246	2,783	4,246	2,783
Davie.....	1,580	679	1,431	472
Duplin.....	2,485	2,162	2,384	1,995
Durham.....	3,091	1,954	2,374	2,489
Edgecombe.....	2,185	797	2,178	852
Forsyth.....	9,049	1,228	9,456	451
Franklin.....	1,981	881	1,547	792
Gaston.....	2,207	2,573	2,038	2,238
Gates.....	719	128	516	40
Graham.....	769	263	331	118
Granville.....	2,176	730	2,107	716
Greene.....	1,417	447	1,079	508
Guilford.....	9,707	2,964	9,316	3,259
Halifax.....	1,549	1,791	1,032	1,982
Harnett.....	3,674	1,475	2,614	2,018
Haywood.....	4,172	648	4,262	69
Henderson.....	3,137	307	3,662	479
Hertford.....	1,114	148	755	370
Hoke.....	978	177	686	345
Hyde.....	837	202	830	197
Iredell.....	5,874	414	6,557	761
Jackson.....	2,305	462	1,838	128
Johnston.....	3,822	2,675	3,976	2,400

VOTES ON FOREGOING AMENDMENTS—*Continued.*

Counties	Amendment to Art. V, Sections 1, 3, 4 and 6; Limiting Rate of State and County Taxes, and Authorizing Tax on Net Income from all Sources		Amendment to Art. VI, Sections 2 and 4; Changing Residence Requirement for Voting from Two to One Year in the State, and to Four in County, and abolishing Payment of Poll Tax as Requisite for Voting	
	For	Against	For	Against
Jones.....	910	102	813	123
Lee.....	2,350	475	2,221	730
Lenoir.....	1,602	967	1,808	840
Lincoln.....	2,663	379	2,665	619
Macon.....	2,695	128	2,717	141
Madison.....	3,027	661	2,703	849
Martin.....	2,002	530	1,402	559
McDowell.....	2,793	1	3,291	-----
Mecklenburg.....	8,912	1,410	8,128	1,160
Mitchell.....	437	84	720	189
Montgomery.....	1,976	687	1,714	435
Moore.....	3,172	368	3,040	279
Nash.....	3,446	877	2,693	1,272
New Hanover.....	2,290	1,093	2,064	1,042
Northampton.....	1,113	912	944	929
Onslow.....	1,455	224	1,115	295
Orange.....	1,906	540	1,205	1,222
Pamlico.....	1,464	240	1,038	228
Pasquotank.....	1,786	121	1,585	54
Pender.....	1,451	27	1,003	636
Perquimans.....	1,184	207	1,163	189
Person.....	1,296	582	610	324
Pitt.....	1,806	2,125	1,196	2,553
Polk.....	1,888	125	1,617	116
Randolph.....	2,485	1,952	2,014	1,838
Richmond.....	2,546	231	2,546	231
Robeson.....	4,297	2,458	4,227	2,458
Rockingham.....	4,046	1,196	3,100	1,977
Rowan.....	5,495	900	5,758	1,614
Rutherford.....	3,504	402	4,727	693
Sampson.....	2,896	1,052	2,181	1,040
Scotland.....	765	789	736	730
Stanly.....	2,898	2,222	1,861	2,569
Stokes.....	2,254	1,344	-----	-----
Surry.....	4,337	857	4,234	839
Swain.....	1,469	128	1,892	119
Transylvania.....	1,091	11	1,043	181
Tyrrell.....	1,022	104	974	142
Union.....	3,825	195	3,277	583
Vance.....	1,685	748	828	877
Wake.....	5,798	3,396	5,165	3,399
Warren.....	1,104	793	800	867
Washington.....	1,070	131	936	633
Watauga.....	1,141	190	1,141	190
Wayne.....	3,503	2,200	3,013	2,265
Wilkes.....	4,443	513	4,447	509
Wilson.....	2,310	1,234	2,024	1,133
Yadkin.....	1,958	1,127	1,456	1,439
Yancey.....	3,474	504	2,698	97
Totals.....	262,873	81,109	235,608	83,366

PART X.

1. THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION OF APRIL 12, 1776.
2. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION.

*Adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina
in session at Halifax, April 12, 1776.*

It appears to your committee that pursuant to the plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a power over the persons and properties of the people unlimited and uncontroled; and disregarding their humble petitions for peace, liberty and safety, have made divers legislative acts, denouncing war, famine, and every species of calamity, against the Continent in general. That British fleets and armies have been, and still are, daily employed in destroying the people, and committing the most horrid devastations on the country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared protection to slaves who should imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters. That ships belonging to America are declared prizes of war, and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated. In consequence of all of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed, or from easy circumstances reduced to the most lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother country on constitutional principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those means alone which have been hitherto tried, your committee are of opinion that the House should enter into the following resolve, to wit:

Resolved, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof,) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tryanny over these States. To provide this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off of Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethern, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt

our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay—SAML. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island—STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut—RODGER SHERMAN, SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York—WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON, FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey—RICHD. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania—ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.

Delaware—CAESAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland—SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia—GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON, THOS. NELSON, jr., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina—WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

South Carolina—EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOS. HEYWOOD, junr., THOMAS LYNCH, junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia—BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEO. WALTON.*

* This arrangement of the names is made for convenience. The States are not mentioned in the original.

PART XI.

CONSTITUTIONS.

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
2. CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.
3. INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

WE, THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

* Reprinted from the text issued by the State Department.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State

by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, Punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and to fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—
And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct Tax, should be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no Persons holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder ex post facto Law or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the

Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate, shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of

thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be Increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice-president and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens, or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both

as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such regulation as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any Law, or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislature of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislature of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

THE AMENDMENTS

I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

II.

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall

name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any *State Legislature* or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

XVIII.

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIX.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The First to Tenth, inclusive, were declared in force December 15, 1781; the Eleventh, January 8, 1798; the Twelfth, September 25, 1804; the Thirteenth was proclaimed December 18, 1865; the Fourteenth, July 28, 1868; the Fifteenth, March 30, 1870; the Sixteenth, February 25, 1913; the Seventeenth, May 30, 1913; the Eighteenth, January 29, 1919; the Nineteenth, August 26, 1920.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

(REVISED.)

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and Government of the United

States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare;

SECTION 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates from the people. is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American Nation; that there is no right on the part of the State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union or to sever said Nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

SEC. 6. The State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; nor shall the General Assembly assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, nor any debt or bond incurred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy, except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State, unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of the majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose.

SEC. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

SEC. 8. The legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

SEC. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

SEC. 10. All elections ought to be free.

SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defense, and not to be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

SEC. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment or impeachment.

SEC. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

SEC. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

SEC. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

SEC. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

SEC. 21. The privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

SEC. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by, property, therefore no property qualification ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

SEC. 23. The people of the State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

SEC. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

SEC. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances. But secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and should not be tolerated.

SEC. 26. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 27. The people have the right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

SEC. 28. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

SEC. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State and ought not to be allowed.

SEC. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

SEC. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and are hereby forever prohibited within the State.

SEC. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

SEC. 35. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 36. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet biennially on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after their election; and, when assembled, shall be denomi-

nated the General Assembly. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

SEC. 4. The Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration by order of Congress, that each Senate District shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts of the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

SEC. 6. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing two but not three times the said ratio there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 7. Each member of the Senate shall not be less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 8. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 9. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such a law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 13. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or allow the counties, cities or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 16. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious

to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 18. The House of Representatives shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

SEC. 19 The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote unless it may be equally divided.

SEC. 20. The Senate shall choose its other officers and also a Speaker (*pro tempore*) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

SEC. 21. The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

SEC. 22. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws; and the two Houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day or other place.

SEC. 23. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses.

SEC. 25. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

SEC. 25. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.

SEC. 26. Upon motion made and seconded in either House by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 27. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections.

SEC. 28. The members of the General Assembly for the term for which they have been elected shall receive as a compensation for their services the sum of *four dollars* per day for each day of their session, for a period not exceeding sixty days; and should

they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. They shall also be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, both while coming to the seat of government and while returning home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line or route of public travel. The compensation of the presiding officers of the two Houses shall be six dollars per day and mileage. Should an extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive a like rate of compensation for a period of not exceeding twenty days.

SEC. 29. The General Assembly shall not pass any local, private, or special act or resolution relating to the establishment of courts inferior to the Superior Court; relating to the appointment of justices of the peace; relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances; changing the names of cities, towns and townships; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys; relating to ferries or bridges; relating to non-navigable streams; relating to cemeteries; relating to the pay of jurors; erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts; remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury; regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing; extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability; giving effect to informal wills and deeds; nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private or special act by the partial repeal of a general law, but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it. Any local, private, or special act or resolution passed in violation of the provisions of this section shall be void. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating matters set out in this section.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an

Attorney-General, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.

SEC. 3. The returns of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor, to which he has been elected.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend

to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall biennially communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the public institutions of the State shall, at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports with his message to the General Assembly, and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall have power, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators-elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

SEC. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or, in case the office of Governor shall in any wise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the disability shall cease or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant-Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities are removed, or a new Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may select such President.

SEC. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said offices shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the persons chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

SEC. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute, *ex officio*, the Council of State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; any three of them shall constitute a quorum. Their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney-General shall be, *ex officio*, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

SEC. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State, and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished; and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of court before jury.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

SEC. 3. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside.

SEC. 5. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

SEC. 7. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, as now, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the Court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior courts.

SEC. 9. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen, and there shall be held a Superior Court in each county at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county as may be prescribed by law. But the General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts.

SEC. 11. Every judge of the Superior Court shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The judges shall preside in the courts of the different districts successively, but no judge shall hold the courts in the same district oftener than once in four years; but in case of the protracted illness of the judge assigned to preside in any district, or of any other unavoidable accident

to him, by reason of which he shall be unable to preside, the Governor may require any judge to hold one or more specified terms in said district, in lieu of the judge assigned to hold the courts of the said district; and the General Assembly may by general laws provide for the selection of special or emergency judges to hold the Superior Courts of any county or district, when the judge assigned thereto by reason of sickness, disability, or other cause, is unable to attend and hold said court, and when no other judge is available to hold the same. Such special or emergency judges shall have the power and authority of regular judges of the Superior Courts, in the courts which they are so appointed to hold; and the General Assembly shall provide for their reasonable compensation.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a coördinate department of the government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the Supreme Court among other courts prescribed by this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best; provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding in the exercise of their powers of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of special courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

SEC. 15. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court, and shall hold his office for eight years.

SEC. 16. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 17. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 19. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

SEC. 20. Actions at law and suits in equity pending when this Constitution shall go into effect shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change; and all such actions and suits commenced before, and pending the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

SEC. 21. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The judges of the Superior Courts, elected at the first election under this amendment, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at succeeding elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

SEC. 22. The Superior Courts shall be at all times open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

SEC. 23. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district, by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

SEC. 24. In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years.

When there is no coroner in a county, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause in any of the offices created by this section, the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 25. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person, elected or appointed to any of said offices, shall neglect and fail to qualify, such offices shall be appointed to, held and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of said offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 26. The officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 27. The several justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for thirty days. And the General Assembly may give to the justices of the peace jurisdiction of other civil actions wherein the value of the property in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same. In all cases of a criminal nature the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings and file same with the clerk of the Superior Court for his county.

SEC. 28. When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SEC. 29. In case the office of clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

SEC. 30. In case the General Assembly shall establish other courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years.

SEC. 31. Any judge of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, and the presiding officers of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly. The judge or presiding officer against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

SEC. 32. Any clerk of the Supreme Court or of the Superior Courts, or of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability; the Clerk of the Supreme Court by the judges of said Court, the clerks of the Superior Courts by the judge riding the district, and the clerks of such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law by the presiding officers of said courts. The clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day appointed to act thereon, and the clerk shall be entitled to an appeal to the next term of the Superior Court, and thence to the Supreme Court as provided in other cases of appeals.

SEC. 33. The amendments made to the Constitution of North Carolina by this Convention shall not have the effect to vacate

any office or term of office now existing under the Constitution of the State and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the said Constitution and the laws of the State made in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which said tax shall not exceed two dollars, and cities and towns may levy a capitation tax which shall not exceed one dollar. No other capitation tax shall be levied. The commissioners of the several counties and of the cities and towns may exempt from the capitation tax any special cases on account of poverty or infirmity.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purpose of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing, by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money: *Provided*, notes, mortgages, and all other evidence of indebtedness given in good faith for the purchase price of a home, when said purchase price does not exceed three thousand dollars, and said notes and mortgages and other evidence of indebtedness shall be made to run for not less than five nor more than twenty years, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind: *Provided*, that the interest carried by such notes and mortgages shall not exceed five and one-half per cent. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises and income: *Provided*, the rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed six per cent (6%) and there shall be allowed the following exemptions, to be deducted from the amount of annual incomes, to wit: for a married man with a wife living with him, or to a widow or widower having minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than \$2,000; to all other persons not less than \$1,000, and there may be allowed other deductions (not including living expenses) so that only net incomes are taxed.

SEC. 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecu-

niary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasions or insurrections, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by the majority of those who shall vote thereon.

SEC. 5. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, or any other personal property, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The total of the State and county tax on property shall not exceed fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars value of property, except when the county property tax is levied for a special purpose and with the special approval of the General Assembly, which may be done by special or general act: *Provided*, this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied for the maintenance of the public schools of the State for the term required by article nine, section three, of the Constitution: *Provided further*, the State tax shall not exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars value of property.

SEC. 7. Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. He shall reside in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: *Provided*, that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court, upon indictment, of any crime the punishment of which now is or may hereafter be imprisonment in the State's Prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

SEC. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language. But no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed: *Provided*, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for making a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this article.

SEC. 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts and to make them so dependent upon each other that the whole shall stand or fall together.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as So help me, God."

SEC. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: *First*, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. *Second*, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suffrage amendment.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. In each county there shall be elected biennially by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, and five commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes, and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The register of deeds shall be, *ex officio*, clerk of the board of commissioners.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

SEC. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section by the General Assembly, the said districts shall

have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

SEC. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected by the qualified voters thereof a clerk and two justices of the peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees and shall, under the supervision of the county commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the townships, as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of justices of the peace in cities and towns and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a school committee, consisting of three persons, whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The township board of trustees shall assess the taxable property of their township and make returns to the county commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The clerk shall be *ex officio* treasurer of the township.

SEC. 7. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of the majority of the qualified voters therein.

SEC. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township shall be uniform and *ad valorem* upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

SEC. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this article shall have been carried into effect.

SEC. 12. All charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall assume to pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine, and thirteen.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering and organization of all corporations and for amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general laws and special acts may be altered from time to time or repealed; and the General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general laws for the organization of cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and to restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly at its first session under this Constitution shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a gen-

eral and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least six months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States, also all money, stocks, bonds and other property now belonging to any State fund for purposes of education, also the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State, and all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State treasury, and, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may by law be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. All moneys, stocks, bonds and other property belonging to a county school fund, also the net proceeds from the sale of estrays, also the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State, and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this State: *Provided*, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments thereof in any wise granted to or conferred upon the trustees of said University, and the General As-

sembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time as may be necessary or expedient for the maintenance and management of said University.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

SEC. 8. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General shall constitute a State Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be president and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be secretary of the Board of Education.

SEC. 10. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board.

SEC. 11. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the capital of the State within fifteen days after the organization of the State government under this Constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

SEC. 12. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 13. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the University a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt.

SEC. 2. Every homestead, and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or village, with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

SEC. 3. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children or any one of them.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemptions, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SEC. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the

wife and children, or to the guardian if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of her husband or any of his creditors.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed; but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz., death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State. The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit, and the farming out thereof, where and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson: *Provided*, that no convict whose labor may be farmed out shall be punished for any failure of duty as a laborer except by a responsible officer of the State; but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the penitentiary board or some officer of the State.

SEC. 2. The object of punishment being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of a house of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

SEC. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interests may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

SEC. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails and city police prisons secure the health and comfort of the prisoners and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

SEC. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal state institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

SEC. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf-mute, blind and insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

SEC. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature and the Board of Public Charities that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to do duty in the militia: *Provided*, that all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections, and to repel invasion.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. No convention of the people of this State shall ever be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and except the proposition, Convention or No Convention, be first submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, at the next general election in a manner to be prescribed by law. And should a majority of the votes be cast in favor of said convention, it shall assemble on such day as may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been agreed to by three-fifths of each House of the General Assembly. And the amendment or amendments so agreed to shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the whole State, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law. And in the event of their adoption by a majority of the votes cast, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of the State.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect may be proceeded upon in the proper courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers of this State, whether heretofore elected, or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 6. The seat of government of this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

SEC. 7. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

SEC. 8. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of negro descent to the third generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

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PART XII

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POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910-1920

State	Settled	Capital	Area	Population, 1910	Population, 1920 (Estimated)	
Virginia.....	1607	Richmond.....	42,450	2,661,612	2,309,187	One of original thirteen states.
New York.....	1613	Albany.....	49,170	9,113,614	10,384,829	One of original thirteen states.
Massachusetts.....	1620	Boston.....	8,315	3,366,416	3,852,356	One of original thirteen states.
New Hampshire.....	1623	Concord.....	9,305	430,572	443,083	One of original thirteen states.
Connecticut.....	1623	Hartford.....	4,900	1,111,756	1,380,631	One of original thirteen states.
Maryland.....	1634	Annapolis.....	12,240	1,295,346	1,449,661	One of original thirteen states.
Rhode Island.....	1636	Providence.....	1,250	512,610	604,387	One of original thirteen states.
Delaware.....	1638	Dover.....	2,650	292,322	223,063	One of original thirteen states.
North Carolina.....	1653	Raleigh.....	52,250	2,296,287	2,559,123	One of original thirteen states.
New Jersey.....	1664	Trenton.....	7,815	2,537,167	3,155,900	One of original thirteen states.
South Carolina.....	1670	Columbia.....	30,570	1,515,400	1,683,724	One of original thirteen states.
Pennsylvania.....	1682	Harrisburg.....	45,215	7,665,111	8,720,017	One of original thirteen states.
Georgia.....	1733	Atlanta.....	59,445	2,609,121	2,895,832	One of original thirteen states.
	Admitted to Union					
Vermont.....	1791	Montpelier.....	9,565	355,956	352,428	Territory claimed by New York and New Hampshire.
Kentucky.....	1792	Frankfort.....	40,000	2,289,905	2,416,630	Ceded by Virginia.
Tennessee.....	1796	Nashville.....	41,750	2,181,789	2,337,885	Ceded by North Carolina.
Ohio.....	1803	Columbus.....	4,767,121	4,767,121	5,759,394	Northwest Territory.
Louisiana.....	1812	Baron Rouge.....	45,429	1,656,388	1,798,500	Louisiana Territory.
Indiana.....	1816	Indianapolis.....	35,910	2,700,876	2,930,390	Northwest Territory.
Mississippi.....	1817	Jackson.....	46,340	1,737,111	1,790,618	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Illinois.....	1818	Springfield.....	56,090	5,638,591	6,485,280	Northwest Territory.
Alabama.....	1819	Montgomery.....	51,540	2,138,093	2,348,174	Ceded by South Carolina and Georgia.
Maine.....	1820	Augusta.....	20,895	742,371	768,014	Ceded by Massachusetts.
Missouri.....	1821	Jefferson City.....	68,735	3,293,335	3,404,055	Louisiana Purchase.
Arkansas.....	1836	Little Rock.....	53,045	1,574,449	1,752,204	Louisiana Purchase.
Michigan.....	1837	Lansing.....	57,430	2,810,173	3,668,412	Northwest Territory.
Florida.....	1845	Tallahassee.....	34,240	752,619	968,470	Spanish cession.
Texas.....	1845	Austin.....	262,290	3,896,542	4,663,228	By annexation.
Iowa.....	1846	Des Moines.....	55,475	2,224,771	2,404,021	Louisiana Purchase.
Wisconsin.....	1848	Madison.....	54,450	2,333,860	2,632,067	Northwest Territory.
California.....	1850	Sacramento.....	155,980	2,377,549	3,426,861	Mexican cession.
Minnesota.....	1858	St. Paul.....	79,205	2,075,708	2,387,175	Northwest Territory and Louisiana Purchase.
Oregon.....	1859	Salem.....	94,560	7,782,389	7,782,389	Oregon Country.
Kansas.....	1861	Topeka.....	81,700	1,690,949	1,769,257	Louisiana Purchase.

POPULATION AND AREA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1910-1920—Continued.

State.	Settled	Capital	Area	Population, 1910	Population 1920 (Estimated)	
West Virginia.....	1863	Wheeling.....	24,645	1,221,119	1,463,701	Formed from Virginia.
Nevada.....	1861	Carson City.....	109,740	81,875	77,407	Mexican cession.
Nebraska.....	1867	Lincoln.....	76,849	1,102,214	1,296,372	Louisiana Purchase.
Colorado.....	1876	Denver.....	103,645	779,024	939,629	Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession.
North Dakota.....	1889	Bismarck.....	70,195	377,036	645,680	Louisiana Purchase.
South Dakota.....	1889	Pierre.....	76,850	583,888	636,547	Louisiana Purchase.
Montana.....	1889	Helena.....	145,310	376,053	548,809	Louisiana Purchase.
Washington.....	1889	Olympia.....	66,880	1,111,990	1,356,621	Louisiana Purchase.
Idaho.....	1890	Boise.....	84,290	325,594	431,866	Oregon Country.
Wyoming.....	1890	Cheyenne.....	97,575	145,965	194,402	Louisiana Purchase and Mexican cession.
Utah.....	1896	Salt Lake City.....	82,190	373,351	449,396	Mexican cession.
Oklahoma.....	1907	Guthrie.....	69,870	1,657,155	2,208,283	Mexican cession.
New Mexico.....	1912	Santa Fe.....	122,460	327,396	360,350	Mexican cession.
Arizona.....	1912	Phoenix.....	112,920	204,354	333,903	Mexican cession.
Territories	Organ-ized					
Alaska.....	1868	Juneau.....	590,884	61,356	54,899	Purchased from Russia.
Hawaii.....	1900	Honolulu.....	6,449	191,909	255,912	By annexation.
Dependencies						
Porto Rico.....			3,606	1,118,012	1,299,809	Spanish cession.
Philippines.....			127,853	7,635,426	10,350,640	Spanish cession.
Guam.....			.....	12,866	13,375	

NOTE: The following figures for 1920 were received too late to incorporate properly in the above table:

American Samoa, 8,056; Panama Canal Zone, 22,858; Military and Naval Service Abroad, 17,238; Virgin Islands of U. S., 26,051; District of Columbia, 37,751. Total population of United States and its possessions: 105,708,771.

POPULATION (Estimated) OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1675-1786.

1675	4,000
1701	5,000
1707	7,000
1715	11,000
1729	35,000
1752	100,000
1765	200,000
1771	250,000
1786	350,000

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840.

Counties	Date of Formation	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
1 Alamance.....	1840						
2 Alexander.....	1847						
3 Alleghany.....	1859						
4 Anson.....	1749	5,133	8,146	8,831	12,534	14,095	15,077
5 Ashe.....	1799		2,783	3,694	4,335	6,987	7,467
6 Avery.....							
7 Beaufort.....	1705	5,462	6,242	7,203	9,850	10,969	12,225
8 Bertie.....	1722	12,606	11,249	11,218	10,805	12,262	12,175
9 Bladen.....	1734	5,084	7,028	5,671	7,276	7,811	8,022
10 Brunswick.....	1764	3,071	4,110	4,778	5,480	6,516	5,265
11 Buncombe.....	1791		5,812	9,277	10,542	16,281	10,084
12 Burke.....	1777	8,118	9,929	11,007	13,411	17,888	15,799
13 Cabarrus.....	1792		5,094	6,158	7,248	8,810	9,259
14 Caldwell.....	1841						
15 Camden.....	1777	4,033	4,191	5,347	6,347	6,733	5,663
16 Carteret.....	1722	3,732	4,399	4,823	5,609	6,597	6,591
17 Caswell.....	1777	10,096	8,701	11,757	13,253	15,785	14,693
18 Catawba.....	1842						
19 Chatham.....	1770	9,221	11,861	12,977	12,661	15,405	16,242
20 Cherokee.....	1839						3,427
21 Chowan.....	1672	5,011	5,132	5,297	6,464	6,697	6,690
22 Clay.....	1861						
23 Cleveland.....	1841						
24 Columbus.....	1808			3,022	3,912	4,141	3,941
25 Craven.....	1712	10,469	10,245	12,676	13,394	13,734	13,438
26 Cumberland.....	1754	8,671	9,264	9,382	14,446	14,834	15,284
27 Currituck.....	1672	5,219	6,928	6,985	8,098	7,635	6,703
28 Dare.....	1870						
29 Davidson.....	1822					13,389	14,666
30 Davie.....	1836						7,574
31 Duplin.....	1749	5,662	6,796	7,863	9,744	11,291	11,182
32 Durham.....	1881						
33 Edgecombe.....	1732	10,225	10,421	12,423	13,276	14,935	15,708
34 Forsyth.....	1819						
35 Franklin.....	1779	7,559	8,529	10,166	9,741	10,665	10,980
36 Gaston.....	1846						
37 Gates.....	1779	5,392	5,881	5,965	6,837	7,866	8,161
38 Graham.....	1872						
39 Granville.....	1746	10,982	14,015	15,576	18,222	19,355	18,817
40 Greene*.....	1799	6,893	4,218	4,867	4,533	6,413	6,595
41 Guilford.....	1770	7,191	9,442	11,420	14,511	18,737	19,175
42 Halifax.....	1758	13,965	13,945	13,620	17,237	17,739	16,865
43 Harnett.....	1855						
44 Haywood.....	1808			2,780	4,073	4,578	4,975
45 Henderson.....	1838						5,129
46 Hertford.....	1759	5,828	6,701	6,052	7,712	8,537	4,484
47 Hoke.....							
48 Hyde.....	1705	4,120	4,829	6,029	4,967	6,184	6,458
49 Iredell.....	1783	5,435	8,856	10,972	13,071	11,918	15,685
50 Jackson.....	1851						
51 Johnston.....	1746	5,634	6,301	6,867	9,607	10,938	10,599
52 Jones.....	1779	4,822	4,339	4,968	5,216	5,608	4,945
53 Lee.....	1907						
54 Lenoir.....	1791		4,005	5,572	6,799	7,723	7,605
55 Lincoln.....	1779	9,224	12,660	16,359	18,147	22,455	26,160
56 McDowell.....	1842						
57 Macon.....	1828					5,333	4,869
58 Madison.....	1851						
59 Martin.....	1774	6,080	5,629	5,987	6,320	8,539	7,637

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920.

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Land Area in Square Miles	
11,444	11,852	11,874	14,613	18,271	25,665	28,712	32,718	494	1
5,220	6,022	6,868	8,355	9,430	10,960	11,592	12,212	297	2
	3,598	3,691	5,486	6,523	7,759	7,745	7,403	223	3
13,489	13,664	12,428	17,994	20,027	21,870	25,465	28,334	551	4
8,777	7,956	9,573	14,437	15,628	19,581	19,074	21,001	399	5
							10,335		6
13,816	14,766	13,011	17,474	21,072	26,404	30,877	31,024	819	7
12,851	14,310	12,950	16,399	19,176	20,538	23,039	23,993	712	8
9,767	11,995	12,831	16,158	16,763	17,677	18,006	19,781	1,013	9
7,272	8,406	7,794	9,389	10,900	12,657	14,432	14,876	812	10
13,425	12,654	15,412	21,909	35,206	44,288	49,798	64,148	624	11
7,772	9,237	9,777	12,809	14,939	17,699	21,498	23,297	534	12
9,747	10,546	11,954	14,964	18,142	22,456	26,240	33,730	387	13
6,317	7,497	8,476	10,291	12,298	15,694	20,579	19,984	507	14
6,049	5,343	5,361	6,274	5,667	5,474	5,640	5,382	218	15
6,939	8,186	9,010	9,784	10,825	11,811	13,776	15,384	538	16
15,269	16,215	16,081	17,825	16,028	15,028	14,858	15,759	396	17
8,862	10,729	10,984	14,946	18,689	22,123	27,918	33,839	408	18
18,449	19,101	19,723	23,453	25,413	23,912	22,635	23,814	785	19
6,838	9,166	8,080	8,182	9,976	11,860	14,136	15,242	451	20
6,721	6,842	6,450	7,980	9,167	10,258	11,303	10,649	161	21
		2,461	3,316	4,197	4,532	3,909	4,646	185	22
10,396	12,348	12,696	16,571	20,394	25,078	29,494	34,272	485	23
5,909	8,597	8,474	14,439	17,856	21,274	28,020	30,124	937	24
14,709	16,268	20,516	19,729	20,533	24,164	25,594	29,048	685	25
20,610	16,369	17,035	23,836	27,321	29,249	35,284	35,064	1,008	26
7,236	7,415	5,131	6,476	6,747	6,529	7,693	7,268	273	27
		2,778	3,244	3,768	4,757	4,841	5,115	405	28
15,320	16,601	17,414	20,333	21,702	23,403	29,404	35,201	563	29
7,866	8,494	9,620	11,096	11,621	12,115	13,394	13,578	264	30
13,514	15,784	15,542	18,773	18,690	22,405	25,442	30,223	830	31
				18,141	26,233	35,276	42,219	284	32
17,189	17,376	22,970	26,181	24,113	26,591	32,010	37,995	515	33
11,168	12,692	13,050	18,078	28,434	35,261	47,311	77,269	369	34
11,713	14,107	14,135	20,829	21,098	25,116	24,692	26,667	471	35
8,173	9,307	12,602	14,254	17,764	27,903	37,063	51,242	359	36
8,426	8,443	7,724	8,897	10,252	10,413	10,455	10,537	356	37
			2,335	3,313	4,343	4,749	4,872	302	38
21,249	23,396	24,831	31,286	24,481	23,263	25,102	26,816	504	39
6,619	7,925	8,687	10,037	10,039	12,038	13,083	16,212	258	40
19,754	20,056	22,736	23,585	28,052	39,074	60,497	79,272	674	41
16,589	19,442	20,408	30,300	28,908	30,793	37,646	43,766	681	42
	8,039	8,895	10,862	13,700	15,988	22,174	28,313	596	43
7,074	5,081	7,921	10,271	13,346	16,222	21,020	23,496	541	44
6,853	10,448	7,706	10,281	12,589	14,104	16,262	18,248	362	45
8,142	9,504	9,273	11,843	13,851	14,294	15,436	16,294	339	46
							11,722		47
7,636	7,732	6,445	7,765	8,903	9,278	8,840	8,386	596	48
14,719	15,347	16,931	22,675	25,462	29,064	34,315	37,956	592	49
	5,515	6,683	7,343	9,512	11,853	12,998	13,396	494	50
13,726	15,656	16,897	23,461	27,239	32,250	41,401	48,998	688	51
5,038	5,730	5,002	7,491	7,403	8,226	8,721	9,912	403	52
						11,376	13,400		53
7,828	10,220	10,434	15,344	14,879	18,639	22,769	29,555	436	54
7,746	8,195	9,573	11,061	12,586	15,498	17,132	17,862	296	55
6,246	7,120	7,592	9,836	10,939	12,567	13,538	16,763	437	56
6,389	6,004	6,615	8,064	10,102	12,104	12,191	12,887	531	57
	5,908	8,192	12,810	17,805	20,614	20,132	20,083	431	58
8,307	10,195	9,647	13,140	15,221	15,383	17,797	20,826	438	59

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1790-1840—Continued.

Counties	Date of Formation	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
60 Mecklenburg	1762	11,395	10,439	14,272	16,895	20,073	18,273
61 Mitchell	1861						
62 Montgomery	1779	4,725	7,677	8,430	8,693	10,919	10,780
63 Moore	1784	3,770	4,767	6,367	7,128	7,745	7,988
64 Nash	1777	7,393	6,975	7,268	8,125	8,490	9,047
65 New Hanover	1729	6,831	7,060	11,465	10,866	10,959	13,312
66 Northampton	1741	9,981	12,353	13,082	13,242	13,391	13,369
67 Onslow	1734	5,387	5,623	6,669	7,016	7,814	7,527
68 Orange	1752	12,216	16,362	20,135	23,492	23,908	24,356
69 Pamlico	1872						
70 Pasquotank	1672	5,497	5,379	7,674	8,008	8,641	8,514
71 Pender	1875						
72 Perquimans	1672	5,440	5,708	6,052	6,857	7,419	7,346
73 Person	1791	6,402	6,642	6,642	9,029	10,027	9,790
74 Pitt	1760	8,275	9,084	9,169	10,001	12,093	11,806
75 Polk	1855						
76 Randolph	1779	7,276	9,234	10,112	11,331	12,406	12,875
77 Richmond	1779	5,055	5,623	6,695	7,537	9,396	8,909
78 Robeson	1786	5,326	6,839	7,528	8,204	9,433	10,370
79 Rockingham	1785	6,187	8,277	10,316	11,474	12,935	13,442
80 Rowan	1753	15,828	20,064	21,543	26,009	20,786	12,109
81 Rutherford	1779	7,808	10,753	13,202	15,351	17,557	19,202
82 Sampson	1784	6,065	6,719	6,620	8,908	11,634	12,157
83 Scotland	1899						
84 Stanly	1841						
85 Stokes	1789	8,528	11,026	11,645	14,033	16,196	16,265
86 Surry	1771	7,191	9,509	10,366	12,320	14,504	15,079
87 Swain	1871						
88 Transylvania	1861						
89 Tyrrell	1729	4,744	3,395	3,364	4,319	4,732	4,657
90 Union	1842						
91 Vance	1881						
92 Wake	1770	10,192	13,437	17,086	20,102	20,398	21,118
93 Warren	1779	9,397	11,284	11,004	11,158	11,877	12,919
94 Washington	1799		2,422	3,464	3,986	4,552	4,525
95 Watauga	1849						
96 Wayne	1779	6,133	6,772	8,687	9,040	10,331	10,891
97 Wilkes	1777	8,143	7,247	9,054	9,967	11,968	12,577
98 Wilson	1855						
99 Yadkin	1850						
100 Yancey	1833						5,962
Totals		393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,409

*In 1758 Dobbs County was formed from part of Johnston. In 1791 Dobbs was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow. In 1799 the name of Glasgow was changed to Greene.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1850-1920—Continued.

1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Land Area in Square Miles	
13,914	17,374	24,299	34,175	42,673	55,268	67,031	80,695	590	60
		4,705	9,435	12,807	15,221	17,245	11,278	362	61
6,872	7,649	7,487	9,374	11,239	14,197	14,967	14,607	489	62
9,342	11,427	12,048	16,821	20,479	23,622	17,010	21,388	798	63
10,657	11,687	11,077	17,731	20,707	25,478	33,727	41,061	584	64
17,668	21,715	27,978	21,376	24,026	25,785	32,037	40,620	199	65
13,335	13,372	14,749	20,032	21,242	21,150	22,323	23,184	523	66
8,283	8,856	7,569	9,829	10,303	11,940	14,125	14,703	645	67
17,055	16,947	17,507	23,698	14,948	14,690	15,064	17,895	386	68
			6,323	7,146	8,045	9,966	9,060	358	69
8,950	8,940	8,131	10,369	10,748	13,660	16,693	17,670	231	70
			12,468	12,514	13,381	15,471	14,788	883	71
7,332	7,238	7,745	9,466	9,293	10,091	11,054	11,137	251	72
10,781	11,221	11,170	13,719	15,151	16,685	17,356	18,973	386	73
13,397	16,080	17,276	21,794	25,519	30,889	36,310	45,569	644	74
	4,043	4,319	5,062	5,902	7,004	7,640	8,832	258	75
15,832	16,793	17,551	20,836	25,195	28,232	29,491	30,556	795	76
9,818	11,009	12,882	18,245	23,948	15,855	19,673	25,567	466	77
12,826	15,489	16,262	23,380	31,483	40,371	51,945	54,674	1,043	78
14,495	16,746	15,718	21,744	25,363	33,163	36,442	44,149	573	79
13,870	14,589	16,810	19,965	24,123	31,066	37,521	44,062	483	80
13,550	11,573	13,121	15,198	18,770	25,101	28,385	31,426	547	81
14,585	16,624	16,436	22,894	25,096	26,380	29,982	36,002	921	82
					12,553	15,363	15,600	387	83
6,922	7,801	8,315	10,505	12,136	15,220	19,909	27,429	413	84
9,206	10,402	11,208	15,353	17,199	19,866	20,151	20,575	472	85
18,443	10,380	11,252	15,302	19,281	25,515	29,705	32,464	531	86
			3,784	6,577	8,401	10,403	13,224	560	87
		3,536	5,340	5,881	6,620	7,191	9,303	371	88
5,133	4,944	4,173	4,545	4,225	4,980	5,219	4,849	397	89
10,151	11,202	12,217	18,056	21,259	27,150	33,277	36,029	561	90
				17,581	16,684	19,425	22,799	276	91
24,888	28,627	35,617	47,939	49,207	54,626	63,229	75,155	841	92
13,912	15,726	17,768	22,619	19,360	19,151	20,266	21,593	432	93
5,664	6,357	6,516	8,928	10,200	10,608	11,062	11,429	334	94
3,400	4,957	5,287	8,160	10,611	13,417	13,556	13,477	330	95
13,486	14,905	18,144	24,951	26,100	31,356	35,698	43,640	597	96
12,899	14,749	15,539	19,181	22,675	26,872	30,282	32,644	718	97
	9,720	12,258	16,064	18,644	23,596	28,269	36,813	392	98
	10,714	10,697	12,420	13,790	14,083	15,428	16,391	334	99
8,204	8,655	5,909	7,694	9,490	11,464	12,072	15,093	302	100
869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	48,580	

**POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES AND TOWNS,
1900-1920.**

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Abbottsburg	Bladen	78	159	-----
Aberdeen	Moore	858	794	559
Aeme	Columbus	183	-----	-----
Advance	Davie	280	283	273
Ahoskie	Hertford	1,429	924	302
Albemarle	Stanly	2,691	2,116	1,382
Alexander*	Buncombe	-----	118	-----
Almond	Swain	146	98	-----
Andrews	Cherokee	1,634	936	-----
Angier	Harnett	375	221	-----
Ansonville	Anson	486	486	-----
Apex	Wake*	926	681	349
Arehdale	Randolph	178	145	182
Arden	Buncombe	-----	151	137
Asheboro	Randolph	2,559	1,865	992
Asheville	Buncombe	28,504	18,762	14,694
Atkinson	Pender	296	115	-----
Atlantic*	Carteret	-----	524	-----
Aulander	Bertie	803	543	342
Aurora	Beaufort	524	440	314
Autryville	Sampson	351	77	61
Ayden	Pitt	1,673	990	557
Bailey	Nash	518	195	-----
Bakersville	Mitchell	-----	416	511
Banner Elk	Avery	162	-----	-----
Bath	Beaufort	274	283	400
Battleboro	Edgecombe and Nash	309	211	229
Bayboro	Pamlico	349	370	292
Beargrass	Martin	108	56	-----
Beaufort	Carteret	2,968	2,483	2,195
Belhaven	Beaufort	1,816	2,863	383
Belmont	Gaston	2,941	1,176	145
Benson	Johnston	1,123	800	384
Bessemer City	Gaston	2,176	1,529	1,100
Bethel	Pitt	800	469	457
Big Lick	Stanly	282	162	132
Biltmore	Buncombe	172	173	71
Biscoe	Montgomery	755	697	-----
Black Creek	Wilson	274	219	196
Black Mountain	Buncombe	531	311	200
Bladenboro	Bladen	459	276	-----
Blowing Rock	Watauga	338	261	331
Boardman	Columbus	828	796	604
Bolivia	Brunswick	199	-----	-----
Bonsal	Chatham and Wake	178	85	-----
Boone	Watauga	374	179	155
Boonville	Yadkin	162	282	183
Bostic	Rutherford	206	209	97
Brevard	Transylvania	1,658	919	584
Bridgersville*	Wilson	-----	50	42
Bridgeton	Craven	548	348	-----
Broadway	Lee	250	149	-----
Brookford	Catawba	709	725	-----
Bryson	Swain	882	612	417
Buie	Robeson	78	66	-----
Buies Creek	Harnett	291	249	-----

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Burgaw.....	Pender.....	1,040	956	387
Burlington.....	Alamance.....	5,952	4,508	3,692
Burnsville*.....	Yancey.....	.....	422	207
Calypso.....	Duplin.....	405	.....	.....
Cameron.....	Moore.....	241	259	218
Candor.....	Montgomery.....	267	160	.....
Canton.....	Haywood.....	2,584	1,393	230
Carrboro.....	Orange.....	1,129	.....	.....
Carthage.....	Moore.....	962	863	605
Cary.....	Wake.....	645	383	323
Castalia.....	Nash.....	263	219	163
Catawba.....	Catawba.....	250	222	169
Cerro Gordo.....	Columbus.....	262	323	123
Chadbourn.....	Columbus.....	904	1,242	243
Chapel Hill.....	Orange.....	1,483	1,149	1,099
Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg.....	46,338	34,014	18,091
Cherry.....	Washington.....	99	76	.....
Cherryville.....	Gaston.....	1,884	1,153	1,008
China Grove.....	Rowan.....	1,027	852	887
Chocowinity*.....	Beaufort.....	.....	127	.....
Claremont.....	Catawba.....	435	297	160
Clarendon.....	Columbus.....	135	147	.....
Clarkton.....	Bladen.....	368	276	.....
Clayton.....	Johnston.....	1,423	1,441	754
Cleveland.....	Rowan.....	366	426	198
Clinton.....	Sampson.....	2,110	1,101	958
Clyde.....	Haywood.....	363	344	244
Coats.....	Harnett.....	526	160	.....
Colerain.....	Bertie.....	215	189	207
Collettsville.....	Caldwell.....	123	80	57
Columbia.....	Tyrrell.....	738	848	382
Columbus.....	Polk.....	168	122	334
Concord.....	Cabarrus.....	9,903	8,715	7,910
Conetoe.....	Edgecombe.....	160	158	132
Conover.....	Catawba.....	681	421	413
Contentnea.....	Greene.....	.....	246	.....
Cornelius.....	Mecklenburg.....	1,141	833	.....
Council.....	Bladen.....	92	74	.....
Cove City.....	Craven.....	258	308	.....
Creedmoor.....	Granville.....	392	324	.....
Creswell.....	Washington.....	393	329	224
Cronly*.....	Columbus.....	.....	289	78
Crouse.....	Lincoln.....	209	175	.....
Cumberland.....	Cumberland.....	80	300	343
Dallas.....	Gaston.....	1,397	1,065	514
Davidson.....	Mecklenburg.....	1,156	1,056	904
Delco.....	Columbus.....	210	.....	.....
Denton.....	Davidson.....	559	320	.....
Denver.....	Lincoln.....	243	282	199
Dillsboro.....	Jackson.....	528	277	279
Dobson.....	Surry.....	368	360	327
Dover.....	Craven.....	670	737	.....
Drexel.....	Burke.....	392	.....	.....
Dudley.....	Wayne.....	240	164	.....
Dunn.....	Harnett.....	2,805	1,823	1,072
Durham.....	Durham.....	21,719	18,241	6,679
East Bend.....	Yadkin.....	508	522	444
East Kings Mountain*.....	Gaston.....	.....	383	.....
East Laurinburg.....	Scotland.....	541	577	.....
East Lumberton.....	Robeson.....	1,011	881	.....

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
East Spencer.....	Rowan.....	2,239	1,729	.....
Edenton.....	Chowan.....	2,777	2,789	3,046
Edwards.....	Beaufort.....	153	171	99
Elizabeth City.....	Pasquotank.....	8,925	8,412	6,348
Elizabethtown.....	Bladen.....	335	117	144
Elk Park*.....	Mitchell.....	.....	377	498
Elkin.....	Surry.....	1,195	886	860
Ellenboro.....	Rutherford.....	383	293	172
Ellerbe.....	Richmond.....	473	.....	.....
Elon College.....	Alamance.....	653	200	638
East Mondos.....	Iredell.....	248	.....	.....
Enfield.....	Halifax.....	1,648	1,167	361
Enochsville*.....	Rowan.....	.....	81	93
Eureka.....	Wayne.....	.....	162	123
Everetts.....	Martin.....	230	146	127
Evergreen.....	Columbus.....	139	248	.....
Fair Bluff.....	Columbus.....	397	441	328
Fairmont.....	Robeson.....	1,000	730	432
Faison.....	Duplin.....	477	519	308
Faith.....	Rowan.....	348	352	.....
Faleon.....	Cumberland.....	200	.....	.....
Falkland.....	Pitt.....	198	132	139
Farmville.....	Pitt.....	1,780	816	262
Fayetteville.....	Cumberland.....	8,877	7,045	4,670
Forest City.....	Rutherford.....	2,312	1,592	1,090
Forestville*.....	Wake.....	.....	137	157
Fountain.....	Pitt.....	243	189	.....
Four Oaks.....	Johnston.....	583	329	171
Franklin.....	Macon.....	773	379	335
Franklinton.....	Franklin.....	1,058	809	761
Fremont.....	Wayne.....	1,294	951	435
Fuquay Springs.....	Wake.....	555	127	.....
Garner.....	Wake.....	376	284	.....
Garysburg.....	Northampton.....	263	169	269
Gastonia.....	Gaston.....	12,571	5,759	4,610
Gatesville*.....	Gates.....	.....	203	200
Germanton.....	Stokes.....	132	154	129
Gibsonville.....	Alamance-Guilford.....	1,385	1,162	521
Glen Alpine.....	Burke.....	346	308	137
Glenwood.....	McDowell.....	132	119	.....
Godwin.....	Cumberland.....	90	102	.....
Gold Hill.....	Rowan.....	261	304	514
Gold Point.....	Martin.....	130	126	124
Goldsboro.....	Wayne.....	11,296	6,107	5,877
Goldston.....	Chatham.....	239	240	.....
Graham.....	Alamance.....	2,366	2,504	2,052
Granite Falls.....	Caldwell.....	1,101	381	277
Granite Quarry.....	Rowan.....	466	363	.....
Greensboro.....	Guilford.....	19,861	15,895	10,035
Greenville.....	Pitt.....	5,772	4,101	2,565
Grifton.....	Pitt.....	375	291	229
Grimesland.....	Pitt.....	463	330	277
Grover.....	Cleveland.....	296	209	174
Halifax.....	Halifax.....	299	314	306
Hamilton.....	Martin.....	474	452	493
Hamlet.....	Richmond.....	3,659	2,173	693
Hampton.....	Rutherford.....	175	205	.....
Hardin Mills*.....	Gaston.....	.....	230	205
Harrellsville.....	Hertford.....	131	140	109
Hassell.....	Martin.....	85	90	.....

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Hayesville.....	Clay.....	257		
Haywood.....	Chatham.....	141	162	
Hazelwood.....	Haywood.....	484	428	
Henderson.....	Vance.....	5,222	4,503	3,746
Hendersonville.....	Henderson.....	3,720	2,818	1,917
Hertford.....	Perquimans.....	1,704	1,841	1,382
Hickory.....	Catawba.....	5,076	3,716	2,535
High Point.....	Guilford.....	14,303	9,525	4,163
Highland.....	Catawba.....	1,062	487	
Highlands.....	Macon.....	504	267	249
Hildebran.....	Burke.....	172	140	109
Hillsboro.....	Orange.....	1,180	857	707
Hobgood.....	Halifax.....	336	165	122
Hoffman.....	Richmond.....	385	175	184
Holly Springs.....	Wake.....	333	261	219
Hollyville.....	Pamlico.....	107	126	
Hookerton.....	Greene.....	294	204	139
Hope Mills.....	Cumberland.....	783	964	881
Hot Springs.....	Madison.....	495	443	445
Hudson.....	Caldwell.....	403	411	
Huntersville.....	Mecklenburg.....	833	591	533
Ieemorlee.....	Union.....	447	398	
Indian Trail.....	Union.....	224	154	
Ingold*.....	Sampson.....		124	86
Iron Station.....	Lincoln.....	223	107	
Jackson.....	Northampton.....	579	527	441
Jacksonville.....	Onslow.....	656	505	309
Jamesville.....	Martin.....	389	398	235
Jason*.....	Greene.....		60	
Jefferson.....	Ashe.....	196	184	230
Jonesboro.....	Lee.....	886	799	640
Jonesville.....	Yadkin.....	787	621	
Jupiter.....	Buncombe.....	87	111	127
Kelford.....	Bertie.....	223	316	167
Kenansville.....	Duplin.....	302	270	271
Kenly.....	Johnston.....	827	726	260
Kernersville.....	Forsyth.....	1,219	1,128	652
Keyser.....	Moore.....	113	170	180
Kings Mountain.....	Cleveland-Gaston.....	2,800	2,218	2,062
Kinston.....	Lenoir.....	9,771	6,995	4,106
Kittrell.....	Vance.....	223	242	168
LaGrange.....	Lenoir.....	1,399	1,007	853
Landis.....	Rowan.....	972	437	
Lasker.....	Northampton.....	196	203	121
Lattimore.....	Cleveland.....	262	297	108
Laurinburg.....	Scotland.....	2,643	2,322	1,334
Lawndale.....	Cleveland.....	774	568	
Leaksville.....	Rockingham.....	1,606	1,127	688
Leechville*.....	Beaufort.....		151	100
Leicester*.....	Buncombe.....		153	126
Lenoir.....	Caldwell.....	3,718	3,364	1,296
Lewaree.....	Richmond.....	421	279	
Lewiston.....	Bertie.....	244	262	163
Lexington.....	Davidson.....	5,254	4,163	1,234
Liberty.....	Randolph.....	636	474	301
Lilesville.....	Anson.....	440	386	213
Lillington.....	Harnett.....	593	380	65
Lincolnton.....	Lincoln.....	3,390	2,413	828
Linden.....	Cumberland.....	191		
Littleton.....	Halifax-Warren.....	760	1,452	

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Longview	Catawba	755	243	-----
Louisburg	Franklin	1,954	1,775	1,178
Lowell	Gaston	1,154	876	290
Lucama	Wilson	516	266	236
Lumber Bridge	Robeson	202	165	181
Lumberton	Robeson	2,691	2,230	849
McAdenville	Gaston	1,162	983	1,144
McFarland	Anson	219	186	112
Macon	Warren	149	189	157
Madison	Rockingham	1,247	1,033	813
Magnolia	Duplin	694	653	454
Maiden	Catawba	1,266	664	614
Manly	Moore	141	220	176
Manteo	Dare	394	408	312
Mapleton	Hertford	99	52	-----
Marble	Cherokee	166	-----	-----
Margarettsville	Northampton	147	107	123
Marion	McDowell	1,784	1,519	1,116
Marlboro*	Pitt	-----	225	111
Mars Hill	Madison	364	301	289
Marshall	Madison	748	802	337
Marshville	Union	828	499	349
Matthews	Mecklenburg	310	396	378
Maupin	Pitt	-----	141	-----
Maury	Greene	61	-----	-----
Maxton	Robeson	1,397	1,321	935
Mayodan	Rockingham	1,886	874	904
Maysville	Jones	536	345	98
Mebane	Alamance-Orange	1,341	693	218
Merry Oaks	Chatham	118	88	-----
Mico	Johnston	183	74	61
Middleburg	Vance	104	117	169
Middlesex	Nash	697	467	-----
Milton	Caswell	375	419	490
Mineral Springs	Union	84	86	-----
Mint Hill*	Mecklenburg	-----	194	192
Mocksville	Davie	1,146	1,063	745
Moncure	Chatham	136	100	-----
Monroe	Union	4,084	4,082	2,427
Montezuma*	Mitchell	-----	254	219
Moorestown	Cleveland	228	198	144
Moorestville	Iredell	4,315	3,400	1,533
Morehead City	Carteret	2,958	2,039	1,379
Morganton	Burke	2,867	2,712	1,928
Morrisville	Wake	166	151	100
Mortimer	Caldwell	83	261	-----
Morven	Anson	631	498	447
Mount Airy	Surry	4,752	3,844	2,680
Mount Gilead	Montgomery	975	723	395
Mount Holly	Gaston	1,160	526	630
Mount Olive	Wayne	2,297	1,071	617
Mount Pleasant	Cabarrus	770	753	444
Mountain Island*	Gaston	-----	347	450
Murfreesboro	Hertford	602	809	657
Murphy	Cherokee	1,314	977	604
Nashville	Nash	939	750	479
Nebo	McDowell	243	160	-----
New Hill	Wake	-----	95	-----
Newland	Avery	289	-----	-----
New London	Stanly	-----	312	299
New Bern	Craven	12,198	9,961	9,090
Newport	Carteret	404	321	328

Towns marked * not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Newton.....	Catawba.....	3,021	2,316	1,583
Newton Grove.....	Sampson.....	125	73	75
North Wilkesboro.....	Wilkes.....	2,363	1,902	918
Norwood.....	Stanly.....	1,221	928	663
Oakboro.....	Stanly.....	282	.....	.....
Oak City.....	Martin.....	397	251	115
Oakley.....	Pitt.....	49	57	.....
Old Fort.....	McDowell.....	931	778	253
Ore Hill*.....	Chatham.....	.....	94	.....
Oriental.....	Pamlico.....	607	645	300
Orrum.....	Robeson.....	86	214	.....
Oxford.....	Granville.....	3,606	3,018	2,059
Pactolus.....	Pitt.....	210	154	52
Palmyra.....	Halifax.....	103	94	131
Pantego.....	Beaufort.....	335	324	253
Parkersburg.....	Sampson.....	76	67	57
Parkton.....	Robeson.....	382	219	.....
Parmele.....	Martin.....	355	272	336
Patterson.....	Caldwell.....	183	86	.....
Peachland.....	Anson.....	196	232	156
Pee Dee*.....	Richmond.....	.....	628	.....
Pembroke.....	Robeson.....	329	258	.....
Pendleton*.....	Northampton.....	.....	62	86
Pikeville.....	Wayne.....	333	210	168
Pilot Mountain.....	Surry.....	707	652	710
Pine Level.....	Johnston.....	373	394	266
Pine Bluff.....	Moore.....	165	92	.....
Pinetops.....	Edgecombe.....	465	211	.....
Pineville.....	Mecklenburg.....	689	688	585
Pink Hill.....	Lenoir.....	166	58	.....
Pittsboro.....	Chatham.....	584	502	424
Plymouth.....	Washington.....	1,847	2,165	1,011
Polkton.....	Anson.....	575	287	276
Pollocksville.....	Jones.....	339	227	198
Powellville.....	Bertie.....	157	75	44
Princeton.....	Johnston.....	403	354	281
Princeville.....	Edgecombe.....	562	627	552
Raeford.....	Hoke.....	1,235	580	.....
Raleigh.....	Wake.....	27,076	19,218	13,643
Ramseur.....	Randolph.....	1,014	1,022	769
Randleman.....	Randolph.....	1,967	1,950	2,190
Red Springs.....	Robeson.....	1,018	1,089	858
Reidsville.....	Rockingham.....	5,333	4,828	3,262
Rennert.....	Robeson.....	292	1,179	133
Rhodhiss.....	Caldwell.....	835	370	.....
Rich Square.....	Northampton.....	475	367	232
Richfield.....	Stanly.....	177	210	73
Richlands.....	Onslow.....	548	445	160
Ringwood*.....	Halifax.....	.....	147	98
Roanoke Rapids.....	Halifax.....	3,369	1,670	1,009
Robbinsville.....	Graham.....	119	122	.....
Roberdel.....	Richmond.....	476	422	.....
Robertsonville.....	Martin.....	1,199	616	275
Rockingham.....	Richmond.....	2,509	2,155	1,507
Rockwell.....	Rowan.....	453	249	.....
Rocky Mount.....	Edgecombe-Nash.....	12,742	8,051	2,937
Rocky Mount Mills.....	Nash.....	833	480	605
Rolesville*.....	Wake.....	.....	170	155
Roper.....	Washington.....	1,043	819	.....
Rose Hill.....	Duplin.....	516	364	.....
Roseboro.....	Sampson.....	749	183	63

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Rosman	Transylvania	527	145	---
Rowland	Robeson	767	787	357
Roxboro	Person	3,214	1,425	1,021
Roxobel	Bertie	2,207	491	227
Royall Cotton Mills	Wake	442	437	---
Rutherford College	Burke	275	229	---
Rutherfordton	Rutherford	1,693	1,062	880
St. Pauls	Robeson	1,147	419	---
Salem†	Forsyth	---	5,533	3,642
Salisbury	Rowan	13,884	7,153	6,277
Saluda	Polk	549	235	211
Sanford	Lee	2,977	2,282	1,044
Saratoga	Wilson	---	136	123
Scotland Neck	Halifax	2,061	1,726	1,348
Seaboard*	Northampton	---	280	287
Selma	Johnston	1,601	1,331	816
Shallotte	Brunswick	174	139	149
Sharpsburg	Nash	334	121	---
Shelby	Cleveland	3,609	3,127	1,874
Shelmerdine	Pitt	93	315	---
Shore*	Yadkin	---	308	---
Siler City	Chatham	1,253	895	440
Smithfield	Johnston	1,895	1,347	764
Snow Hill	Greene	700	450	405
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	717	---	---
South Biltmore	Buncombe	245	238	312
South Mills	Camden	373	390	---
South Wadesboro	Anson	293	202	154
Southern Pines	Moore	743	542	517
Southport	Brunswick	1,664	1,484	1,336
Sparta	Alleghany	159	199	501
Spencer	Rowan	2,510	1,915	---
Spring Hope	Nash	1,221	1,246	666
Stanley Creek	Gaston	584	321	441
Stantonsburg	Wilson	424	204	---
Star	Montgomery	467	239	211
Statesville	Iredell	7,895	4,599	3,141
Stedman	Cumberland	121	---	---
Stem	Granville	245	---	---
Stokes	Pitt	138	79	---
Stokesdale	Guilford	179	159	---
Stoneville	Rockingham	472	404	---
Stonewall	Pamlico	218	161	168
Stouts*	Union	---	82	---
Stovall	Granville	414	305	---
Swan Quarter	Hyde	184	185	---
Swansboro	Onslow	420	390	265
Sylva	Jackson	863	698	281
Tabor	Columbus	782	418	---
Tarboro	Edgecombe	4,568	4,129	2,499
Taylorsville	Alexander	1,122	662	413
Teacheyes	Duplin	164	154	---
Thomasville	Davidson	5,676	3,877	751
Tillery*	Halifax	---	269	258
Todd	Ashe	82	---	---
Toisnot†	Wilson	---	590	560
Townsville	Vance	206	---	---
Trenton	Jones	488	331	338
Trinity	Randolph	400	332	274
Troutman	Iredell	342	230	---

Towns marked * are not reported to date.

†Reported under Winston-Salem

‡Reported under Elm City

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

City or Town	County	1920	1910	1900
Troy.....	Montgomery.....	1,102	1,055	878
Tryon.....	Polk.....	1,067	700	324
Tunis.....	Hertford.....	142	43	.....
Union.....	Hertford.....	147	139	176
Union Mills.....	Rutherford.....	156	155	.....
Vanceboro.....	Craven.....	540	392	291
Vandemere.....	Pamlico.....	308	296	169
Vass.....	Moore.....	467	273	.....
Vaughan.....	Warren.....	273	420	.....
Waco.....	Cleveland.....	189	185	160
Wade.....	Cumberland.....	190	.....	.....
Wadesboro.....	Anson.....	2,648	2,376	1,546
Wagram.....	Scotland.....	174	.....	.....
Wake Forest.....	Wake.....	1,425	1,443	823
Wakefield*.....	Wake.....	.....	287	142
Wallace.....	Duplin.....	648	444	218
Walnut*.....	Madison.....	.....	215	.....
Walnut Cove.....	Stokes.....	651	480	336
Walstonburg.....	Greene.....	158	127	.....
Warrenton.....	Warren.....	927	807	836
Warsaw.....	Duplin.....	1,108	723	576
Washington.....	Beaufort.....	6,166	6,211	4,842
Watha.....	Pender.....	181	169	.....
Waxhaw.....	Union.....	750	602	752
Waynesville.....	Haywood.....	1,942	2,008	1,307
Weaverville.....	Buncombe.....	606	442	329
Webster.....	Jackson.....	74	227	.....
Weldon.....	Halifax.....	1,861	1,999	1,433
Wendell.....	Wake.....	1,239	759	.....
West Hickory.....	Catawba.....	1,266	846	213
West Jefferson.....	Ashe.....	462	.....	.....
West Lumberton.....	Robeson.....	.....	231	.....
Westray.....	Nash.....	48	46	.....
Whitakers.....	Edgecombe-Nash.....	723	755	388
Whitehall.....	Wayne.....	164	179	114
Whiteville.....	Columbus.....	1,664	1,368	643
Whittier.....	Jackson-Swain.....	261	216	.....
Wilbanks.....	Wilson.....	.....	45	46
Wilkesboro.....	Wilkes.....	814	799	635
Williams*.....	Yadkin.....	.....	53	.....
Williamston.....	Martin.....	1,800	1,574	912
Wilmington.....	New Hanover.....	33,372	25,748	20,976
Wilson.....	Wilson.....	10,612	6,717	3,525
Windsor.....	Bertie.....	1,210	684	597
Winfall.....	Perquimans.....	288	289	222
Wingate.....	Union.....	470	353	.....
Winston-Salem.....	Forsyth.....	48,395	17,167	10,008
Winterville.....	Pitt.....	650	481	243
Winton.....	Hertford.....	489	624	688
Woodland.....	Northampton.....	490	312	242
Woodleaf*.....	Rowan.....	.....	187	.....
Woodville.....	Bertie.....	381	.....	.....
Worthville.....	Randolph.....	367	393	467
Wrightsville Beach.....	New Hanover.....	20	54	22
Yadkin College.....	Davidson.....	254	130	210
Yadkinville.....	Yadkin.....	445	432	292
Yanceyville*.....	Caswell.....	.....	338	.....
Youngsville.....	Franklin.....	370	431	345
Zebulon.....	Wake.....	953	483	.....

Towns marked * not reported to date.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

Names	Date of Formation	Formed from	Named for	County Seats
Alamance.....	1849	Orange	Indian word	Graham
Alexander.....	1847	Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes	Wm. J. Alexander	Taylorsville
Alleghany.....	1859	Ashe	Indian tribe	Sparta
Anson.....	1749	Bladen	George, Lord Anson	Wadesboro
Ashe.....	1799	Wilkes	Samuel Ashe	Jefferson
Avery.....	1911	Mitchell, Watauga and Caldwell	Waightstill Avery	Elk Park
Beaufort.....	1705	Rath	Henry Charles Somerset, Duke of Beaufort	Washington
Bertie.....	1722	Rath	James and Henry Bertie	Windsor
Bladen.....	1731	Rath	Martin Bladen	Elizabethtown
Brunswick.....	1761	New Hanover and Bladen	House of Brunswick	Southport
Buncombe.....	1791	Burke and Rutherford	Edward Buncombe	Asheville
Burke.....	1777	Rowan	Dr. Thomas Burke	Morganton
Cabarrus.....	1792	Mecklenburg	Stephen Cabarrus	Concord
Caldwell.....	1841	Burke and Wilkes	Joseph Caldwell	Lenoir
Camden.....	1777	Passquotank	Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden	Camden Courthouse
Carteret.....	1722	Rath	Sir John Carteret	Beaufort
Caswell.....	1777	Orange	Richard Caswell	Yanceyville
Catawba.....	1812	Lincoln	Indian tribe	Newton
Chatham.....	1770	Orange	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham	Pittsboro
Cherokee.....	1839	Macon	Indian tribe	Murphy
Chowan.....	1672	Albemarle	Indian tribe	Edenton
Clay.....	1861	Cherokee	Henry Clay	Hayesville
Cleveland.....	1841	Rutherford and Lincoln	Benjamin Cleveland	Shelby
Columbus.....	1908	Bladen and Brunswick	Christopher Columbus	Whiteville
Craven.....	1712	Bladen	William, Lord Craven	New Bern
Cumberland.....	1754	Bladen	William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland	Fayetteville
Currituck.....	1672	Albemarle	Indian tribe	Currituck Courthouse
Dare.....	1870	Currituck, Tyrrell and Hyde	Virginia Dare	Manteo
Davidson.....	1822	Rowan	William Lee Davidson	Lexington
Davie.....	1836	Rowan	William E. Davie	Mocksville
Duplin.....	1749	New Hanover	George Henry Hay, Lord Duplin	Keanusville
Durham.....	1881	Orange and Wake	Town of Durham	Durham
Edgecombe.....	1735	Bertie	Richard Edgecombe, Baron Edgecombe	Tarboro
Forsyth.....	1849	Stokes	Benjamin Forsyth, U. S. A.	Winston-Salem
Franklin.....	1779	Bute	Benjamin Franklin	Louisburg
Gaston.....	1816	Lincoln	William Gaston	Dallas

1778	Gates.....	Chowan, Perquimans and Hertford	Horatio Gates	Gatesville.
1872	Granham.....	Edgewcombe.....	William A. Graham	Robinsville.
1746	Granville.....	Greene.....	John Carrioret, Earl Granville	Oxford.
1799	Greene.....	Glasgow.....	Nathaniel Greene	Snow Hill.
1770	Guilford.....	Rowan and Orange.....	Francis North, Earl of Guilford	Greensboro.
1758	Halifax.....	Edgewcombe.....	George Montague-Dunk, Earl of Halifax	Halifax.
1835	Harnett.....	Cumberland.....	Cornelius Harnett	Lillington.
1808	Haywood.....	Buncombe.....	John Haywood	Waynesville.
1838	Henderson.....	Buncombe.....	Leonard Henderson	Hendersonville.
1759	Hertford.....	Chowan, Bertie and Northampton	Francis Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford	Winton.
1911	Hoke.....	Cumberland and Robeson.....	Robert F. Hoke	Racford.
1705	Hyle.....	Bath.....	Edward Hyle	Swan Quarter.
1788	Iredell.....	Rowan.....	James Iredell	Stareville.
1831	Jackson.....	Haywood and Macon.....	Andrew Jackson	Webster.
1746	Johnston.....	Craven.....	Gabriel Johnston	Smithfield.
1778	Jones.....	Craven.....	Willie Jones	Trenton.
1907	Lee.....	Chatham and Moore.....	Robert E. Lee	Sanford.
1791	Lenoir.....	Dobbs and Craven.....	William Lenoir	Kinston.
1759	Lincoln.....	Troy.....	Benjamin Lincoln	Lincolnton.
1828	Macon.....	Haywood.....	Nathaniel Macon	Franklin.
1831	Madison.....	Buncombe and Yancey.....	James Madison	Marshall.
1774	Martin.....	Halifax and Tyrrell.....	Josiah Martin	Williamston.
1842	McDowell.....	Rutherford and Burke.....	Joseph McDowell	Marion.
1762	Mecklenburg.....	Anson.....	Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg	Charlotte.
1861	Mitchell.....	Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell.....	Dr. Elisha Mitchell	Bakersville.
1778	Montgomery.....	Anson.....	Richard Montgomery	Troy.
1784	Moore.....	Cumberland.....	Capt. Alfred Moore	Carthage.
1777	Nash.....	Edgewcombe.....	Francis Nash	Nashville.
1729	New Hanover.....	Bath.....	George, Earl of Northampton	Wilmington.
1741	Northampton.....	Bertie.....	Arthur Onslow	Jackson.
1734	Onslow.....	Bath.....	William of Orange	Jacksonville.
1753	Orange.....	Granville, Johnston and Bladen.....	Indian tribe	Hillsboro.
1872	Paullico.....	Craven and Beaufort.....	Indian tribe	Bayboro.
1672	Pasquotank.....	Albemarle.....	William D. Pender	Elizabeth City.
1873	Pender.....	New Hanover.....	Indian tribe	Hertford.
1672	Perquimans.....	Albemarle.....	Thomas Person	Roxboro.
1794	Person.....	Caswell.....	William Pitt	Greenville.
1700	Pitt.....	Beaufort.....	William Polk	Columbus.
1855	Polk.....	Rutherford and Henderson.....	Peyton Randolph	Asheboro.
1779	Randolph.....	Guilford.....	Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond	Rockingham.
1779	Richmond.....	Anson.....		

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS—Continued.

Names	Date of Formation	Formed from	Named for	County Seats
Robeson.....	1786	Bladen.....	Thomas Robeson.....	Lumberton.
Rockingham.....	1785	Guilford.....	Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.....	Wentworth.
Rowan.....	1753	Anson.....	Matthew Rowan.....	Salisbury.
Rutherford.....	1779	Tryon and Burke.....	General Griffith Rutherford.....	Rutherfordton.
Sampson.....	1784	Duplin and New Hanover.....	Colonel Stumpson.....	Clinton.
Scotland.....	1809	Richmond.....	Scotland.....	Laurinburg.
Stanly.....	1841	Montgomery.....	John Stanly.....	Albemarle.
Stokes.....	1798	Surry.....	Colonel John Stokes.....	Danbury.
Surry.....	1770	Rowan.....	Charles Howard, Earl of Surry.....	Dobson.
Swain.....	1871	Jackson and Macon.....	David Lowrie Swain.....	Bryson City.
Tennessee.....	1796	Henderson and Jackson.....	Derived from two Latin words, "trans" across, "sylvia" woods.....	Brevard.
Tyrrell.....	1729	Albemarle.....	Sir John Tyrrell.....	Columbia.
Union.....	1842	Anson and Mecklenburg.....	Zebulon B. Vance.....	Monroe.
Vance.....	1881	Granville, Warren and Franklin.....	Margaret Wake.....	Henderson.
Wake.....	1770	Johnton, Cumberland and Orange.....	General Joseph Warren.....	Reidsville.
Warren.....	1779	Butte.....	George Washington.....	Warrenton.
Washington.....	1799	Tyrrell.....	Indian tribe.....	Plymouth.
Watauga.....	1849	Ash, Wilkes, Caldwell and Yancey.....	General Anthony Wayne.....	Boone.
Wayne.....	1779	Dobbs and Craven.....	John Wilkes.....	Goldsboro.
Wilkes.....	1777	Surry and Burke.....		Wilkesboro.
Wilson.....	1855	Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne.....		
Yadkin.....	1850	Surry.....	Louis D. Wilson.....	Wilson.
Yancey.....	1833	Burke and Buncombe.....	Yadkin River.....	Yadkinville.
			Barlette Yancey.....	Burnsville.

PART XIII

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

1. EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS.
2. JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
3. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
4. SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

CAMERON MORRISON.

GOVERNOR.

Cameron Morrison, Democrat, of Richmond County, was born in Richmond County, North Carolina, October 5th, 1869. Son of Daniel M. Morrison and his wife, Martha Cameron Morrison. Educated in the private schools of M. C. McCaskill at Ellerbe Springs, N. C., and Dr. William Carroll of Rockingham. Lawyer. Member of Senate Branch of the General Assembly in 1900. Mayor of the town of Rockingham in 1893. Elected Governor of North Carolina in 1920. Presbyterian. Married Miss Lottie May Tomlinson of Durham, N. C., who died Nov. 12, 1919. One child, a daughter, Angelia. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN BRYAN GRIMES

SECRETARY OF STATE

J. Bryan Grimes, Democrat, of Pitt County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 3, 1868. Son of Bryan and Charlotte Emily (Bryan) Grimes. Educated at private schools; Raleigh Male Academy; Trinity school (Chocowinity, N. C.); Lynch's High School (High Point, N. C.); University of North Carolina; Bryant and Stratton Business College (Baltimore, Md.) Planter. Member of State Farmers Alliance. Member Executive Committee North Carolina Agricultural Society. Member State Board of Agriculture, 1899-1900. Was elected Secretary of State in 1900, re-elected in 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920. Term expires 1925. Ex-President Tobacco Growers Association of North Carolina 1899-1900. Chairman North Carolina Historical Commission 1907-1921. Member State Literary and Historical Association. President of the North Carolina Society of Sons of the Revolution 1911-1921. Member Executive Committee, Trustees University of North Carolina. Chairman of Committee of Trustees for the Extension and Development of the University Buildings and Grounds. Member of the Farmers Co-

öperative and Education Union. President Scottish Society of America 1918-1919. Member Executive Committee of North Carolina Council of Defense. Aide-de-camp on staff of Governor Elias Carr, with rank of Colonel. Fraternal orders: Masons. Knights of Pythians, Jr. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married November 14, 1894, Miss Mary Octavia Laughinghouse; February, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Forest Laughinghouse. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

BENJAMIN RICE LACY.

STATE TREASURER.

Benjamin R. Lacy, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Raleigh, N. C., June 19, 1854. Son of Rev. Drury and Mary Richie (Rice) Lacy. Educated at Preparatory School of R. H. Graves (Graham, N. C.). 1868; Bingham School (Mebane, N. C.), 1869-1870. Served regular apprentice as machinist in old R. & G. shops, was general foreman for four years. Fifteen years a locomotive engineer. Member of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Delegate to three Grand Conventions of B. of L. E. Alderman of City of Raleigh. State Commissioner of Labor and Printing for six years. Elected State Treasurer in 1900; re-elected in 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920. Term expires 1924. Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., Odd Fellow, Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian, elder. Married, June 27, 1882, Miss Mary Burwell. Seven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

BAXTER DURHAM

STATE AUDITOR.

Baxter Durham, Democrat, was born in Durham, N. C., August 20, 1878. Son of Columbus and Lila (Walters) Durham. Attended public schools of Durham and Raleigh 1884-1892; Raleigh Male Academy, 1892-1894; Wake Forest College, 1894-1895. Traveling Auditor, Department of State Auditor. Served as private, Sergeant, Captain and Major in National Guard, 1907-1919. B. P. O. E. Elected State Auditor November 2, 1920. Baptist. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

EUGENE CLYDE BROOKS

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Eugene Clyde Brooks, Democrat, of Durham County, was born in Greene County, December 3, 1871. He is a son of Edward J. and Martha Eleanor (Brooks) Brooks. He was prepared for college at Bethel Academy in Lenoir County in 1881-1890, and was graduated at Trinity College in 1894. In 1913-1914 he was a student at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Dr. Brooks has been a teacher all his life. He was principal of the Kinston graded schools in 1900; Superintendent of the Monroe graded schools in 1900-1903; Rural School Supervisor and Secretary to the Educational Campaign Committee (in North Carolina State Department of Education), 1903-1904; Superintendent of the Goldsboro graded schools, 1904-1907; and Professor of Education in Trinity College, 1907-1919. In 1906 he became editor of "North Carolina Education." He was president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly in 1913-1914; and a member of the State Educational Commission, 1917-1918. In 1918 he was appointed State Director of the National Educational Association. Davidson College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature in 1918, and in 1920 Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Brooks has always taken an active interest in civic matters. In 1913 he was a member of the Board of Alderman of the city of Durham; vice-president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce in 1918; vice-president of the Durham Building and Loan Association, 1916-1918; member of the Executive Committee of the Durham Public Library, 1914-1918; and a member of the Board of Education of the Durham City Schools, 1914-1919. Mr. Brooks is the author of "Story of Cotton," "Story of Corn," "Life of Braxton Craven," "Woodrow Wilson as President," "Agriculture and Rural Life Day," and "Education for Democracy," and coauthor of "North Carolina Geography," "Agricultural Arithmetic," and "History in the Elementary Schools," and editor of "North Carolina Poems." He was a member of the Durham Rotary Club and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Methodist. Married Miss Ida Myrtle Sapp. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES SMITH MANNING.

ATTORNEY- GENERAL.

James Smith Manning, Democrat, of Durham County, was born June 1, 1859. Son of John and Louisa Jones (Hall) Manning. Educated at Pittsboro Female Academy (Dr. Sutton) and A. H. Merritt's school; University of North Carolina, A. B., 1879; University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Nominated for Superior Court Judge, 1896. Attorney for city of Durham, 1886-1887. Representative from Durham County in General Assembly of 1907. State Senator from Nineteenth District in 1909. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1909-1910. In 1913 moved to Raleigh and joined a partnership with former Governor W. W. Kitchin under the firm name of Manning and Kitchin. Elected Attorney-General in 1916. Trustee of University of North Carolina. Episcopalian. Married, December 12, 1888, Miss Julia Tate Cain. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

William A. Graham, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born December 26, 1839, at Hillsboro, N. C. Son of William A. and Susan (Washington) Graham. Educated at private schools, 1847-1848; Caldwell Institute (Hillsboro, N. C.); Union Academy (Washington, D. C.); University of North Carolina, 1856-1859; Princeton College, A. B. 1860. Farmer. President North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, three terms; State Senator, 1874-1875 and 1878-1879; Representative 1905. Member North Carolina Board of Agriculture, 1899-1908. Elected Commissioner of Agriculture in 1908, and re-elected in 1912, and 1916, and 1920. Term expires 1921. Captain Co. K, 2nd N. C. Cavalry, C. S. A. Major and Assistant Adjutant General of North Carolina State Troops. Baptist. Moderator of South Fork Association. Thirty years Chairman of Executive Committee. President Baptist State Convention. Author: General Joseph Graham and His Revolutionary Papers; History of South Fork Association; Life and Services of General William L. Davidson; Battle of Ramsaur's Mill; History of Second Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and North Carolina Adjutant General's Department (North Carolina Regiments) 1861-1865. Walter Clark, Editor. Married Miss Julia R. Lane, June 9, 1864. Eleven children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

MITCHELL LEE SHIPMAN.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND PRINTING.

M. L. Shipman, Democrat, of Henderson County, was born at Bowman's Bluff, Henderson County, December 31, 1866. Son of F. M. and Martha A. (Dawson) Shipman. Educated in public schools and private schools. Editor. Teacher. Superintendent Public Instruction Transylvania County, 1892-1895. Twice First Vice-President, six times Historian, and once President North Carolina Press Association. Member National Editorial Association. Chairman Henderson County Democratic Executive Committee, 1898-1906; Chairman Senatorial and Congressional District Committees; member State Democratic Executive Committee; Calendar Clerk, State Senate, 1899-1905; Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1905-1908. Elected Commissioner of Labor and Printing, 1908; re-elected 1912-1916 and 1920. Term expires 1924. First Vice-President International Association of Labor Commissioners and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Fraternal orders: Odd Fellows (Past Grand Master, now Grand Treasurer), Knights of Pythias (Past Chancellor), Royal Arcanum, Jr. O. U. A. M. Sec-Treas. North Carolina Orphans' Association and Chairman Publicity Committee. Baptist; Clerk of North Carolina Association, 1902. Married Miss Lula Osborne, of Brevard, July 12, 1896. Four children. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

STACEY W. WADE.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Stacey W. Wade, Democrat, was born at Morehead City, N. C., August 18, 1875. Son of David B. and Sarah (Royal) Wade. Attended public and private schools of home town. Insurance Commissioner. Assistant Principal Clerk of the State Senate, 1903, 5, 7, 8, and 9; Vice-President Carteret Ice Company, 1904-1906; City Clerk, 1906-1908; Director of the Bank of Carteret, 1907-1909; Auditor and Member Finance Committee Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, 1911-1921; Chief Deputy Insurance Commissioner, 1909-1921. Mason, Knights Templar, Shrine. Methodist. Married Miss Clyde Mann, December, 1905. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

WALTER CLARK.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Walter Clark, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Halifax County, N. C., August 19, 1846. Son of David and Anna M. (Thorne) Clark. Graduated from University of North Carolina 1864. Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A. Admitted to the bar 1868. Judge of Superior Court, 1885-1889. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1889-1902. Chief Justice since January 1, 1903. Frequent contributor to periodical literature. Author: Clark's Annotated Code of Civil Procedure. Translator from the French: Constant's Memoirs of Napoleon (3 vols.). Editor: The State Records of North Carolina (16 vols.); The North Carolina Regiments, 1861-1865 (5 vols.); Reprints of North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, with annotations (164 vols.). President North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, 1900-1901. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Methodist. Married Miss Susan W., daughter of William A. Graham, January 28, 1874. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

PLATT DICKINSON WALKER.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Platt D. Walker, Democrat, of Mecklenburg County, was born in Wilmington, N. C. Son of Thomas D. and Mary Vance (Dickinson) Walker. Educated at George W. Jewett's School, Wilmington, and James H. Horner's School, Oxford, N. C.; University of North Carolina, Class of 1869. Finished collegiate course at University of Virginia and studied law there under Prof. John B. Minor and Prof. Southall, received LL.B. diploma in 1869. Obtained his license to practice law at June Term, 1870, of Supreme Court; admitted to the Bar of North Carolina and settled at Rockingham, 1870, and practiced law with the late Hon. Walter L. Steele, afterwards member of Congress. Representative from Richmond County in General Assembly of North Carolina, 1874-1875. Removed to Charlotte 1876.

and entered into partnership with the late Hon. Clement Dowd (afterwards member of Congress) for the practice of law, and in November, 1880, with Hon. Armistead Burwell, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1892 with E. T. Casler, Esq. Has been Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina since January, 1903. First President of the North Carolina Bar Association, 1899. President of the State Literary and Historical Association, 1909-1910. Trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1901-1905. LL.D. (Davidson College, 1903, and University of North Carolina 1908). Episcopalian. Married Miss Nettie Settle Covington, June 5, 1878, at Reidsville, N. C.; Miss Alma Locke Mordecai, June 8, 1910. Residence: Charlotte, N. C.; Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOKE.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

William A. Hoke, Democrat, of Lincoln County, was born at Lincolnton, N. C., October 25, 1851. Son of Col. John Franklin and Catherine Wilson (Alexander) Hoke. Educated at private schools. Studied law under Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, at Richmond Hill, N. C. Admitted to Bar 1872. Practiced law at Shelby and Lincolnton, N. C., until 1891. Representative in Legislature of North Carolina in 1889. Judge of the Superior Court, 1891-1904. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1904; re-elected, 1912 and again in 1920. Member Society of the Cincinnati. LL.D. (University of N. C.). Episcopalian. At Lincolnton, December 16, 1897, married to Miss Mary McBee. Residence: Lincolnton, N. C. Office: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS ALLEN.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

William Reynolds Allen, Democrat, of Wayne County, was born at Kenansville, North Carolina, March 26, 1860. Son of William A. and Maria Goodwin (Hicks) Allen. Educated at R. W. Millard's and Samuel Clement's schools, Kenansville, 1868-1876, and at Trinity College 1876-1877. Studied law under his father. Lawyer. Repre-

sentative from Wayne County in General Assembly, 1893, 1899, 1901. Chairman Board of Education Wayne County. Judge Superior Court, 1894-1895; 1903-1911. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1910. Re-elected Associate Justice 1918. LL.D. (University of N. C.) Methodist. Has been a member Board of Stewards and now Trustee Methodist Orphanage. Married, November 3, 1886. Miss Mattie M. Moore. Five children. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

WALTER PARKER STACY.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Walter Parker Stacy, Democrat, was born in Ansonville, December, 1884. Son of Rev. L. E. and Rosa (Johnson) Stacy. Attended Weaverville College, 1895-1898; Morven High School, 1899-1902; University of North Carolina, degree of A. B., 1908; University Law School, 1908-1909. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina Bar Association. Represented New Hanover County in General Assembly of 1915. Judge Superior Court, Eighth Judicial District, 1916-1920. Elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1920. Methodist. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

FURNIFOLD McLENDEL SIMMONS.

F. M. Simmons, Democrat, of New Bern, Craven County, was born January 20, 1854, in the County of Jones, N. C. Educated at Wake Forest College and at Trinity College, graduating at Trinity College with the degree of A.B., in June, 1873; was admitted to the Bar in 1875, and practiced the profession of law until his election to the United States Senate in 1901. In 1886 was elected a member of the Fiftieth Congress from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina. In 1893 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (the Eastern) Collection District of North Carolina, and served in that office during the term of Mr. Cleveland. In the campaigns of 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, and 1906, was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. LL.D. of Trinity College, N. C., 1901; University of North Carolina, 1915. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Marion Butler, Populist, for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and re-elected in 1907, and again in 1913, having been chosen in the Democratic primary November 5, 1912, over two opponents, Governor W. W. Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark. Chairman of Finance Committee in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses during Democratic control of the United States Senate. One of the authors of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act of 1913, still in effect, and of the Revenue Measures which provided for the financing of the World War on the part of America. In 1918 re-elected to the Senate for term March 4, 1919-March 3, 1925. Is now Chairman of the Democratic Patronage and the Library Committees of the Senate, ranking Democratic (minority) member of the Committee on Finance, member of the Steering Committee, the Committee on Commerce, and of other committees of the Senate.

LEE SLATER OVERMAN.

Lee Slater Overman, Democrat, of Salisbury, was born January 3, 1854, in Salisbury, Rowan County. Graduated Trinity College, North Carolina, with the degree of A.B., June, 1874; the degree of

M.A. was conferred upon him two years later, the degree of LL.D. has since been conferred both by the University of North Carolina and Trinity College; taught school two years; was Private Secretary to Governor Z. B. Vance in 1877-1878, and Private Secretary to Governor Thomas J. Jarvis in 1879. Began the practice of law in his native town in 1880; has had a leading practice; was five times a member of the Legislature, sessions of 1883, 1885, 1887, 1893, and 1899; was the choice of the Democratic caucus for Speaker in 1887, and was defeated by one vote, through a combination of Independents and Republicans; was the unanimous choice of his party and elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, session of 1893; was President of the North Carolina Railroad Company in 1894; was the choice of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator in 1895, and was defeated in open session by Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, through a combination of Republicans and Populists; was Chairman of the Democratic State Conventions, 1900-1910; Trustee of the University of N. C., 1885-1911; is also a Trustee of Trinity College; was chosen Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1900. Married Miss Mary P., the eldest daughter of United States Senator, afterwards Chief Justice, A. S. Merrimon, October 31, 1878. Was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard, Republican, for the term beginning March 4, 1903. His first term expired March 3, 1909. By unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus, he was re-elected January 19, 1909, for a second term. November 3, 1914, he was elected for a third term, being the first Senator elected in North Carolina by a direct vote of the people. Re-elected November 2, 1920, for a fourth term beginning March 4, 1921, by a majority over his opponent of 81,000.

HALLETT S. WARD.

(*First District.*—Counties: Currituck, Camden, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Washington, Tyrrell, Martin, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt. Population, 206,137.)

Hallett S. Ward, Democrat, of Beaufort County, was born in Gates County August 31st, 1870. Attended only the public schools of the county and a short period at the Como Academy in Hertford County under the great teacher of that day, Capt. Julian H. Picot. Studied law at the University in the summer of 1893. Located in Plymouth,

N. C. Married Aileen Latham. Elected to State Senates of 1899 and 1901. Elected Solicitor of the First Judicial District in 1904; served six years. Elected to 67th Congress in 1920.

CLAUDE KITCHIN.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson. Population, 233,111.)

Claude Kitchin, Democrat, of Halifax County, was born in that county, near Scotland Neck, March 24, 1869. Graduated from Wake Forest College June, 1888, and was married to Miss Kate Mills, November 13th of the same year. Admitted to the Bar September, 1890, and has since been engaged in the practice of law at Scotland Neck. Elected to Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh Congresses. Majority leader in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses. Address: Scotland Neck, N. C.

SAMUEL MITCHELL BRINSON.

(*Third District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne. Population, 202,760.)

Samuel M. Brinson, Democrat, from the Third District, was born in New Bern, N. C., March 20, 1870. He is a son of William George and Kitty (Chestnut) Brinson. He was prepared for college in the New Bern city school, 1878-1888, and was graduated from Wake Forest College in 1891. In 1895 he read law at the University of North Carolina Law School, and upon receiving his license, February, 1896, practiced law at New Bern until he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1902. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to the school work of the county. He was at one time an ensign in the New Bern Division in the Naval Reserves. In 1918, upon the death of Hon. W. T. Dortch, Democratic nominee for Congress, he was chosen by the Democratic Executive Committee a few days before election to fill the vacancy, and was elected over Claude R. Wheatley, Republican, by 3,205 majority. Was re-elected to Congress (1920) over

R. L. Herring by 5,200 majority. He is a Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, an Elk, and member of Jr. O. U. A. M. He is a member of the Baptist Church. On January 16, 1901, he was married to Miss Ruth Martin Scales, of Salisbury, N. C. Address: New Bern, N. C.

EDWARD WILLIAM POU.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Population, 238,494.)

Edward William Pou, Democrat, of Johnston County, was born at Tuskegee, Ala., September 9, 1863. Presidential Elector in 1888. Elected Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina in 1890, 1894, and 1898. Elected to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-Sixth, and Sixty-Seventh Congresses. Address: Smithfield, N. C.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN.

(*Fifth District.*—Counties: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry. Population, 408,138.)

Charles Manly Stedman, Democrat, of Greensboro, was born January 29, 1841, in Pittsboro, Chatham County; moved with his father's family to Fayetteville when he was 12 years of age. Prepared for college at the Pittsboro Academy, and at the Donaldson Academy in Fayetteville. Graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1861. In response to the call for volunteers, he left the University before the commencement exercises and volunteered as a private in the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, which was in the first North Carolina (or Bethel) Regiment. Upon the disbanding of this regiment he joined a company from Chatham County; was lieutenant, then captain, and afterwards its major. This company belonged to the Forty-fourth North Carolina Regiment. He served with Lee's Army during the entire war; was three times wounded, and surrendered at Appomattox. He is one of the twelve soldiers who were engaged in the battle at Bethel and who surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. At the close of the

Civil War he returned to Chatham County, where he taught school for a year; while there he studied law under Hon. John Manning and procured his license to practice. Married Miss Catherine de Rosset Wright, January 8, 1866. In 1867 he moved to Wilmington, where he practiced law for many years; he was a member of the firm of Wright & Stedman. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1880. Elected Lieutenant Governor, 1884. In 1898 he moved to Greensboro and formed a copartnership with A. Wayland Cooke, under the firm name of Stedman & Cooke. Since residing in Greensboro he has served as President of the North Carolina Bar Association. In 1909 he was appointed by Governor Kitchin a director of the North Carolina Railroad Company, representing the State's interest, and was afterwards elected its president. For many years he was trustee of the University of North Carolina. He is a director of the Guilford Battle Ground Company; was elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses.

HOMER LEGRAND LYON.

(*Sixth District*.—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson. Population, 223,434.)

Homer LeGrand Lyon, Democrat, of Whiteville, N. C., was born March 1st, 1879, in Elizabethtown, N. C.; was educated at Davis Military School and the University of North Carolina; was licensed to practice law in September, 1900. Had been Solicitor of the 8th Judicial District for seven years preceding his election to Congress. Married Miss Kate M. Burkhead in 1904. Received 24,174 votes in the last election against 11,040 cast for his opponent, Hon. R. S. White, Republican.

WILLIAM C. HAMMER.

(*Seventh District*.—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, and Yadkin. Population, 295,917.)

William C. Hammer, Democrat, was born in Randolph County, March 24, 1864. Son of William C. and Hannah Jane (Burrows) Hammer. Educated in the public schools, Yadkin College, Western

Maryland College, University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; National Educational Association; North Carolina Press Association. Mayor of Asheboro; Town Commissioner; School Commissioner; County Superintendent of Schools; Solicitor 10th and 15th Judicial Districts of North Carolina; United States Western District of North Carolina; Delegate from Fourth North Carolina District Democratic National Convention, 1896, at Chicago Delegate at large to Democratic National Committee at Baltimore, 1912; President North Carolina Press Association, 1914-1915. Mason. Odd Fellow, Jr. O. U. A. M., Woodman of the World. Methodist. Married Miss Minnie Lee Hancock, 1893. Address: Asheboro, N. C.

ROBERT LEE DOUGHTON.

(*Eighth District.*—Counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, and Watauga. Population 217,254.)

Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, Laurel Springs, N. C., was born at Laurel Springs, N. C., November 7, 1863; was educated in the public schools and at Laurel Springs and Sparta High Schools; is a farmer and stock raiser; was appointed a member of the Board of Agriculture in 1903; elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-fifth District of North Carolina in 1908; served as a director of the State Prison from 1909 to 1911; elected to the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh Congresses.

ALFRED LEE BULWINKLE.

(*Ninth District.*—Counties: Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, Madison, Mitchell, Yancey and Avery. Population, 297,996.)

Alfred Lee Bulwinkle, Democrat, Gastonia, Gaston County, was born in Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1883; moved to Dallas, North Carolina, 1891; attended school in Dallas; studied law at the University of North Carolina. Lawyer; member of the law firm of Bulwinkle & Cherry, Gastonia. Prosecuting Attorney in the Municipal Court of the City of Gastonia, 1913-1916; nominated for the

State Senate by the Democratic Primary of 1916, but withdrew on account of being in the military service on the Mexican Border; Captain, 1st Infantry, N. C. N. G., 1909-1917; Major, commanding 2nd Battalion, 113 F. A., 55th F. A. Brigade, 30th Div., 1917-1919, and served with the regiment in the A. E. F. Married Miss Bessie Lewis, 1911; two children; was elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress by a vote of 40,195 to 35,686 for Jake F. Newell, Republican.

ZEBULON WEAVER.

(*Tenth District.*—Counties: Cherokee, Buncombe, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania. Population, 231,483.)

Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, of Buncombe County, was born in Weaverville, N. C., May 12, 1872. He is the son of W. E. and Hannah E. (Baird) Weaver. A.B. of Weaverville College, 1889. Studied law at the University of North Carolina, 1894. Lawyer. Represented Buncombe County in the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1907 and 1909. State Senator, 1913 and 1915. After a close contest with James J Britt, Republican, in 1916, was declared elected Representative in the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Methodist. Married Miss Anna Hyman. Address: Asheville, N. C.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

WILLIAM BRYANT COOPER.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

William Bryant Cooper, New Hanover County, Democrat, Lieutenant Governor, was born at Cool Springs, S. C., Jan. 22, 1867. Son of Noah Bryant and Lucinda Jennette Cooper. Attended public schools of Mullins, S. C. Banker. Member of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington; president in 1900; member of Board of Trade in 1910; Mason; president of Masonic Temple Corporation. Methodist; steward; Sunday school Superintendent, 1905-1910. Married Miss Ala Francis Gore, 1893. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

FRANK DOBBIN HACKETT.

Frank D. Hackett, Democrat, Principal Clerk of the Senate, was born at Maizefield, Wilkes County, June 14, 1857. Son of Charles Carroll and Jane Cuthbert (Sturgis) Hackett. Attended Jonesville Academy, 1866-1870; Swansboro Academy, 1870; private tuition, 1870; H. Bingham's Law School, Statesville, N. C., 1888-1889; Licensed in February, 1890. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association; Wilkes County Bar Association; President Wilkes County Bar Association, 1914-1915; Secretary Treasurer North Wilkesboro Building and Loan Association, 1908-1915. Special Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, 1895-1896. Assistant Clerk North Carolina House of Representatives, 1899-1901. State Bank Examiner, 1902. Mayor of North-Wilkesboro, 1903-1904. Supervisor for Wilkes County Revaluation Work, 1919-1920. Elected Principal Clerk of Senate Special Session, 1920. I. O. O. F.; Grand Warden, Grand Lodge, 1908-1919; Peputy Grand Master, 1909-1910; Grand Master, 1910 and 1911; Grand Representatives from North Carolina to Sovereign Grand Lodge World, 1912-1913. Methodist; Sunday school superintendent; chairman Board of Stewards for about ten years. Married, April, 1883, to Miss Alice Phillips. Address: North Wilkesboro, N. C.

SENATORS (STATE)

LAUGHLIN McLAURIN BLUE.

(*Twenty-first District.*—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Richmond, and Scotland. Two Senators.)

Laughlin McLaurin Blue, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-first District, was born in South Carolina in 1865. Son of Angus and Mary Ann (McLaurin) Blue. Educated at Laurinburg High School, 1878-82; Davidson College, 1886, with degree of A.B. Farmer. Cashier Bank of Gibson, 1904-1918. Mayor of Gibson; Superintendent of Schools, Scotland County; member House of Representatives, 1893, 1915; Senate, 1917. Elder in Presbyterian Church. Married Miss Mattie James Mason in 1893. Address: Gibson, N. C.

LEON S. BRASSFIELD.

(*Fifteenth District.*—County: Wake. One Senator.)

Leon S. Brassfield, Democrat, Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, born in Wake County, June, 1892. Son of James S. and Mary Elizabeth (Bailey) Brassfield. Attended Bay Leaf High School, 1908-1910; Horner's Military School, 1910-1911; Wake Forest College, B.A., 1915; Columbia University Law School (post-graduate work), 1915. Attorney. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Served as 2d Lieutenant in 317th Field Artillery, 1917-1918; 2d Corps Artillery Park, 1918-1919; American Expeditionary Forces, 1918-1919. Baptist. Married Miss Callie Hunter, March, 1920. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM A. BROWN.

(*Ninth District.*—Counties: Duplin and Pender. One Senator.)

William A. Brown, Democrat, Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, was born at Rocky Point, November, 1875. Son of Bryan and Annie (James) Brown. Was educated at public schools of Pender County 1882-1895; Davis Military School; and Southern Business College, Atlanta, Ga., 1896. Farmer and Banker. Presi-

dent Planters' Bank & Trust Company, Burgaw, N. C. Member Board of County Commissioners, 1908. Member and Chairman of Board of Education, 1919; and Chairman of Local Draft Board during war. Mason and Shriner. Married Miss George Emmett. Address: Rocky Point, N. C.

LINVILLE BUMGARNER.

(*Twenty-eighth District.*—Counties: Davie, Wilkes, and Yadkin. One Senator.)

Linville Bumgarner, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, born at Miller's Creek, Wilkes County, July, 1867. Son of Rev. James L. and Phœbe Ann (Hincher) Bumgarner. Attended public schools until seventeen years old; Moravian Falls Academy, 1885-1888. Farmer. Coroner of Wilkes County, 1892-1894. Clerk of the Superior Court, 1898-1902. Alderman for town of Wilkesboro, 1907-1912. Member of Legislature, 1913, 1915. Methodist; steward, 1894-1896. Married Miss Bessie Ryan McNeill in 1889. Justice of the Peace of Reddies River Township, 1896-1898. Taught in the public schools, 1885-1898. Address: Wilkesboro, N. C.

KENNETH OGDEN BURGWIN.

(*Tenth District.*—Counties: New Hanover, and Brunswick. One Senator.)

Kenneth Ogden Burgwin, Democrat, Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District, was born at Tarboro, March, 1890. Son of Hill and Susan (Nash) Burgwin. Attended Woodbury Forest, Virginia, 1901-1904; St. Lukes School, Pennsylvania, 1904-1907; University of North Carolina, 1911. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Knights of Pythias, Jr. O. U. A. M., Red Men. Episcopalian. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM HYSLOP SUMNER BURGWIN.

(*Third District.*—Counties: Northampton, and Bertie. One Senator.)

W. H. S. Burgwin, Democrat, Senator from the Third senatorial district, was born at Jackson, January 22, 1886. Son of George Pol-

lock and Emma Wright (Ridley) Burgwyn. Attended Warrenton High School, 1898-1900; Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., 1900-1902; Georgetown University; University of North Carolina Law School 1906-1908. Attorney at Law. Farmer. Mayor of Jackson, 1917-1918. State Senator from Third District, 1918; County Attorney Northampton County; Trustee of the University of North Carolina since 1914. Mason, Royal Arch, Knight Templar, 32nd Degree, Shriner. A. T. O., College Fraternity. Episcopalian; vestryman. Married Miss Josephine Griffin, January 2, 1911. Address: Woodland, N. C.

WALTER PIERCE BYRD.

(*Fourteenth District.*—Counties: Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and Sampson. Two Senators.)

Walter Pierce Byrd, Republican, Senator from the Fourteenth senatorial district, was born in Harnett County. Son of A. J. and Caroline (Shaw) Byrd. Attended Buie's Creek Academy 1888-1889; Davis Military School, 1891; University of North Carolina Law School, 1908-1909. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina Bar Association. Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County, 1914-1918. Served as private in Company A, 2nd North Carolina Volunteers in Spanish American War. Methodist; Lay Elder of Fayetteville District. Married, November 3rd, 1909, to Miss Zula Tomlinson. Address: Lillington, N. C.

BENNEHAN CAMERON.

(*Eighteenth District.*—Counties: Caswell, Alamance, Orange, and Durham. Two Senators.)

Bennehan Cameron, Democrat, Senator from the Eighteenth senatorial district, was born September 9, 1854, at "Fairintosh," Stagville, N. C., then Orange, now Durham County. Son of Paul Carrington and Anne (Ruffin) Cameron. Prepared for college at Horner Military School, 1868-1871; Eastman National Business College, 1871; graduated at Virginia Military Institute, 1875; Captain Co. C. Admitted to the Bar in 1877. Farmer. Director of the Morehead

Banking Company, Durham, N. C. Took an active part in organizing the First National Bank of Durham, and in the building of the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad, the Oxford and Clarksville Railroad, the Durham and Northern Railroad, and the Oxford and Dickerson branch. Director in the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad. One of the organizers of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company; president of the same, 1911-1913. Director and vice-president of the Rocky Mount Mills. President of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, 1896-1897. Vice-president of the Southern Cotton Growers Protective Association, 1904-1906. Vice-president of the Farmers' National Congress, 1901-1907; president, 1907-1909. Member of Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1908-1914. Captain of Orange County Guards, 1875-1876. Captain of the staffs of Governors Vance, Jarvis, and Scales. Colonel on the staffs of Governors Fowle, Holt, and Carr. Represented North Carolina on the staff of General Phil Sheridan at the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1887, and on the staff of General Schofield at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President George Washington, 1889. Organizer and director of the Quebec-Miami International Highway. Organizer and vice-president of the Southern National Highway. Director of the American Automobile Association. President of the Scottish Society of America. Assistant treasurer of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. Vice-president of the North Carolina Sons of the Revolution. Chairman of the Committee on the Co-operation of Patriotic Organizations under the American Committee for the Celebration of the Century of Peace among English-speaking Peoples under the Treaty of Ghent. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915; State Senator, 1917. Episcopalian. Married Miss Sallie P. Mayo. Address: Stagville, N. C.

LUTHER MONTROSE CARLTON.

(*Seventeenth District*.—Counties: Granville, and Person. One Senator.)

Luther Montrose Carlton, Democrat, Senator from the Seventeenth senatorial district, was born at Durham, March 27th, 1877. Son of Marcus L. and Betty (Groome) Carlton. Attended Durham Graded and High Schools 1882-1892; Trinity College, 1897; Univer-

sity of North Carolina 1899 and 1900; Law School. Lawyer. County attorney for Person County, 1901-1903. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee for Person County 1901-1908. Mayor of Roxboro in 1915; resigned. Town attorney for Roxboro for past two years. Chairman Board Graded School Trustees 1915-1920. Knights of Pythias. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. Modern Woodmen. Baptist. Married, 1905, to Miss Mary Graves Hines. Address: Roxboro, N. C.

CARL EDWARD CARPENTER.

(*Thirty-first District.*—County: Gaston. One Senator.)

Carl Edward Carpenter, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District, was born at Stanley, Gaston County, N. C., on October 9th, 1888. He is a son of B. F. and Fannie (Mason) Carpenter. Received his preparatory education at Stanley High School. Attended Roanoke College, Salem, Va.; Lenoir College, Hickory, N. C. Attended University of North Carolina Law School 1909-1910. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina Bar Association and Gaston County Bar Association. Mason, K. of P., Jr. O. U. A. M., Red Men. Chancellor Commander Gastonia Lodge K. of P., 1919 Lutheran; Superintendent of Sunday School. Married in 1912 to Miss Ruth Spencer. Address: Gastonia, N. C.

CLIFFORD NEWTON COX.

(*Twenty-second District.*—Counties: Montgomery, and Randolph. One Senator.)

Clifford Newton Cox, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, was born in Randolph County, July 15, 1891. Son of N. C. and Catherine (Burrow) Cox. Received his elementary education in Asheboro Graded and Asheboro High Schools 1902-1910. Attended University of North Carolina 1910-1912; University of Virginia 1912-1916, LL.B. Attorney at Law. County Attorney for Randolph 1917 to present time. Republican candidate for Solicitor from 15th Judicial District in 1918. Delta Sigma Rho Fraternity; Secretary 1915-16. Methodist. Married Miss Nelle F. Smith, in April, 1917. Address: Asheboro, N. C.

JAMES LESTER DELANEY.

(*Twenty-fourth District*.—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

James Lester DeLaney, Democrat, of Mecklenburg County, Senator from Twenty-fourth District, was born in Union County, N. C. Son of James Stanhope and Margaret E. (Matthews) DeLaney. Was educated at Weddington Academy, 1896-1900. University of North Carolina, 1900-1902. University of North Carolina Law School, 1904. Lawyer. Prosecuting attorney for city of Charlotte, 1911-1913. State Senator 1919. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian. Married Miss Cora Matthews, March 2, 1905. Two children. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

 ROGER ALEXANDER DEWAR.

(*Thirty-eighth District*.—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, and Macon. One Senator.)

Roger Alexander Dewar, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, born in New York City 1885; reared in Georgia. Son of Harry and Alice (Rice) Dewar. Attended public schools 1894-1901. Dr. Wilmer's Preparatory School, Annapolis, Md., 1901. Two years at U. S. Naval Academy. Studied Mechanical Drawing in Reno, Nevada University, 1905. Lumber dealer. Mayor and Postmaster at Nelson, Ga. State Chairman of the Progressive Republican Party in Georgia, 1912-1916. Managed Roosevelt's campaign in Georgia, 1912; Hughes' campaign in Georgia, 1916. Served with the 88th Division in France 1918-1919 as 1st Lieutenant in Red Cross, as Casualty Searcher. Mason. Episcopalian; Vestryman, 1914-1916; president St. Luke's Men's Club. Married Miss Sally Brumby, November, 1906. Address: Andrews, N. C.

 FRANK LEMUEL DUNLAP.

(*Twenty-third District*.—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Stanly, and Union. Two Senators.)

Frank Lemuel Dunlap, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, was born in Anson County, May 5, 1887. Son of Joseph I. and Charlotte F. (Bennett) Dunlap. Received his

preparatory education in the common schools of Anson County and at Horner's Military School. LL.B. of the University of North Carolina, class of 1908. Lawyer and farmer. Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson County, 1910; Solicitor of Recorder's Court, Anson County, 1911-1914. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in United States Army, August 1917; 1st Lieutenant, December, 1917; honorably discharged June, 1919. Episcopalian. Address: Wadesboro, N. C.

MARCUS ERWIN.

(*Thirty-sixth District.*—County: Buncombe. One Senator.)

Marcus Erwin, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District. Address: Asheville, N. C.

SOLOMON GALLERT.

(*Thirty-second District.*—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

Solomon Gallert, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-second District, was born at Waterville, Maine, October 17, 1868. Son of David and Rosalie Gallert. Received his preparatory education at Waterville Classical Institute, Me., 1881-1884. Attended Colby College, 1888, A.B. and A.M. Lawyer. Member North Carolina General Assembly 1907. Commissary General North Carolina 1902-1908, with rank of colonel. Member of Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity; Jr. O. U. A. M.; K. of P.; A. F. and A. M.; Scottish Rite 32° Mason; Royal Arch Chapter; Shriner. Has been District Deputy Grand Lodge of Masons; Past Master of Masons; Jr. Past Councillor Jr. O. U. M. M.; Past Chancellor K. of P.; of Jewish Religion. Address: Rutherfordton, N. C.

E. JORDAN GRIFFIN.

(*First District.*—Counties: Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Hertford. Two Senators.)

E. Jordan Griffin, Democrat, Senator from the First District, was born at Woodland, Northampton County, February, 1867. Son of E. O. and Anne E. (Baughm) Griffin. Attended public schools;

Woodland Academy 1881; Westtown, Penn., 1887-1888; Philadelphia Dental College 1893-1896, receiving D.D.S. Dentist. Member of National and State Dental Association. Represented Chowan County, Legislature of 1917. Quaker. Married in 1904 to Miss Imogen Vernon Story. Address: Edenton, N. C.

LUTHER HAMILTON.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow. Two Senators.)

Luther Hamilton, Democrat, Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District, was born in Atlantic, N. C., February, 1894. Son of Samuel E. and Rebecca W. (Fulcher) Hamilton. Attended Atlantic High School, 1905-1909; Oak Ridge Institute, 1910-1911; University of North Carolina 1911-1912, 1914-1915. (Law School). Lawyer. Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Carteret County, 1920; Member Judicial Committee Fifth District, 1920-1922. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant at Fort Oglethorpe, 1917; eight months' service on the Border and nine months' service in France. Methodist; steward, 1919-1920. Married Miss Marie Emma Long, July, 1918. Address: Morehead City, N. C.

J. S. HARGETT.

(*Seventh District.*—Counties: Carteret, Craven, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, and Onslow. Two Senators.)

J. S. Hargett, Democrat, Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District. Address: Trenton, N. C.

LUTHER THOMPSON HARTSELL.

(*Twenty-fourth District.*—Counties: Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg. Two Senators.)

Luther Thompson Hartsell, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, was born in Cabarrus County, October 13th, 1870. He is a son of McDonald J. and Sarah C. (Boger) Hart-

sell. Attended Union Institute, Union County, 1888-1890. Graduated from Trinity College, Durham, N. C., with degree of Ph.B., in 1894. Received degree of LL.B. from University of North Carolina in 1896. Attorney at Law. Member North Carolina Bar Association. County Attorney of Cabarrus County 1900-1908, 1910-1912. Attorney for City of Concord, N. C., 1905-1913. Member of Legislature of North Carolina 1899-1911. Chairman of Cabarrus County Democratic Executive Committee, 1900-1908. J. O. U. A. M., State Counsellor 1910-1911, National Representative 1912-1920; B. P. O. E., Exalted Ruler three terms; Mason, Royal Arch, Shrine; Excellent High Priest Royal Arch 1918-1920. Presbyterian, elder since 1919; assistant teacher of Young Men's Bible Class. Married, December, 1901, to Miss Janie W. Erwin. Address: Concord, N. C.

CHARLES MATTON JONES.

(*Twenty-seventh District.*—Counties: Stokes, and Surry. One Senator.)

Charles Matton Jones, Republican, Senator from the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District. Born at Walkertown, N. C., December 2, 1870. Son of James G. and Susan C. (Idol) Jones. Attended Pinnacle High School 1899. Farmer. Postmaster at Pinnacle 1897-1904. Register of Deeds for Stokes County, 1904-1908. Sheriff of Stokes County 1908-1912. I. O. O. F.; Mason; Knight of Pythias; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Modern Woodmen. Baptist; church clerk since 1919. Married to Miss Flora V. Wall, 1894. Address: Walnut Cove, N. C.

PAUL JONES

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Halifax, and Edgecombe. Two Senators.)

Paul Jones, Democrat, Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District, was born at Tarboro, N. C., June 22, 1867. Son of John Wesley and Eugenia Helen (Jeffreys) Jones. Received his preparatory education at Tarboro Male Academy, 1875-1881. Attended Wake Forest College 1882-1883; Trinity College 1883-1885; graduated from Trinity 1885; University of North Carolina Law School. Planter. Director in Edgecombe County Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor of Tarboro for six years. Captain Company A, Edgecombe Guards, 2nd N. C. Infantry, 1906-1916. Jr. O. U. A. M.; State Councillor of Junior Order. Methodist; chairman Board of Stewards; Trustee; Superintendent of Sunday School. Editor North Carolina Law Journal for State Bar Association. Married Miss Ida McClure Adams. Address: Tarboro, N. C.

JOSEPH EDGAR KANIPE.

(*Thirty-third District*.—Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, and McDowell. Two Senators.)

Joseph Edgar Kanipe, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-third Senatorial District, was born at Marion, N. C., June, 1890. Son of Daniel A. and Missouri Annie (Wycoff) Kanipe. Attended Marion High School, 1909-1910; Rutherford College, 1910-1912; and graduated from Trinity College, A.B. degree, in 1915. Manufacturer. Volunteered at outbreak of war; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, August, 1917; promoted to 1st Lieutenant in September, 1918; honorably discharged December, 1918. Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity. A. F. and A. M.; American Legion. Methodist. Married, in December, 1917, to Miss Martha Decker. Address: Marion, N. C.

MARION D. KINSLAND.

(*Thirty-seventh District*.—Counties: Haywood, Jackson, Transylvania, and Swain. One Senator.)

Marion D. Kinsland, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-seventh District; born in Haywood County, April 30th, 1855. Son of Joshua and Mary (Rhodomer) Kinsland. Educated at Bethel Academy 1870-1876. Farmer. Served on Board of Education. Member of House of Representatives 1903; engrossing Clerk of House from 1905 to 1915. Mason. Methodist. Married Miss Mary A. Hartgrove April 28, 1876. Read law in the years 1876 to 1877. Address: Waynesville, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.

JOHN WALTER LAMBETH, JR.

(*Twenty-third District.*—Counties: Anson, Davidson, Stanly, and Union. Two Senators.)

John Walter Lambeth, Jr., Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-third district; born in Thomasville. He is the son of John W. and Daisy (Sumner) Lambeth. Received his preparatory education at Trinity Park School; A.B. degree from Trinity College in 1916; took post graduate courses at Harvard, Columbia, and the University of London. At present he is engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Sergeant in the First Army, serving with the A. E. F. Member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and of the Masonic Lodge. Methodist. Address: Thomasville, N. C.

 JACOB ELMER LONG.

(*Eighteenth District.*—Counties: Caswell, Alamance, Orange, and Durham. Two Senators.)

Jacob Elmer Long, Democrat, Senator from the Eighteenth District, was born in Yanceyville, N. C., July 31, 1889. Son of Jacob A. and Esta T. Long. Educated at Graham College, 1888-1890; Elon College, 1891-1895; Horner Military School, 1896-1898; University of North Carolina, 1900-1903. LL.B. University of North Carolina, 1903. Lawyer. Chairman Township Executive Committee, Fifth District, 1912-1917. Private Secretary to Charles M. Stedman, member of Congress from Fifth North Carolina District, 1912-1916. Representative in General Assembly, 1911-1913. Fraternal Orders: Sigma Nu Fraternity (college); Omega Tau Legal Fraternity (college); Order of Sphinx (college). Presbyterian. Married, November 10, 1909, Miss Lessie Ermine Peay. Address: Graham, N. C.

 WILLIAM LUNSFORD LONG.

(*Fourth District.*—Counties: Halifax, and Edgecombe. Two Senators.)

William Lunsford Long, Democrat, of Halifax County, Senator from the Fourth District, was born February 5, 1890, at Garysburg. Son of Lemuel McKinney and Bettie Gray (Mason) Long. A.E. of

the University of North Carolina, 1909. Lawyer. Director First National Bank, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Rosemary Banking & Trust Co., Rosemary, N. C.; Carolina & Northeastern Railroad Co.; Vice-President Schlichter Lumber Company; Roanoke Mills Company; Rosemary Mfg. Co. Representative in the General Assembly, 1915. State Senator, 1917-1919. S. A. E. (College Fraternity), Gimghoul, Phi Beta Kappa of University of North Carolina. Mason; K. of P. Married Miss Rosa Arrington Heath, of Petersburg, Va. Address: Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

R. S. McCOIN.

(*Sixteenth District.*—Counties: Warren and Vance. One Senator.)

Rufus Sidney McCain, Democrat, Senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial District, was born in Forsyth County, June 29, 1872. Son of George N. and Elizabeth (Newsom) McCain. Attended Pinnacle Academy; Salem Boys' School; Guilford College; Dick and Dillard Law School. Lawyer. Charter member of North Carolina Bar Association. President Gold Leaf Publishing Company, Henderson Furniture Company; Vice-president Mixon Jewelry Company; Secretary-treasurer Henderson Loan and Real Estate Company; Chairman Vance County Democratic Executive Committee, 1900-1906; Director Eastern State Hospital for the Insane at Goldsboro, 1903-1908; Presidential Elector, 1908; Director Central State Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh, 1900-1910; City Alderman and Mayor pro tem of Henderson, 1911-1912; State Senator, 1917; Representative from Vance County in the General Assembly of 1919. Presbyterian. Mason; K. of P. Married June, 1900. Miss Emma M. Freeborn. Address: Henderson, N. C.

EDGAR FRANKLIN McCULLOCH.

(*Eleventh District.*—Counties Bladen and Columbus. One Senator.)

Edgar Franklin McCulloch, Democrat, Senator from the Eleventh Senatorial District, was born at White Oak, N. C., August, 1888. Son of E. F. and Viola (Sykes) McCulloch. Received his preparatory education at White Oak Academy, 1901-1906. University of

North Carolina, A.B., 1911. University of North Carolina Law School, 1912-1913. Lawyer. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association. Postmaster, Elizabethtown, 1917-1920. County Attorney, 1916-1920; Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee. B. P. O. E.; Knight of Pythias; Woodmen of the World; Mason; Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. Methodist; steward. Married December, 1915, to Mrs. Jessie Lee Clark (nee Sugg). Address: Elizabethtown, N. C.

JAMES VANCE MCGOUGAN.

(*Thirteenth District.*—Counties: Cumberland and Hoke. One Senator.)

James Vance McGougan, Democrat, Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, was born at Lumber Bridge, N. C., July, 1870. Son of Duncan B. and Catherine (White) (McGougan) McGougan. Attended Lumber Bridge High School; Wake Forest College, 1888-1889; University of North Carolina, 1890-1891, graduating from the Medical Department; University of Maryland, graduating with M.D., 1893. Physician and surgeon. Member North Carolina State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Fifth District Medical Society; Cumberland Medical Society; Vice President North Carolina State Medical Society; President Fifth District Medical Society; Ex-president Cumberland Medical Society. President Fayetteville Rotary Club; Vice-president La Fayette Banking and Trust Company; Director National Bank of Fayetteville. Coroner Cumberland County for last fourteen years. Vice-president Chamber of Commerce. District surgeon Atlantic Coast Line Railway; Norfolk and Southern Railway; and Aberdeen and Rockfish Railway. Ranking surgeon 2nd N. C. State Guard; rank of Major from 1910-1914; placed in reserve corps on account of physical disability. B. P. O. E. Baptist. Address: Fayetteville, N. C.

FRANK BROTHERS MCKINNE.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Franklin, Nash, and Wilson. Two Senators.)

Frank Brothers McKinne, Democrat, Senator from the Sixth District, was born at Goldsboro, November 20, 1872. He is a son of David E. and Sarah E. (Brothers) McKinne. Attended preparatory

school at Princeton, N. C., 1888; Horner Military School at Oxford, 1891; and the University of North Carolina, 1894. Banker and Farmer. Methodist; District Steward, 1910-1920; Local Steward and Church Treasurer 1907-1920. Chairman Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, Chairman County Council of Defense; Member of Fuel Administration, Franklin County. Married Miss Pearl Simpson October 19, 1898. Address: Louisburg, N. C.

OTTIS EARL MENDENHALL.

(*Twentieth District.*—County: Guilford. One Senator.)

Ottis Earl Mendenhall, Democrat, Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District, was born at Jamestown, N. C., June, 1875. Son of James Nathan and Martha Florina (Wheeler) Mendenhall. Received his preparatory education at Lexington High School. A.B. from Guilford College in 1895; A.B. from Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., in 1897; A.M. from Haverford College in 1898. Real Estate, Insurance, and Banking. Member Rotary Club, Commercial Club, and Chamber of Commerce of High Point; Member City Council of High Point, 1913-14; Vice-president of High Point Morris Plan Bank; Vice-Chairman Guilford County Democratic Executive Committee, 1916-1920. Loyal Order of Moose; dictator 1918-1919; past-dictator since 1919. Quaker; Treasurer North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends since 1917; clerk of High Point Monthly Meeting of Friends, 1918-1920. Married, April, 1907, to Miss Lizette Brown. Address: High Point, N. C.

MARVIN WESLEY NASH.

(*Twenty-first District.*—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Richland, and Scotland. Two Senators.)

Marvin Wesley Nash, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, was born in Greenville, N. C., May, 1878. Son of Rev. L. L. and Louise (Taylor) Nash. Attended Raleigh Male Academy, 1888-1891; Cape Fear Academy, 1892-1894; Fayetteville Military Academy, 1896-1898; University of North Carolina Law School, 1899-1900. Attorney at Law. Member of the North Caro-

lina Bar Association. City Attorney at Hamlet, N. C., 1910-1920. Knights of Pythias; Mason; Royal Arch; Knights Templar; Shrine. Methodist. Married Miss Rosa R. Hart, June, 1905. Address: Hamlet, N. C.

R. M. OATES.

(*Thirty-second District.*—Counties: Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford. Two Senators.)

R. M. Oates, Democrat, Senator from the Thirty-second Senatorial District. Address: Hendersonville, N. C.

N. W. OUTLAW.

(*Fifth District.*—County: Pitt. One Senator.)

N. W. Outlaw, Democrat, Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District. Address: Greenville, N. C.

NOLLIE M. PATTON.

(*Thirty-third District.*—Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, and McDowell. Two Senators.)

Nollie M. Patton, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-third Senatorial District, was born at Dysartsville, N. C., August 10, 1892. Son of J. R. and Emma F. (Tate) Patton. Attended Morganton Graded Schools, 1903-1909; Patton High School, 1909-1911; Trinity College, A.B., 1915; Trinity College Law School, 1915-1917; Attorney at Law. Served in the United States Army from May, 1917, to March, 1919; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant; promoted to 1st Lieutenant and then to Captain; eleven months overseas; decorated with Croix de Guerre in September, 1918. Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Knights of Pythias. Methodist. Address: Morganton, N. C.

J. COLEMAN RAMSEY.

(*Thirty-fifth District.*—Counties: Avery, Madison, Mitchell, and Yancey. One Senator.)

J. Coleman Ramsey, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, was born at Walnut, Madison County, August,

1879. Son of Jacob M. and Catherine L. (Smith) Ramsey. Attended Walnut public schools; Weaverville College; Wake Forest College Law School; and Cumberland University Law School, Lebanon, Tenn. Lawyer. Represented Madison County in Legislature of 1911. Has been Mayor of Marshall and County Attorney. Served in the United States Army as private in Coast Artillery in the Spanish American War. Mason, 32° and Shriner. Presbyterian. Married Miss Margaret Morrow, 1914. Address: Marshall, N. C.

JAMES RAYNOR.

(*Fourteenth District.*—Counties: Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and Sampson. Two Senators.)

James Raynor. Republican. Senator from the Fourteenth Senatorial District. Address: Benson, N. C.

WALLACE ALEXANDER REINHARDT.

(*Thirtieth District.*—Counties: Catawba and Lincoln. One Senator.)

Wallace Alexander Reinhardt, Republican, of Catawba County, Senator from Thirtieth District, was born in Catawba County, N. C., September 23, 1869. Son of Robert P. and Susan (Ramseur) Reinhardt. Was educated in public schools. Two years at Catawba College. Farmer and dairyman. Chairman County Republican Executive Committee, 1916-1918. Treasurer of Catawba County, 1914-1918. Mason. Reformed. Married Miss Iva I. I. Kerd, December 18, 1890. Address: Newton, N. C.

W. JOSEPH ROBINSON.

(*Thirty-fourth District.*—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga. One Senator.)

W. Joseph Robinson, Republican, Senator from the Thirty-fourth District, was born in Carter, Tenn., September 20th, 1879. Son of Joseph H. and Sarah M. (Elliott) Robinson. Educated in the public

schools; Pierce high school; and University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., 1900-1904. Physician. Member of Ashe County Medical Society; North Carolina Medical Society; American Medical Association. Mason. Married September 16th, 1903, Miss Julia Sutherland. Address: Creston, N. C.

ANDREW FULLER SAMS.

(*Twenty-sixth District.*—County: Forsyth. One Senator.)

A. F. Sams, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, was born in Buncombe County, June 1, 1872. Son of Leroy Warren and Ailey (Brown) Sams. Attended preparatory schools and Mars Hill College from 1885-1894. A.B., Wake Forest College in 1897. Licensed Attorney at Law in 1903. Member of American Bar Association. Solicitor Winston-Salem Municipal Court 1910-1913. Baptist. Married Miss Minnie Bonner in 1899. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

JOHN ANDREW SCOTT, JR.

(*Twenty-ninth District.*—County: Iredell. One Senator.)

John Andrew Scott, Jr., Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, was born at Point Pleasant, W. Va., in 1892. Son of Rev. John A. and Lucy (Waddell) Scott. Received degree of A.B. Davidson College in 1911. Attended University of North Carolina Law School, 1912-1913. Served as 1st Lieutenant, 103rd Field Artillery, A. E. F., 1917-1919. Pi Kappa Alpha. Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian; deacon. Married Miss Anne Belle Walton, September, 1919. Address: Statesville, N. C.

HARRY WILLIAMS STUBBS.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico. Two Senators.)

Harry Williams Stubbs, Democrat, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, was born at Williamston, N. C., in 1860. Son of Jesse R. and Mary L. (Williams) Stubbs. Attended Horner and Graves School, Oxford, N. C., and public schools; University of North Carolina, 1879. Dick and Dillard's Law School. Attorney at Law. Member of the General Assembly for twenty-five years. Mason; Odd Fellow. Address: Williamston, N. C.

HERBERT LINWOOD SWAIN.

(*Second District.*—Counties: Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, and Pamlico. Two Senators.)

Herbert Linwood Swain, Democrat, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, was born in Tyrrell County, in November, 1894. Son of J. Haywood and V. C. Swain. Education received in public schools of Tyrrell County, Creswell High School, Ayden Seminary, and University of North Carolina, 1913-1916. Attorney at Law. Represented Tyrrell County in the General Assembly of 1917. Mayor of Columbia in 1918. Served in the United States Navy in 1918. Jr. O. U. A. M. Member of State Board of Education 1916-1917. Food Administrator for Tyrrell County, 1917; Naval Intelligence Agent for Tyrrell during the War; Vice Chairman War Savings Stamp Committee. Free Will Baptist. Married Miss Olivia McClees. Address: Columbia, N. C.

 W. F. TAYLOR.

(*Eighth District.*—County: Wayne. One Senator.)

W. F. Taylor, Democrat, Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District. A.B., University of North Carolina, 1911; L.L.B. 1914. Lawyer. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

 LYCURGUS RAYNER VARSER.

(*Twelfth District.*—County: Robeson. One Senator.)

Lycurgus Rayner Varser, Democrat, Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District, was born in Gates County, August, 1878. Son of W. H. and Emily T. (Duck) Varser. Attended Reynoldson Institute, 1892-1895; Wake Forest College A.B., 1899; Wake Forest Law School, 1899-1901. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and American Bar Association. Chairman Board of Trustees, Lumberton Graded Schools. Jr. O. U. A. M.; I. O. O. F.; Mason. Held all chairs of I. O. O. F. Baptist; deacon; moderator. Married, June, 1904, to Miss Lily Ford Snead. Address: Lumberton, N. C.

WILLIAM RICHMOND WALKER.

(*Nineteenth District.*—County: Rockingham. One Senator.)

William Richmond Walker, Democrat, Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, was born in Greensboro, October, 1855. Son of William Richmond and Letitia Harper (Morehead) Walker. Received his preparatory education in the public schools of Greensboro. A.B., Davidson College, 1875. Cotton manufacturer. From 1889 to present date has been bank president, and treasurer and director of various textile and development companies. Presbyterian; deacon; elder for fifteen years. Married Miss Minnie R. Faucette in 1885. Address: Spray, N. C.

T. W. WILLIAMS.

(*Sixth District.*—Counties: Franklin, Nash, and Wilson. Two Senators.)

T. W. Williams, Democrat, Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District. Address: Elm City, N. C.

STANLEY WINBORNE.

(*First District.*—Counties: Perquimans, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Hertford. Two Senators.)

Stanley Winborne, Democrat, Senator from the First Senatorial District, was born at Murfreesboro, N. C., August, 1886. Son of Benjamin Brodie and Nellie (Vaughan) Winborne. Attended Dr. E. E. Parham's School, Murfreesboro, 1898-1903; Ph.B., University of North Carolina, 1907. University of North Carolina Law School, 1907-1908. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Mayor of Murfreesboro, 1909-1910; Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, 1912; County Attorney, 1909-1915; Vice-President Citizens' Bank, 1909-1919; Representative in the General Assembly, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1920; member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina since 1917. Pi Kappa Alpha, and Gorgon's Head Fraternities; Mason; all offices in Blue Lodge, Methodist. Married Miss Frances Sharp Jernigan, April, 1912. Address: Murfreesboro, N. C.

WALTER H. WOODSON.

(*Twenty-fifth District.*—County: Rowan. One Senator.)

Walter H. Woodson, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-fifth District, was born in Salisbury, April 20th, 1875. Son of Horatio Nelson and Margaret Elizabeth (Bostian) Woodson. Attended Salisbury Graded Schools, 1881-1889; James M. Hill's High School at Salisbury, 1889-1892; B.S., University of North Carolina, 1892-1896. University Law School, 1898-1899. Lawyer. Member of North Carolina Bar Association. City Attorney of Salisbury, 1910-1913; Mayor of City of Salisbury, 1913-1919; Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee of Rowan County, 1908-1916. Knights of Pythias. Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist; Steward. Married Miss Pauline Mae Bernhardt, December 20, 1900. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

REPRESENTATIVES

JAMES ALLEN AUSTIN

James Allen Austin, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County, born at New London, Stanly County. Son of J. D. and Mary J. (Talley) Austin. Received his preparatory education at Crescent Academy and Business College; Oak Ridge Institute; LL.B., University of North Carolina Law School, 1908-1911. Attorney at Law. Member of North Carolina Bar Association. Judge of the Municipal Court of High Point, 1917-1919. B. P. O. E. Methodist; steward since 1918. Married in 1914 to Miss Nancy Kearns. Address: High Point, N. C.

DAVID COLLIN BARNES

David Collin Barnes, Democrat, Representative from Hertford County, was born at Murfreesboro, in November, 1875. Son of David Alexander and Bettie (Vaughan) Barnes. Received his preparatory education in the public schools of Murfreesboro and Horner's Military School. Attended University of North Carolina Law School. Lawyer and banker. Member of North Carolina Bar Association. President of People's Bank since 1904. Represented his county in the General Assembly of 1919; Senator from

First Senatorial District in 1911 and 1913. Was County Appeal Agent during war, and member of Advisory Board. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Master of Lodge. Episcopalian. Address: Murfreesboro, N. C.

JOSIAH WILLIAM BARNES

Josiah William Barnes, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County, was born in that county. Son of Siah H. and Janie (Wilder) Barnes. Educated in the public schools. Farmer. Represented his county in the General Assembly of 1909 and 1917. Mason. Master of Lodge. Baptist. Married Miss Della Bayeth, 1898. Address: Clayton, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

MAURICE VICTOR BARNHILL

Maurice Victor Barnhill, Democrat, Representative from Nash County, was born in Halifax County, in 1887. He is the son of Martin V. and Mary (Dawes) Barnhill. He received his preparatory education in the Enfield Graded and High Schools. Attended University of North Carolina Law School, 1908-1909. Lawyer. Solicitor Nash County Recorder's Court, 1915-1920. Mason, Shriner, Pythian, Odd Fellow. Methodist, steward. Married in 1912 to Miss Nannie Cooper Barnhill. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

C. L. BELL

C. L. Bell, Democrat, Representative from Hyde County. Address: Swan Quarter, N. C.

EMMETT HARGROVE BELLAMY

Emmett Hargrove Bellamy, Democrat, Representative from New Hanover County, was born in Wilmington, N. C., February, 1891. Son of John D. and Emma (Hargrove) Bellamy. Attended Horner's Military School, 1904-1907; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1912; LL.B., Columbia University Law School, 1915. Lawyer.

Member North Carolina Bar Association. Served as First Lieutenant of Field Artillery in United States Army, 1917-1919. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Odd Fellow; Noble Grand, 1919-1921. Episcopalian. Address: Wilmington, N. C.

BERT E. BENNETT

Bert E. Bennett, Democrat, Representative from Anson, born in Stanly County, January, 1873. Son of David N. and Agnes (Dunlap) Bennett. Attended public schools; Horner's Military School; Davidson College. Farmer. Woodman of the World. Married Miss Margaret Lee, September, 1901. Address: Wadesboro, N. C.

ADOLPHUS A. BLACKWELDER

Adolphus A. Blackwelder, Republican, Representative from Caldwell County, was born in Stanly County, September 30, 1870. Son of William S. and Rachel L. (Frick) Blackwelder. Educated at Palmerville Academy, Palmerville, N. C., and Crescent Academy, Rowan County, N. C. Merchant and farmer. City Commissioner of Lenoir, 1917-1918. Mason. Member of Reformed Church. Sunday School teacher for fifteen years. Taught in public schools for ten years. Married Miss Mamie F. McNairy, June, 1907. Address: Lenoir, N. C.

MAHLON BOLTON.

Mahlon Bolton, Democrat, Representative from Northampton County, was born at Woodland, N. C., October, 1863. Son of James and Luvenie (McDaniel) Bolton. Attended Woodland High School. 1877-1881; Wake Forest College, 1881-1882; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1885. Physician. Member of County and State Medical Societies and Seaboard Medical Society. President County Medical Society; President Seaboard Medical Society of Virginia and North Carolina. Director, Cashier and Vice-President of bank at Rich Square. Represented Northampton County in General Assembly of 1909. Mayor. Medical Examiner for Government. Mason, Odd Fellow. Methodist; steward for

thirty-five years; Sunday School Superintendent for past ten years; delegate to annual conference. Married December, 1888, to Miss Emma Baugham. Address: Rich Square, N. C.

THOMAS C. BOWIE.

Thomas C. Bowie, Democrat, Representative from Ashe County, was born at Joseph, La., in 1876. He is a son of John Ruth and Frances (Calloway) Bowie. Received his preparatory education at Moravian Falls Academy, 1891; Trap Hill High School, 1892; and Mars Hill College, 1893. Received Ph.D. in 1899 from the University of North Carolina. Did post-graduate work at Yale College in 1900 in Political and Social Science. Attended law schools of Yale and University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of State Bar Association and American Bar Association. Represented Ashe County in the Legislatures of 1909, 1913, 1915, 1921, and was Speaker of the House in 1915. Mason, Odd Fellow, Episcopalian. Married Miss Jean Davis in 1906. Address: West Jefferson, N. C.

ALEX O. BRADLEY.

Alex O. Bradley, Republican, Representative from Clay County, was born in Buncombe County, November 8, 1888. Son of William D. and Jane (Halcombe) Bradley. Farmer. Served as private in 165th Coast Artillery Corps from 1909 to 1912. Baptist. Married Miss Jessie Bumgarner April 22, 1916. Address: Hayesville, N. C.

JULIUS BROWN

Julius Brown, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County, was born at Bethel, N. C., November 18, 1879. Son of Fernando and Ann M. (Martin) Brown. Was educated at Bethel High School; Law School of University of North Carolina, 1901-1902. Lawyer. Representative from Pitt County in 1919. Odd Fellow, Mason. Married Miss Estell Thigpen, August 13, 1913. Address, Greenville, N. C.

CHARLES G. BRYANT.

Charles G. Bryant, Republican, Representative from Yadkin County, was born in Yadkin County, February 26, 1866. Son of Stephen H. and Deborah (Farrington) Bryant, was educated at Moravian Falls Academy, 1888-1889; Trap Hill Institute, 1890-1892; M.D. of Louisville Medical College, 1893-94; M.D., Richmond University Medical College, 1911. Physician. Represented Wilkes County in the General Assembly of 1907, also represented Yadkin County in the General Assembly of 1919. Served in the Spanish-American War in Cuba and in the Philippine Islands, 1898-1902. Mason, Odd Fellow, Knights of Pythias. Baptist. Married Miss Maggie Cowles Hampton April 16, 1902. Address: Jonesville, N. C.

WILLIAM WINBORNE BUNCH

William Winborne Bunch, Democrat, Representative from Chowan County, was born near Edenton, N. C., in 1873. Son of John A. and Rebecca (Gaskins) Bunch. Educated at Dr. Winborne's School and at Elm Grove School. Farmer. Baptist. Married Miss Viola Elliott in 1901. Address: Edenton, N. C.

EDGAR RAMSEY BURT

Edgar Ramsey Burt, Democrat, Representative from Montgomery County, was born at Osgood, Chatham County, October, 1869. Son of J. G. and Debanie (Thomas) Burt. Attended public schools and Holly Springs School. Farmer and lumber dealer. Methodist; steward for ten years. Married Miss Henrie Adams in 1900. Address: Biscoe, N. C.

W. M. BUTT.

W. M. Butt, Democrat, Representative from Beaufort County. Address: Bonnerton, N. C.

A. W. BYRD.

A. W. Byrd, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County.
Address: Mount Olive, N. C.

FRED O. CHRISTOPHER.

Fred O. Christopher, Republican, Representative from Cherokee, was born at Ivy Log, Ga., February 26, 1889. Son of Wesley and Chastian Christopher. Graduated from Murphy High School in 1911. Attended University of North Carolina, 1912; University of North Carolina Law School in 1917. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Entered military service September 6, 1918, as private. Mason, Baptist. Address: Murphy, N. C.

RICHARD C. CLARKE.

Richard C. Clarke, Republican, Representative from Henderson County, was born in Pennsylvania, October, 1877. Son of Charles S. and Louise (Kennedy) Clarke. Attended school at Kiskiminetas, Saltsburg, Pa., 1896, and Westminster, New Wilmington, Pa., 1897-1898. President First Bank and Trust Company, Hendersonville, N. C.; City Commissioner, 1915; Thirty-second Degree Mason. Presbyterian. Married Miss Louise Winter, October, 1909. Address: Hendersonville, N. C.

LILLIAN EXUM CLEMENT.

Lillian Exum Clement, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born at Black Mountain, N. C., March, 1894. Daughter of George Washington and Sarah Elizabeth (Burnett) Clement. Received elementary education and high school course in private school under the direction of the Parish of All Souls Church. Attended Normal and Collegiate Institute for one year, and then studied under a private tutor. Studied law under J. J. Britt and Robert C. Goldstein, 1914-1915. Licensed to practice law in 1916. Lawyer. Member of the Business and Professional Women's Club. Chief Clerk of the Buncombe County Draft Board during the war. First woman in the South elected to the House of Representatives. Secured her nomination over two men before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. Address: Asheville, N. C.

CORNELIUS FULTON CLINE.

Cornelius Fulton Cline, Democrat, Representative from Rutherford County, was born near Granite Falls, Caldwell County, April, 1872. Son of E. E. and Linna (Rader) Cline. Educated at Granite Falls Academy. Lumberman; secretary-treasurer of the Warlick Lumber Company. Methodist; trustee and steward; Charge Lay Leader; District Lay Leader; District Steward, member Joint Board of Finance, 1914-1918; member of Sunday School Board and Board of Lay Activities of Western N. C. Conference. Married Miss Effie Lenoa Jones, May, 1898. Address: Gilkey, N. C.

AUSTIN BLAINE COFFEY.

Austin Blaine Coffey, Republican, Representative from Watauga County, was born at Shulls Mills, N. C., January 14, 1887. Son of David N. and Carolin Coffey. Attended the public schools and Appalachian Training Schools, 1901-1903. Farmer. Represented Watauga County in the Legislature of 1917. Odd Fellow. Baptist; deacon since August, 1918. Married March, 1913, to Miss Hailey Harris. Address: Shulls Mills, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 45.

JOHN M. COLEMAN.

John M. Coleman, Democrat, Representative from Warren County, was born in that county October, 1870. He is a son of W. G. and Joyce Ann (Shearin) Coleman. Educated in the preparatory schools of Warren County. Merchant, farmer, banker. President of the Bank of Macon since its organization. Baptist. Married in 1896 to Miss Willie Augusta Phelps. Address: Macon, N. C.

HENRY GROVES CONNOR, JR.

Henry Groves Connor, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Wilson County, was born at Wilson, N. C., July 19, 1876. Son of Henry Groves and Kate (Whitfield) Connor. Was educated at Wilson graded schools; private schools in Wilson; B.S. of University

of North Carolina, 1897. Law School, University of North Carolina, 1898. Lawyer. Chairman County Democratic Executive Committee; Delegate National Democratic Conventions, 1912-1916. Sigma Alpha Epsilon (college fraternity). Married Miss Elizabeth Clark, April 17, 1901. Address: Wilson, N. C.

CHARLES ALBERT COOKE.

Charles Albert Cooke, Democrat, Representative from Pasquotank County, was born in Hertford County in 1867. Son of Richard A. and Sallie Ann (Saunders) Cooke. Educated in the public schools and Captain Harrison's School at Aulander, N. C. Merchant. Member of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Elizabeth City. Commissioner of Windsor, 1901-1908; Clerk and Treasurer to Board of Commissioners, 1902-1908. Member of the Board of Trustees of the graded school, Elizabeth City; Chairman of the Finance Committee since 1917. Baptist; Church Treasurer for several years. Married Miss Loula F. Britton in 1891. Address: Elizabeth City, N. C.

JOSEPH BASCOM COOPER.

Joseph Bascom Cooper, Republican, Representative from Burke County, was born in that county in June, 1890. Son of John H. and Emily L. (Baker) Cooper. Educated at Rutherford College. Farmer. Member of Farmers' Union; County Chairman. Taught school for ten years. Methodist; lay leader; member of building committee. Married December, 1911, to Miss Estelle A. Berry. Address: Connelly Springs, N. C.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS COUGHENOUR.

William Chambers Coughenour, Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born in Salisbury, September 25, 1886. Son of Thomas Adam and Mary Norfleet (Swicegood) Coughenour. Educate at Horner's Military School, 1903; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1908; Columbia University, School of Law, 1910-1911. Lawyer. Member House of Representatives of North Carolina.

1911 Served as Chief Petty Officer U. S. N. E. F. Member of Phi Kappa Alpha Phi Beta Kappa Mason Episcopalian. Married Miss Ruby Gray in 1915 Address Salisbury, N. C.

J. H. DOWLES

J. H. Dowles Republican Representative from Wilkes County Address Wilkesboro, N. C.

ROBERT MARTIN DIX

Robert Martin Dix Democrat Representative from Forsyth County was born in that county July 4 1878 Son of Romulus D. and Susan E. Barratt Dix attended Oak Ridge Institute 1894-1897 Farmer Representative in the General Assembly 1917-1918 and 1919 Methodist Married April 1917 Miss Lillian Miller Address Rural Hill, N. C.

BURGESS SAITHER BRISP

Burgess Saither Brisp Democrat Representative from Dare County was born at Lenoir N. C. July 2 1876 Son of James J. and Jane Caroline Hayes Brisp Was educated at Lenoir High School 1894-1897 Trinity College 1898-1901 Studied law at the Law School of Judge Thomas A. Sawyer at Lenoir 1898-1901 Lawyer Representative from Dare County in 1901 Teacher 1901-1904 County Superintendent of Dare County in 1907-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917 Government Appeal Agent and Chairman of Legal Advisory Board for Dare County during the Union of J. W. & C. Carterhead Married Miss Maggie Hays Fennell 1911 Address Dare, N. C.

JOHN H. LARSEN

John H. Larsen Democrat Representative from Halifax County was born February 21 1871 in Wakeham County Son of John J. and Marie Eberett Larsen attended common schools 1880-

1877. Moved from Washington County to Halifax County in 1871. Justice of the Peace since 1887. Member of House of Representatives in 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921. A. F. and A. M. Episcopalian. Married Miss Mollie E. Pittman. Address: Spring Hill, N. C.

GEORGE COLUMBUS DEES.

George Columbus Dees, Democrat, Representative from Pamlico County, was born at Grantsboro, N. C., March, 1891. Son of George and Julia Frances (Brinson) Dees. Attended Buies Creek Academy, 1906; Guilford College Preparatory Department, 1907-1910; Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1913; Guilford College, A. B. degree, 1918; North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1916. Farmer. Society of Friends. Address: Grantsboro, N. C.

D. LANIER DONNELL.

D. Lanier Donnell, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County, was born at Oak Ridge, N. C., August 13, 1881. Son of W. O. and Martha F. Donnell. Received his preparatory education at Oak Ridge Institute. Attended Wake Forest College. Engaged in lumber and land business. Methodist. Married Miss Dora Korner in October, 1916. Address: Oak Ridge, N. C.

RUFUS A. DOUGHTON.

Rufus A. Doughton, Democrat, Representative from Alleghany County, was born in that county, January 1, 1857. Son of J. Her-ton and Rebecca (Jones) Doughton. Educated at Independence (Va.) High School, 1876-1877; University of North Carolina. Studied law at University of North Carolina, 1880. Lawyer, farmer and banker. President of Bank of Sparta. Representative in the General Assembly, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917 and 1919. Lieutenant Governor, 1893-1897. Speaker of the House, 1891. Member of present Budget Commission. Mason. Methodist. Married January 3, 1883, Miss Sue B. Parks. Address: Sparta, N. C.

JOHN B. ENSLEY.

John B. Ensley, Republican, Representative from Jackson County. Address: Dillsboro, N. C.

REUBEN OSCAR EVERETT.

Reuben Oscar Everett, Democrat, Representative from Durham County, was born in October, 1879. Son of Justus and Elizabeth (Purvis) Everett. Graduate of the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Episcopalian. Address: Durham, N. C.

WILLIAM NASH EVERETT.

William Nash Everett, Democrat, Representative of Richmond County, was born in Rockingham, December 29, 1864. Son of William I. and Fannie (LeGrand) Everett. Attended Rockingham High School, 1882; University of North Carolina, 1886. Farmer and merchant. State Senator, 1917. Member of House, 1919. Methodist. Married Miss Lena Payne in 1888. Address: Rockingham, N. C.

J. T. EXUM.

J. T. Exum, Democrat, Representative from Greene County. Address: Snow Hill, N. C.

EARLE J. EZZELL.

Earle J. Ezzell, Democrat, Representative from Union County, was born at Waxhaw, N. C. He is a son of F. J. and Mary E. (Lee) Ezzell. Attended Weddington Academy in 1895-1899; University of North Carolina. Farmer. Member of the Farmers' Union. Woodman of the World, Free Mason. Methodist Episcopal; Trustee 1914-1920. Address: Waxhaw, N. C.

RALPH RUDOLPH FISHER.

Ralph Rudolph Fisher, Republican, Representative from Transylvania County. Born in Greenville County, South Carolina, 1892. He is the son of Dr. W. C. and Rhoda Emma (Walker) Fisher. He attended Columbus Institute, 1906-1907; Mars Hill College, 1910-1914; Furman University, Greenville, S. C., 1914-1915; Wake Forest College, 1915-1917, graduating in 1917 with degree of LL.B. from Wake Forest Law School. Lawyer. Member Bar Association. Editor of *Brevard News*. Private in United States Army from August, 1917, to August, 1919. Remained in France nineteen and a half months. Was with French Army at St. Mihiel; met German spring drive with 20th Colonial French Corps at Amiens Valley in March, 1918; wounded May 29th and again August 3d, 1918. Woodman of the World, Jr. O. U. A. M., Redman, W. O. W., I. O. O. F.; Noble Grand, Odd Fellows; Deputy Warden, Odd Fellows. Baptist. Address: Brevard, N. C.

RICHARD TILLMAN FOUNTAIN.

Richard Tillman Fountain, Democrat, Representative from Edgecombe County, was born in Edgecombe County. Son of Almon L. and Louisa (Eagles) Fountain. Was educated in public schools and Tarboro Male Academy; University of North Carolina, 1905-1907. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Member Legislature, session 1919. Judge of Recorder's Court, Rocky Mount, 1911-1918. Trustee Rocky Mount graded schools since 1917; Secretary of board since 1918. Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Susie Rankin, October 3, 1919. Address: Rocky Mount, N. C.

FRANK LANNEAU FULLER, JR.

Frank Lanneau Fuller, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Durham County, was born in that county October, 1893. Son of Frank Lanneau and Lilia Arnold (Day) Fuller. Attended Woodberry Forest School, Virginia, 1908-1910; Davidson College; University of Virginia Law School, 1914-1916. Lawyer. Served as First

Lieutenant in 113th Field Artillery, 1917-1918; Captain 28th Field Artillery, 1918-1919. Presbyterian. Married August, 1917, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson. Address: Durham, N. C.

HARLEY BLACK GASTON.

Harley Black Gaston, Democrat, Representative from Gaston County, was born in that county November, 1891. He is the son of S. J. and Cora (Black) Gaston. Received his preparatory education in the Lowell graded school and at Belmont High School; A.B., Trinity College, Durham, N. C., 1914; attended University of North Carolina. Attorney. Served as Second Lieutenant in United States Army from 1917 to 1919. Wounded in action. Mason. Methodist; superintendent of Sunday School since 1920. Address: Belmont, N. C.

RIDDICK WAVERLY GATLING.

Riddick Waverly Gatling, Democrat, Representative from Gates County, was born in Gates County, October 4, 1871. Son of John J. and Emiley G. (Willey) Gatling. Was educated at Reynoldson Male Institute; Horner Military School, 1887-1888. Farmer. Treasurer of Gates County, 1898-1914. President Citizens Bank since its organization, 1916. President Farmers Emporium, Inc. Trustee Reynoldson High School. Representative in General Assembly, 1919. Episcopalian. Married Miss Nancy D. Langstun, who died November 12, 1909. Address: Gates, N. C.

J. P. GIBBS.

J. P. Gibbs, Republican, Representative from Yancey County. Address: Burnsville, N. C.

MELVIN BROADUS GLOVER.

Melvin Broadus Glover, Democrat, Representative from Nash County, was born in that county February 12th, 1898. Son of Irving Nixon and Hadie Lanie (Deans) Glover. Educated at

Mount Pleasant High School, Wilson graded schools, Bailey graded and High School. Member of the Chamber of Commerce. Town Commissioner of Bailey, 1918-1919. Chairman of School Board. Member of Nash County Board of Public Welfare. Served as private in United States Army from September, 1918, to December, 1918. Mason; Jr. O. U. A. M., Financial Secretary, 1917-1918. Methodist. Address: Bailey, N. C.

CHARLES ALFRED GOSNEY.

Charles Alfred Gosney, Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., in 1889. He is a son of James H. and Ida (Dodson) Gosney. Received his preparatory education in the public schools of Pittsylvania County and of the City of Danville, 1895-1899; public schools of Hampton, 1899-1907. Read law in the office of James H. Pou, and under Judge Pell. Licensed by Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1916. Attorney. Enlisted as private in June, 1917; promoted to Regimental Sergeant in July, 1917; commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry, in December, 1917; promoted to First Lieutenant in April, 1918; Battalion Adjutant in July, 1918; assigned to Headquarters, 60th Infantry Brigade as Liaison Officer, July, 1918; appointed Aide-de-Camp to General S. L. Faison in November, 1918. Discharged May 3, 1919. At present Captain and Adjutant, North Carolina National Guard. Member of the American Legion. State Adjutant and Finance Officer, 1919-1920. Mason. Baptist; secretary of Sunday School, 1910-1919; Assistant Superintendent, 1920 to present time. Married, 1920, to Miss Janie Fetner. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

PAUL D. GRADY.

Paul D. Grady, Democrat, Representative from Johnston County, was born at Seven Springs, N. C., in 1890. Son of James Calhoun and Ella Smith (Outlaw) Grady. Educated at Kenly High School; Tennessee Military Institute, 1906-1907; Oak Ridge Institute, 1907-1908; Washington and Lee University, 1909-1910; Wake Forest College, 1910-1911. Lawyer and farmer. Attorney for town of Kenly. Member of General Assembly of 1919. Mayor of Kenly, 1918. Jr. O. U. A. M. Mason. Presbyterian. Married Miss Lelia

Grace Swink, 1909. Was Chief Registrar for all military registrations, 1918; member Johnston County Legal Advisory Board; Chairman War Savings Committee; Food Administrator; Vice-Chairman Red Cross drives; Chairman Local Civilian Relief Committee; member United States Public Health Committee; Legal Counsel for soldiers and families of Beulah Township; member Liberty Loan Committees. Address: Kenly, N. C.

ALEXANDER HAWKINS GRAHAM.

Alexander Hawkins Graham, Democrat. Representative from Orange County, was born at Hillsboro, N. C., August, 1890. Son of John W. and Maggie F. (Bailey) Graham. Received his preparatory education in the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., 1906-1908; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1912; attended University of North Carolina Summer School, 1912-1913, and Harvard Law School, 1913-1914. Attorney at law. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association. Commissioned Second Lieutenant at Fort Oglethorpe in 1917; promoted to First Lieutenant and then to Captain, serving overseas with the 81st Division. Episcopalian. Married Miss Kathleen Long in August, 1917. Address: Hillsboro, N. C.

THOMAS J. GRAHAM.

Thomas J. Graham, Republican. Representative from Graham County, was born March 29th, 1866. Son of Alphus T. and Carolina (Wells) Graham. Minister. Private in Regular Army. Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married October 10, 1906, to Miss Lillie Price. Address: Brock, N. C.

A. T. GRANT, JR.

A. T. Grant, Jr., Republican. Representative from Davie County, was born at Mocksville, N. C. Son of A. T. and Rebecca (Parker) Grant. Attended public schools at Mocksville, and the University of North Carolina. Attorney at Law. Member of the North Caro-

lina Bar Association. Represented his county in the House of Representatives, 1903-1909; in the Senate, 1913-1915. Supervisor of Census in 1910. Married Miss Helen Brewster in 1908. Address: Mocksville, N. C.

H. P. GRIER.

H. P. Grier, Democrat, Representative from Iredell County, was born in Yorkville, S. C., March, 1871. Son of William L. and Mary (Barron) Grier. Received academic education in Statesville, N. C. Read law under Major Harvey Bingham, of Statesville, and was licensed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina at September term, 1893. Chairman of County Board of Elections from the creation of that office until May, 1907, when he was elected Mayor of Statesville for a term of two years. Again elected Mayor of Statesville, May, 1909, without opposition. Representative in the Legislature, 1913, 1915, 1917 and 1919. Trustee of the University of North Carolina. Associate Reformed Presbyterian. Married Miss Marietta Leinster. Address: Statesville, N. C.

WILLIAM GENTRY HALL.

William Gentry Hall, Republican, Representative from Swain County, was born in Haywood County, April 30th, 1893. He is the son of Nathan A. and Mattie (Nelson) Hall. Attended Andrews High School, 1910-1915; Mars Hill College, 1913-1916. Is now engaged in the lumber business. He served as a yeoman in the United States Navy from December 14th, 1917, to December 14th, 1918. I. O. O. F., Noble Grand. Baptist. Address: Ravensford, N. C.

CHARLES EVERETT HAMILTON.

Charles Everett Hamilton, Democrat, Representative from Forsyth County, was born in Stanly County, September, 1880. Son of O. C. and Lilla (Kirk) Hamilton. Attended High School at Union Institute in Union County. Studied law at the American Law School, Chicago, Ill., 1916-1917. Attorney at Law. Member of the Legal Association of Winston-Salem. Member of School Board, Winston-

Salem, 1915-1918; Board of Aldermen, 1919-1920; County Council of Defense for Forsyth County, 1917-1919. Mason, Jr. O. U. A. M.; District Deputy State Councillor for Jr. O. U. A. M., 1916 and 1918; Past Councillor; and member of State Finance Committee. Methodist; Assistant Superintendent of Sunday School; Teacher of Bible Class; member of Board of Stewards. Married, June, 1906, to Miss Bertha A. Secrest. Address: Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. H. HENDERSON.

W. H. Henderson, Democrat, Representative from Haywood County, was born in that county. He is a son of J. M. and Mariah Henderson. Educated in the public schools of the community. He was ten years County Commissioner of Haywood County; Chairman for four years. Farmer and stock raiser. A. F. & A. M. Methodist. Married in 1880 to Miss Mary Brown. Address: Canton, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

JOHN A. HENDRICKS.

John A. Hendricks, Republican, Representative from Madison County, was born in Davie County. He is the son of Joseph A. Hendricks and Amanda A. (Daniel) Hendricks. Attended the common schools of Yadkin; and Yadkin College, 1881-1882; University of North Carolina, 1885-1888; Law School of University of North Carolina, 1892. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association, North Carolina Bar Association. Attorney for Madison County; Attorney for Town of Marshall. Member of the Legislature, 1889, 1891, receiving in 1891 the Republican vote for Speaker of the House. Republican candidate for Superior Court Judge, 1898-1900. United States Special Attorney for the Department of Justice, January, 1901 to November, 1915, inclusive. Methodist. Married, January, 1900, to Miss Letitia May Mason, Chapel Hill. Address: Marshall, N. C.

THOMAS CLINGMAN HICKS.

Thomas Clingman Hicks, Republican, Representative from Avery County, was born in Carter County, Tennessee. He is a son of Gordon and Adlaid (Oaks) Hicks. Attended Montezuma High

School, 1896. Elected, in 1898, Justice of the Peace, and held office for four years. In 1910 was elected County Commissioner of Mitchell County. Jr. O. U. A. M., Councilor; Odd Fellow, Councilor. Baptist. Address: Elk Park, N. C.

E. J. HILL.

E. J. Hill, Democrat, Representative from Duplin County. Address: Warsaw, N. C.

MAURICE DEKALB HOLDERBY.

Maurice DeKalb Holderby, Democrat, Representative from Rockingham County, was born at Ruffin, N. C., May, 1873. Son of Victor M. and Virginia A. (Guerrant) Holderby. Attended public schools, 1887-1891. Farmer. Special Agent for Maryland life Insurance Company. Methodist; steward, 1902-1920; superintendent of Sunday School. 1902-1920. Married, 1901, to Miss Nannie S. Graves. Address: Ruffin, N. C.

A. I. HUNEYCUTT.

A. I. Huneycutt, Republican, Representative from Stanly County. Address: Badin, N. C.

N. W. JENKINS.

N. W. Jenkins, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County. Address: Fairmont, N. C.

EDWIN R. JOHNSON.

Edwin R. Johnson, Democrat, Representative of Currituck County, was born in that county September 10th, 1868. Son of Silas P. and Caroline M. (Conetu) Johnson. Educated in the public schools of the county and at Atlantic Collegiate Institute.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Merchant. Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Currituck County since 1897. Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, 1905-1908. Represented the First Senatorial District in the State Senate, 1909-1917. Chairman Currituck Highway Commission, 1916. Represented Currituck County in the Legislatures of 1919-1921. Address: Currituck, N. C.

LESLIE NEWKIRK JOHNSTON.

Leslie Newkirk Johnston, Democrat, Representative from Pender County, born at Willard, N. C., January, 1890. Son of George Washington and Ellen Louise (Rivenbark) Johnston. Attended Salemburg High School, 1905-1907; Buie's Creek Academy, 1907-1908; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1912. Farmer. Member of Wilmington Co-operative Truck Growers' Association; General Manager of the St. Helena Branch. Married, September, 1915, to Miss Lottie Kathaleen Kerr. Address: Burgaw, N. C.

DAVID MORSE JONES.

David Morse Jones, Republican, Representative from Carteret County, was born at Beaufort, N. C., February 27, 1881. Son of John B. and Hannah J. (Delamar) Jones. Was educated at Beaufort public and private schools, 1888-1899. Merchant. Member House of Representatives, 1919. Delegate to Republican National Convention, 1920. Member City Council, 1914-1916. Odd Fellow; Knights of Harmony; Charitable Brotherhood. Methodist. Married Miss Ruby E. Stevens, May 3, 1905. Two children. Address: Beaufort, N. C.

EDWARD JONES HALE KENNEDY.

Edward Jones Hale Kennedy, Democrat, Representative from Cumberland County, was born at Fayetteville, December, 1862. Son of Charles and Mary Agnes (Wemyss) Kennedy. Educated in the public schools. Blacksmith. Alderman in 1882. Mason; Odd Fellow; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Treasurer of Masonic Lodge; Past Grand of Odd Fellows; Financial Secretary of Jr. O. U. A. M. for twenty years. Baptist; deacon since 1894; trustee since 1910. Married in 1886 to Miss Mary Kate Johnson. Address: Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN B. KING.

John B. King, Democrat, Representative from Franklin County, was born in that county October 3d, 1847. Son of John D. and Priscilla (Finch) King. Chairman of Democratic Committee for a number of years. Member of New Hope Christian Church; deacon since 1881. Married Miss S. A. Richards, December 29, 1869. Address: Youngsville, N. C.

WILLIAM F. WARD.*

William F. Ward, Democrat, Representative from Craven County. Address: New Bern, N. C.

LEON T. LANE.

Leon T. Lane, Democrat, Representative from Chatham County, was born in that county July, 1872. Son of Colonel John Randolph and Mary Ellen (Siler) Lane. Attended Mount Vernon Springs School, 1884-86, and Wake Forest College. Engaged in farming and saw milling. Sheriff of Chatham County, 1910-1920; resigned. Presbyterian; elder. Married, November, 1896, to Miss Maude Foust. Address: Ore Hill, N. C., Route No. 1, or Mt. Vernon Springs, N. C.

WALTER P. LAWRENCE.

Walter P. Lawrence, Democrat, Representative from Alamance County, was born in Randolph County, N. C. Son of Rev. John S. and Annie (Covington) Lawrence. Received his preparatory education at Shiloh Academy and Richmond Training School. Ph.B., in 1894, from Elon College; M.A., in 1906, from Yale University; Litt.D. (honorary), from Defiance College, in 1911. Studied in Oxford University, and also University of Chicago. Taught as supply in University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio. Dean of Elon College and Professor of English Literature. President Elon Banking and Trust Company, 1912-1920; Director Alamance Bank and Trust Company; Director Standard Realty and Security Company, 1915-1920. Mayor of Elon College, 1906-1911; Commissioner of Ala-

* Elected in place of R. W. Lamb, resigned. Born 1893. A.B., Wake Forest College, 1916. Lawyer. Served as officer in U. S. Navy during World War.

mance County, 1917-1920. Jr. O. U. A. M. Member of Christian Church; President North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference, 1912-1913; North Carolina Conference Mission Board, 1914-1920; Mission Board, Southern Christian Convention, 1916-1920. Author. Married Miss Annie Graham, in 1896. Address: Elon College, N. C.

OSCAR LEACH.

Oscar Leach, Democrat, Representative from Hoke County, was born in Robeson County, December, 1887. Son of A. D. and Clementina (Hamer) Leach. Attended Raeford Institute, 1907-1909; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1914; LL.B., University of North Carolina, 1916. Attorney at law. Entered first officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May, 1917. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, promoted to First Lieutenant. Mason. Presbyterian. Address: Raeford, N. C.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LEE.

Benjamin Franklin Lee, Republican, Representative from Davidson County, was born at Fair Grove, Mo., 1872. Son of John Walker and Sarah (Highfill) Lee. He attended Yadkin College, 1890-1891; Oak Ridge Institute, 1891-1892. Farmer. Member of the Board of Aldermen, Lexington, 1918. Served as Sergeant in U. S. Army in 1898. Mason, Junior Warden, 1906; Jr. O. U. A. M. Baptist; Assistant Superintendent of Sunday School, 1917; Deacon, 1920. In 1900, married to Miss Lula Jane Miller. Address: Thomasville, N. C.

T. F. LIMERICK.

T. F. Limerick, Democrat, Representative from Union County. Address: Monroe, N. C.

JOSEPH TURNER LINNEY.

Joseph Turner Linney, Republican, Representative from Alexander County, was born near York Institute, N. C., January 5, 1874. Son of Joseph Wellington and Susan Amanda (Smith) Linney.

Attended Vashti High School, 1885-1891; Taylorsville Collegiate Institute, 1892-1894; Hiddenite High School, 1895-1896; Davidson College, 1905; University of North Carolina, 1907; Appalachian Training School, 1908; Trinity College, 1910-1911; private study, 1912-1918. Farmer. Mason. Baptist. Address: Hiddenite, N. C.

NEILL BROWN McARTHUR.

Neill Brown McArthur, Democrat, Representative from Robeson County, was born in that county in February, 1856. He is the son of David and Rosa (Brown) McArthur. Attended public schools from 1863 to 1874. Farmer. Justice of the Peace for about ten years and Road Commissioner for one year. Presbyterian; Deacon since 1885. Married in 1893 to Miss Flora Buie. Address: Red Springs, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2.

JOHN CALHOUN McBEE.

John Calhoun McBee, Republican, Representative from Mitchell County, was born at Mica, August 19, 1876. Son of James A. and Rachel (Mace) McBee. Attended Bowman Academy, 1892-1895; Wake Forest College, 1911, Bachelor of Laws. Lawyer. Member of the North Carolina Bar Association. President Bakersville Milling, Power and Light Company. Mayor of Bakersville, 1914-1920; Representative in State Legislature, 1917. Delegate to National Republican Convention at Chicago, 1920. Served as private in Company B, 16th U. S. Infantry, 1899-1902. Mason, Odd Fellow, Jr. O. U. A. M. Member Farmers' Union. Baptist. Married in 1904 to Miss Margaret C. Thomas. Address: Bakersville, N. C.

H. McGEE.

H. McGee, Republican, Representative from Stokes County. Address: Germanton, N. C.

FEYTON McSWAIN.

Peyton McSwain, Democrat, Representative from Cleveland County, was born in Shelby, N. C., May, 1895. Son of D. F. and Margaret (Holland) McSwain. Attended Piedmont High School, Lawndale, N. C., 1910-1920; University of North Carolina, 1914-1915; University of North Carolina Law School, 1915-1916; Universite de Toulouse, France, Law School, 1919. Attorney at law. Served as private in 81st Division, 1917-1919. Mason, Jr. O. U. A. M. Presbyterian. Address: Shelby, N. C.

SAMUEL OSCAR MAGUIRE.

Samuel Oscar Maguire, Republican, Representative from Surry County, was born at Madison, Dorchester County, Maryland. Son of Edward Oscar and Julia Frances (Williams) Maguire. Attended country school from 1889-1897; Shaftsbury College of Expression. Representative from Surry County, 1919. Traveling salesman. Mason. Married Miss Rebecca Emeline Bracy, August 20, 1910. Four children. Address: Elkin, N. C.

VAN BUREN MARTIN.

Van Buren Martin, Democrat, Representative from Washington County, was born in Northampton County. Son of J. V. and Ida (Stancell) Martin. Received his preparatory education at Conway High School and Whitsett Institute. B.L. of Wake Forest College, 1904. Attorney at law. Mayor of Plymouth, N. C., 1919-1920. Superintendent of Public School, Washington County, 1909-1910. Prosecuting Attorney for Washington County, 1910-1919. Member of State Senate from Second Senatorial District, 1909 and 1911. A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, Royal Arch Mason. Baptist. Married, in 1911, to Miss Estell Johnston. Address: Plymouth, N. C.

JOHN HILARY MATTHEWS.

John Hilary Matthews, Democrat, Representative from Bertie County, was born in Hertford County, November 2, 1873. Son of George M. and Lavenia C. (Taylor) Matthews. Attended Littleton

Male Academy, 1891-1892; Scotland Neck Military Academy, 1892-1893; Bryant and Stratton Business College, Baltimore, 1894; University of North Carolina Law School, 1904. Lawyer. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Trustee Chowan College and Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Chairman County Council of Defense, 1917-1918; County Food Administrator, 1917-1918; Government Appeal Agent and Chairman of County War Savings Stamp Committee, 1917-1918. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917-1919. Baptist. Married February 20, 1895, to Miss Minnie Watford. Address: Windsor, N. C.

WILLIAM ROBERT MATTHEWS.

William Robert Matthews, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born in Rockingham County, November 30th, 1857. Son of Dr. J. T. and Ruth F. (Price) Matthews. Attended Oak Ridge Institute, 1878-1879. Real estate and insurance. Mayor of Madison, 1889. Alderman City of Charlotte, 1911-1912. School Commissioner City of Charlotte, 1915-1916. Chairman Road Trustee, Charlotte Township, 1917-1918. W. O. W.; Jr. O. U. A. M. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917-1919; extra session, 1920. Organized the Sons and Daughters of American Liberty, 1919; headquarters, Charlotte, N. C.; at present Chief Commander of the order. Married Miss Sallie E. Melton, Chester, S. C., May 23rd, 1888. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

L. D. MELVIN.

L. D. Melvin, Democrat, Representative from Bladen County. Address: Parkersburg, N. C.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MONROE.

William Archibald Monroe, Democrat, Representative from Lee County, was born in Carthage, April 18, 1863. Son of Martin Alexander and Elizabeth Jane (Blue) Monroe. Attended public schools, 1870-1879; Union Home School, 1879-1883; M.D., University of Maryland, 1884-1886. Physician. Member of American Medical

Association, State Medical Association and Southern Medical Association. Member of Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railway Surgeons Associations; the Sanford Commercial Club. Held offices in all these associations. Trustee Sanford graded schools, 1900-1919; Alderman of Sanford, 1906-1916; member Lee County Board of Health, 1916-1920. Member of the Lee County Council of Defense; member of the District Medical Advisory Board, 1917-1918. Mason. I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian; deacon, ruling elder; Moderator of Fayetteville Presbytery. Married, March, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Huey Stewart. Address: Sanford, N. C.

W. J. MORRISETTE.

W. J. Morrisette, Democrat, Representative from Camden County. Address: Camden, N. C.

REID RUFUS MORRISON.

Reid Rufus Morrison, Democrat, Representative from Iredell, was born in that county, January 2, 1883. Son of Robert Hall and Lucy A. (Reid) Morrison. B.S., Davidson College, 1902. North Carolina Medical College, 1906. Farmer. Served as Captain of the 113th Field Artillery in the United States Army, 1917-1919. Mason. Knights of Pythias. Presbyterian. Married Miss Isabelle Douglas, June, 1914. Address: Morrisville, N. C., Route No. 4.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MUMFORD.

George Washington Mumford, Democrat, Representative from Wake, was born in Johnston County, October, 1883. Son of William H. and Etta (Stewart) Mumford. Educated in the public schools. State Superintendent of the American National Insurance Company. Member of the National Underwriters' Association; State Association of Underwriters. District Superintendent of the American National Insurance Company; inspector. Member of the Home Guard during war. I. O. O. F., Jr. O. U. A. M. Held all chairs in I. O. O. F., and represented Lodge in Grand Lodge three terms, 1913, 1914, 1915. Methodist; steward. Married, July, 1906, to Miss Valeria Pair Liles. Address: Raleigh, N. C.

WALTER MURPHY.

Walter Murphy, Democrat, Representative from Rowan County, was born in Salisbury, N. C., October, 1872. Son of Andrew and Helen (Long) Murphy. Educated at the University of North Carolina. Attended University Law School, 1892-1894. Lawyer. Trustee of the University since 1903; executive committee of same. General Secretary of the Alumni of the University of North Carolina. Trustee of the North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, 1907-1914. Member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, 1898, 1913. City Attorney for Salisbury, 1903-1908; member of the General Assembly, 1897, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1913 and 1915. Speaker of the House of Representatives at the extra session, 1914; of the regular session, 1917. Reading Clerk of State Senate, 1899. Elector-at-Large for North Carolina, 1908. B. P. O. E.; F. O. E.; Red Men; K. of P.; Mason; Sigma Nu (college) Fraternity. Episcopalian. Married Miss Maud Harvey, 1903. Address: Salisbury, N. C.

WILLIAM WEAVER NEAL.

William Weaver Neal, Democrat, Representative from McDowell County, was born at Marion, N. C., February 15, 1874. Son of Joseph Grayson and Rowena (Weaver) Neal. Hosiery manufacturer. Clerk, War Department, Washington, 1894-1900. Claim agent, Louisville and Nashville Railroad to 1908. Traveling passenger agent, Northern Pacific Railway. Division Deputy Internal Revenue to 1917. Methodist. Married Miss Addie Malone, November 10, 1898. Address: Marion, N. C.

THOMAS E. OWEN.

Thomas E. Owen, Republican, Representative from Sampson County, was born in that county December 29th, 1865. Son of Edmond B. and Mary E. (Spearman) Owen. Attended public and high schools of Sampson County. Farmer, lumberman and banker. Represented his county in the Legislatures of 1901, 1903, 1907. Candidate for Presidential Elector in 1904 for Third Congressional District. Elected Treasurer of Sampson County and held office

1908-1916. Free Mason. Methodist. Founded and edited *The News Dispatch*, a weekly paper, from 1908 to 1916, at Clinton, N. C. Married, in 1895, to Miss Mary E. Underwood. Address: Roseboro, N. C.

BENJAMIN WINGATE PARHAM.

Benjamin Wingate Parham, Democrat. Representative from Granville County, was born in that county November, 1883. Son of Albert C. and Jeanette (Hester) Parham. Received his preparatory education at Horner's Military School, 1898-1901. B.A., Wake Forest College, 1904; Harvard Law School, 1906-1908; Wake Forest Law School, summer of 1908. Attorney at law. Member of North Carolina Bar Association, North Carolina Good Roads Association. Member of Legislature of 1913; Democratic State Executive Committee, 1910-1915; Chairman Board of Elections, Granville County, 1915-1920. Member Board of Trustees, Oxford graded schools, since 1917. Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Jr. O. U. A. M. Master Oxford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., 1917-1918. District Deputy Grand Master, Twentieth Masonic District of North Carolina, 1920. Baptist. During war was Chairman of the Granville County Council of National Defense; Food Administrator for Granville County; member of Legal Advisory Board and charter member of Granville County Chapter of the Red Cross. Address: Oxford, N. C.

JOHN CAMPBELL PASS.

John Campbell Pass, Republican, Representative from Person County, was born in that county June 1, 1852. Son of James M. and Harriet (Chambers) Pass. Farmer. Representative in General Assembly in 1919. Clerk Superior Court, 1882-1890. Treasurer of County, 1894-1898. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917. Married Miss Ella Winstead. Address: Roxboro, N. C.

RUFUS MORGAN PERSON.

Rufus Morgan Person, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born in Franklin County in 1871. He is a son of Joseph Arrington and Alice (Morgan) Person. Attended Hor-

ner's School, Oxford, N. C., 1886-1887. Manufacturer and farmer. Member of the Farmers' Union and Cotton Growers' Association. Postmaster at Kittrell, N. C., under Cleveland. Mayor of Kittrell, 1892-1893. Mason, W. O. W., Jr. O. U. A. M. Episcopalian. Married in 1895 to Miss Jessie Allen. Address: Charlotte, N. C., R. F. D. No. 8.

EDGAR WALKER PHARR.

Edgar Walker Pharr, Democrat, Representative from Mecklenburg County, was born near Charlotte, March 4, 1899. Son of Walter S. and Jennie E. (Walker) Pharr. Attended rural public school until 1905; Charlotte University School, 1905-1906; A.B., Erskine College, Due West, S. C., 1909. Studied law at the University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member State Bar Association. Member of Charlotte Bar Association. W. O. W.; Knights of Pythias; Mason; Shriner; D. O. K. K. Chairman, War Savings Committee for Mecklenburg County, 1918. Representative in the General Assembly, 1917, 1919, special session 1920. Associate Reformed Presbyterian. Married in 1914 to Alta Ruth Knox. Address: Charlotte, N. C.

JAMES A. PROPST.

James A. Propst, Republican, Representative from Catawba County, was born at Newton, N. C., March 29, 1859. Son of George and Amanda (Punch) Propst. Attended country schools, 1867-1877. Farmer. Director Citizens Bank of Conover. Director Farmers' Union Warehouse Company of Newton. Business agent for Farmers' Union of Catawba County. Farmers' Union. Reformed Church. Married Miss Mary L. Simmons, January 11, 1883. Address: Hickory, N. C.

AUGUSTUS L. QUICKEL.

Augustus L. Quickel, Democrat, Representative from Lincoln County, was born in that county August, 1874. Son of John C. and Josephine (Crouse) Quickel. Attended Piedmont Seminary; B.L.,

University of North Carolina, 1895; University of North Carolina Law School, 1896-1897. Lawyer. Member State Bar Association. Represented his county in General Assembly, 1903-1911; Clerk to Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, 1914-1919. Lutheran. Address: Lincolnton, N. C.

CLARENCE OSBORNE RIDINGS.

Clarence Osborne Ridings, Democrat, Representative from Polk County, was born in that county in 1892. He is a son of James I. and Cora G. (Tanner) Ridings. Attended Fruitland Institute, Hendersonville, N. C., from 1912 to 1916. Merchant. Served in United States Army as private, May, 1917-July, 1918. Mason. Baptist. Address: Fingerville, S. C., Route No. 1.

WILEY A. RODGERS.

Wiley A. Rodgers, Democrat, Representative from Macon County, was born in Franklin, May, 1872. Son of C. T. and Margaret (Reid) Rogers. Attended Franklin High School; the University of North Carolina; and the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, 1898. Physician. Member of the Macon-Clay Medical Society. Represented Macon County in the General Assembly of 1905. County Medical Examiner during late war. Mason, Knights of Pythias, Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Married in 1911. Address: Franklin, N. C.

GEORGE ROMULUS ROSS.

George Romulus Ross, Democrat, Representative from Moore County, was born in Randolph County, May 22, 1888. Son of Romulus Rudolphus and Rebecca Ellen (McCulloch) Ross. Received his preparatory education from the Asheboro High School. Was graduated from the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, N. C., in 1911. Farmer. Mason, Woodman of the World, Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist. Married Miss Margaret Charlotte Goley, February, 1914. Address: Jackson Springs, N. C.

A. E. SHAW.

A. E. Shaw, Democrat, Representative from Scotland County.
Address: Wagram, N. C.

ELIJAH HERMONS SMITH.

Elijah Hermons Smith, Republican, Representative from Brunswick County, was born in Shallotte, N. C., in 1891. He is a son of Daniel James and Josephine (Bland) Smith. Attended Regan High School, 1909-1911; University of North Carolina, 1918. Farmer and attorney. Mason. Baptist, clerk since 1917. Married in 1913 to Miss Minnie Frink. Address: Southport, N. C.

ROBERT WILLIAMS SMITH.

Robert Williams Smith, Democrat, Representative from Pitt County, was born near Greenville, November 2, 1869. Son of Theophilus and Elisabeth (May) Smith. Educated at the Oxford Orphanage, 1878-1880, and in the public schools of Pitt County. Merchant and farmer. Director Winterville Oil Mill, President Planters Tobacco Warehouse Company, President Ayden Chamber of Commerce. Mayor of Ayden, 1916 and 1918. Thirty-second Scottish Rite Mason; I. O. O. F. Several terms Master of Ayden Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Noble Grand of I. O. O. F. several years. Christian Church; deacon for last twenty years. July 8, 1896, married Miss Cora E. Hart. Address: Ayden, N. C.

JAMES EDMUND SPENCE.

James Edmund Spence, Republican, Representative from Randolph County, was born near Raleigh, January 17, 1866. Was educated at Liberty Academy and Wake Forest College. Farmer and merchant. Representative, General Assembly, 1919. Private Secretary to Congressman W. F. Stroud, 1894-1896. Baptist. Married Miss Fannie G. Lambert. Address: Coles Store, N. C.

HENRY SEATON SWAIN.

Henry Seaton Swain, Democrat, Representative from Tyrrell County, was born in Tyrrell County, N. C., Oct. 3, 1880. Son of Charlie William and Indiana (Bateman) Swain. Was educated at Columbia High School 1892-1896; Creswell Academy 1897; Free Will Baptist Theological Seminary, Ayden, N. C., 1900. Farmer. Taught in Public Schools of Tyrrell County 1901-1910. Register of Deeds for Tyrrell County, 1912-1913; member County Board of Education 1916-1918; Representative from Tyrrell County in General Assembly 1919-1920. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Charitable Brotherhood; Farmers' Union. Free Will Baptist. Married Miss Della Alexander, Dec. 28, 1902. Address: Columbia, N. C.

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR.

Francis M. Taylor, Democrat, Representative from Halifax County, was born in that county. Son of John R. and Martha (Marks) Taylor. Attended private and public schools of Halifax County, 1884-1895. Farmer, merchant, and real estate dealer. Director of Bank of Enfield. Director of Halifax County Tobacco Warehouse Company. Justice of the Peace since 1899. Member of School Committee for last ten years. Tax Collector, 1906-1907. A. F. and A. M.; M. W. O. A. Member of General Assembly of 1917. Methodist. Married Miss Mattie E. Moore, January, 1902. Address: Brinkleyville, N. C.

ROBERT BELLAMY TAYLOR.

Robert Bellamy Taylor, Democrat, Representative from Vance County, was born in Townsville, December, 1893. Son of Edward Osborne and Allene Grist (Hargrove) Taylor. Attended Horner's Military School, 1911-1914. Farmer and lumber dealer. Three years in military school. Served as sergeant on Mexican Border, 1916-1917. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant at First Officers Training Camp. One year's service overseas, 1918-1919. Episcopalian. Address: Townsville, N. C.

JAMES McPHERSON TEMPLETON, Jr.

James McPherson Templeton, Jr., Democrat, Representative from Wake County, was born in Cary, June, 1885. Son of James McPherson and Rachel Williams (Jones) Templeton. Attended Cary High School, 1896-1903; A.B., Trinity College, 1907; Trinity College Law School, 1909-1911. Attorney at Law. Member North Carolina Bar Association. Director and Vice President Bank of Cary. Commissioner of Cary 1909-1911; Mayor of Cary 1911-1913, 1913-1915; member of Wake County Board of Elections 1910; Chairman Board of Trustees Cary High School. Mason, 32^o; Jr. O. U. A. M. Methodist; steward since 1903; recording secretary; district steward. Address: Cary, N. C.

N. A. TOWNSEND.

N. A. Townsend, Democrat, Representative from Harnett County. Address: Dunn, N. C.

JOHN EDWARD TUCKER.

John Edward Tucker, Democrat, Representative from Caswell County. Farmer. Address, Milton, N. C.

R. P. UZZELL.

R. P. Uzzell, Democrat, Representative from Wayne County. Address: Goldsboro, N. C.

JAMES WILLIAM WALKER.

James William Walker, Democrat, Representative from Rockingham County, was born in that county, January 22, 1860. Son of Robert T. and Mary M. (Montgomery) Walker. Attended private and public schools 1870-1880; Stevens Creek High School, Virginia, 1881; Normal Summer School at Chapel Hill, 1882; and county institutes for teachers for eight or ten years. Contractor. Odd

Fellow; filled all chairs up to and including Noble Grand and twice representative to the State Grand Lodge. Methodist. Steward for last fifteen years. Married, March, 1883, to Miss Mary Annie Martin. Address: Reidsville, N. C.

ELISHA HINTON WALTON.

Elisha Hinton Walton, Democrat, Representative from Onslow County, was born in Jacksonville, N. C. Son of John D. and Margarette E. Walton. Attended Turlington Institute, Smithfield, N. C. Merchant. Treasurer of Onslow County 1910-1914. Sheriff of Onslow County 1916-1920. Member of Masonic Order; Shriner. Married, 1897, to Miss Nancy Ellen Humphrey. Address: Jacksonville, N. C.

THOMAS CALVIN WHITAKER.

Thomas Calvin Whitaker, Democrat, Representative from Jones County, was born at Cypress Creek, January 25th, 1855. Son of Thomas J. and Sarah Eliza (Koonce) Whitaker. Educated in neighborhood schools, 1863-1874, and Rutherford College, 1875. Farmer. Twelve years secretary to Hon. C. R. Thomas, M.C., 1899-1911; two years Director of A. & N. C. R. R., 1899-1901; four years State Proxy A. & N. C. R. R., Kitchin Administration, 1909-1913. Eighteen years a member, twelve years secretary, Democratic Executive Committee, third North Carolina District, 1894-1912. Eighteen years Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, Jones County, 1892-1910. Methodist; Superintendent Sunday School, 1894-1920. Married, December, 1880, Miss Elizabeth Murray. Address: Trenton, N. C.

ELBERT SCOTT WHITE.

Elbert Scott White, Democrat, Representative from Ferquimans County, was born at Belvidere, N. C., in 1872. Son of Elihu A. and Margaret M. White. Attended Belvidere Academy 1880-1889; B.S., Guilford College, 1893; D.D.S., Philadelphia Dental College, 1897. Farmer. Member of the American Dental Association; Virginia State Dental Association; Tidewater Dental Society, president in

1904; Hertford Chamber of Commerce; Superintendent of Public Welfare of Perquimans County 1919-1920. Mason; Shriner; B. P. O. E. Episcopalian. Address: Belvidere, N. C.

HIETTE SINCLAIR WILLIAMS.

Hiette Sinclair Williams, Republican, Representative from Cabarrus County, was born at East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C., March 3, 1872. Son of J. Franklin and Sarah L. (Patterson) Williams. Received preparatory education at Union High School, at East Bend, N. C., 1891-1892; B.S. of Guilford College, 1895. Wake Forest Law School, 1899. Lawyer. Representative in the General Assembly from Yadkin County, 1899; from Cabarrus County, 1909, 1913, and 1915, 1919 and 1921. Attorney for Board of Commissioners of Cabarrus County, 1909-1910 and 1913-1920. Chairman Republican Executive Committee for Cabarrus County, N. C. Member of Society of Friends, called "Quakers." Married Miss Ethel Reavis. Address: Concord, N. C.

JULIUS ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

Julius Robert Williamson, Democrat, Representative from Columbus County, was born at Cerro Gordo, December 25, 1869. Son of H. D. and Sarah Elizabeth (Davis) Williamson. Attended public schools; Davis School at La Grange 1884-1885; and Davis College at Winston, N. C., 1891; Greensboro Law School, 1892-1893. Merchant and land owner. Retired lawyer. Delegate to National Democratic Convention of 1908. Represented Columbus County in Legislature of 1913. Mason. Baptist; Superintendent of Sunday school for eight years; deacon; moderator of Cape Fear-Columbus Baptist Association for nine years. Married Miss Maggie Lee Williamson in 1893. Address: Cerro Gordo, N. C.

ALBERT EDGAR WOLTZ.

Albert Edgar Woltz, Democrat, Representative from Gaston County, was born at Dobson, N. C., August, 1877. Son of Dr. John R. and Louisa J. (Kingsbury) Woltz. Received his preparatory

education at Dobson High School, 1893-1895, and Siloam Academy, 1895-1897. Attended University of North Carolina 1897-1901; Central University, 1905-1907, A.B. and A.M., and the University Law School, 1909-1911. Member Gaston County Bar Association and State of North Carolina Bar Association. Mayor of Granite Falls, 1902. Member Board of Directors Chamber of Commerce 1919-1920; City School Board of Gastonia, 1912-1916; Board of Directors of Gaston Mutual Building and Loan Association, 1919-1920; Legal Advisory Board for Gaston County, 1917-1919; Congressional Executive Committee, 9th District, 1920. Superintendent of Granite Falls Graded Schools, 1901-1902; Lenoir Graded Schools, 1903-1907; Goldsboro Graded Schools, 1907-1909. Bursar of University of North Carolina, 1909-1912. Mason; I. O. O. F.; Noble Grand, 1919; Grand Guardian, 1920; Red Men; Knights of Pythias. Methodist; steward, 1914-1920. Married Miss Daisy C. Mackie, 1903. Address: Gastonia, N. C.

C. G. WRIGHT.

C. G. Wright, Democrat, Representative from Guilford County. Capitalist. Educated at the University of North Carolina, class of 1886. Representative in the General Assembly of 1917, 1919. Trustee of the University of North Carolina since 1917. Address: Greensboro, N. C.

LUKE HERMAN YOUNG.

Luke Herman Young, Democrat, Representative from Buncombe County, was born in Madison County, N. C., December 23, 1891. Son of Joshua and Jane (Anderson) Young. Was educated at Mars Hill Academy, 1907-1908; Fruitland Institute, 1912-1913. Farmer and dairyman. Jr. O. U. A. M.; Odd Fellow. Baptist. Married Miss Cora Lee Miller, March 15, 1913. Address: Asheville, N. C. R. F. D. 4.

